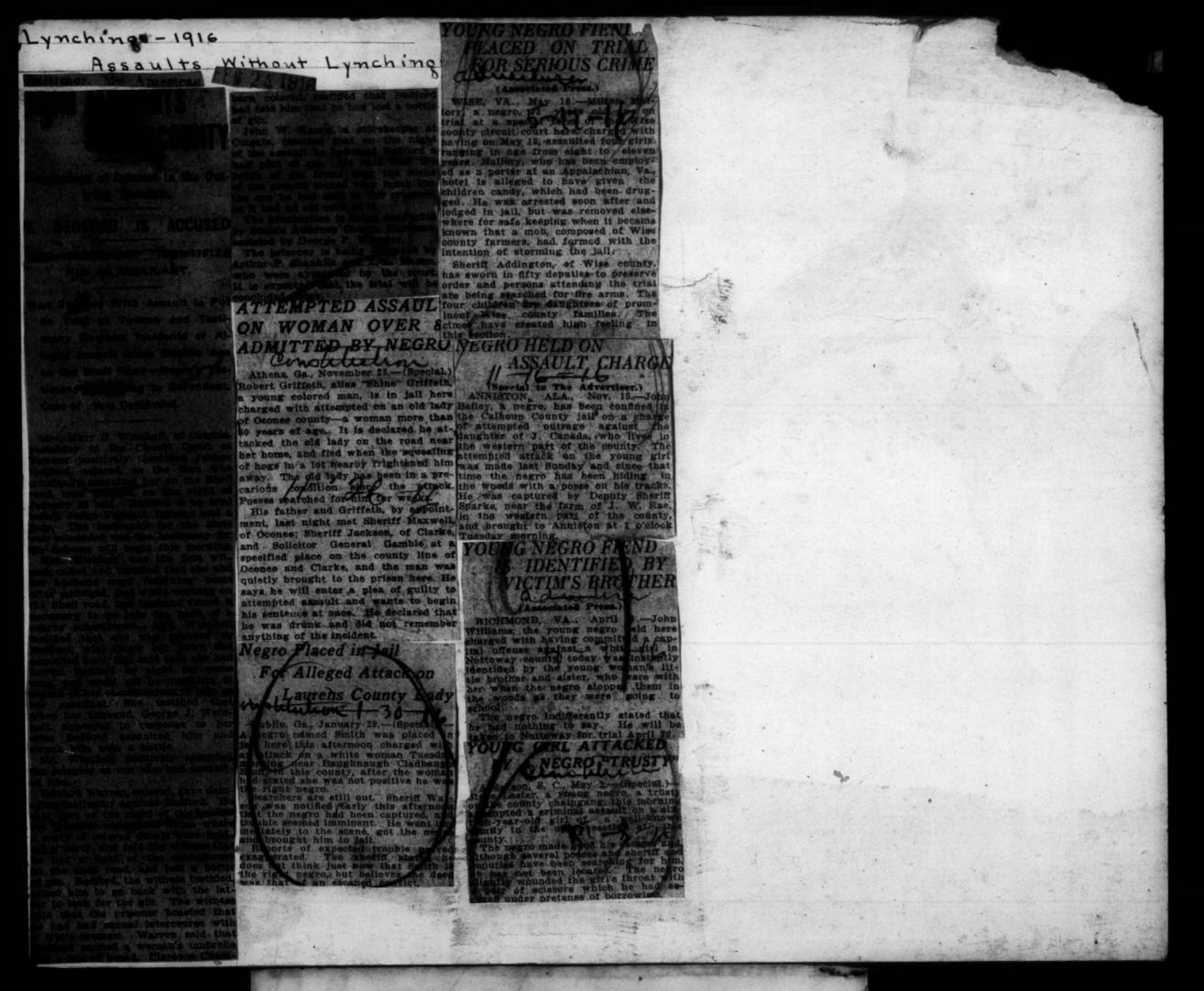
THE LYCNHING RECORD FOR 1916

In view of the widespread discussion of the causes back of migration of Negroes to the North it is timely to consider the lynchings for the year just closed. I find according to the records kept by Monroe N. Work, Head of the Division of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that in 1916 there have been 54 lynchings. Of those lynched, 50 were Negroes and 4 were whites. This is 4 less Negroes and 9 less whites than there were put to death in 1915 when the record was 54 Negroes and 13 whites. Included in the record are 3 women.

Fourteen (14) or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the State of Georgia. Of those put to death 42, or 77 per cent of the total, were charged with offenses other than rape. The charges for which whites were lynched were murder, 3; suspected of cutting a woman, 1 (this a Mexican).

The charges for which Negroes were put to death were: Attempted rape,9; killing officers of the law, 10; murder,7; hog stealing and assisting another person to escape,6; wounding officers of the law,4; rape, 3; insult,2; for each of the following offenses one person was put to death: Slapping boy; robbing store; brushing against girl on street; assisting his son, accused of rape, to escape; entering a house for robbery or some other purpose; defending her son, who, in defense of mother, killed man; fatally wounding a man with whom had quarreled; speaking against mob in act of putting a man to death; attacking a man and wife with club.

Lynchings occurred in the following states: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 8; Georgia, 14; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 2; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; Oklahoma, 4; South Carolina, 2; Tennessee, 3; Texas, 9.



Lynchings-1916 Cases of TIED TO TREE BYGEORGIANS

Party

WERE SUSPECTED OF KILLING SHERIFF

Prisoners Secured by Well Planned Ruse-Real Guilty Party Was

Spirited Away ALBANY, GA., Jan. 21 .- Five

groes taken from the Worth County jail at Sylvester last night were hanged to one limb of a tree on a roadside on the outskirts of Starkville, some time during last night. The

taken from the jail they, would be some time. The bodies, perforated taken to Lee County where Shering with bullet holes, were cold when Moreland was popular. Going out found this morning. from Starkville a short distance they encountered the ghastly scene of the five men hangling to one limb within full view from the road. Apparently they had been strung up and then became targets for the men who had gro and wanted to place him in jail. from Starkville a short distance they

fifth was Rodius Seamore.

him than any of the others.

Sheriff Potts, however, had taken Sheriff Potts, however, had taken the preceded them and all who did the precaution to remove him several had preceded them and all who did the precaution to remove him several had preceded them and all who did the precaution to remove him several had preceded them and all who did the precaution to remove him several had preceded them and all who did the precaution to remove him several had preceded them and all who did the preceded them and all who did the precaution to remove him several had preceded them and all who did the precaution to remove him several had preceded them and all who did the precaution to remove him several had preceded them and all who did the precaution to remove him several had preceded them and all who did the precaution to remove him several had preceded them and all who did the precaution to remove him several had preceded them and all who did the precaution to remove him several had preceded them and all who did the preceded them are the preceded them are the preceded them are the preceded them and all who did the preceded them are th days ago to some other jail, the loca-not waten u tion of which he has not divulged.

arrested later.

Reports from Oakfield today were that eight automobiles passed through there late last night going towards Sheriff Saw Only Leesburg. Leesburg citizens also reported that eight machines passed through that town at about 12:30 o'clock this morning. Starkville is three miles from Leesburg, which is between eighteen and twenty miles from Sylvester.

Preparations were under way this morning for the coroner to take charge of the bodies and hold an inquest.

ing sections. Some reports says hun-Sulvester by Well Or-ing sections. Some reports says hun dreds were attracted to the scene. The ganized Mob in Auto ner's inquest for which a jury has been

The inquest at Leesburg was of short duration and the jury brought in a demands to get into the bathroom and verdict of "death by strangulation and also to give them my keys. These men gunshot wounds at the hands of un-

known parties. Mob Acted With Real

at Sylvester last night, carried themleaving at a rapid rate of speed.

ed them all to one limb of a tree closeknow them if I saw them again."
by the side of the principal road leading into Starkville. The negroes were
being held in the Worth County jail in connection with the killing of Sheriff Moreland of Lee County, who met his death at the hands of negroes in Worth County during the Christmas holidays. Starkville is a hamlet three miles from Leesburg, the county seat

of Lee County.
Cutting all wires leading north from bodies, containing many builet holes, the party. For that reason the fate Sylvester was included in the plans of of the negroes was not definitely The bodies were found by Lee County citizens who were out on the roads early today apparently under the impression that there was reason to believe that if any of the negroes were taken from the jail they, would be some time. The bodies, perforated

Four Victims of One Family.

Four of the victims were of one family—Felix Lake and his three sons, Frank, Dewey and Major.

fifth was Rodius Seamore.

They were admitted bearing a negro bound with ropes. Suspecting nothing the officers watched the meh as they calmly loosened the bonds. Suddenly the situation changed, however, as the If the was Rodius Seamore.

It was believed, however, that James wisitors seized the officers and devisitors seized the officers seized the officers and devisitors seized the officers and dev hurriedly entered, joined the men who

Mob Out Wires Against Pursuit Sheriff Killed in Negro's House. They were rushed out of the jail,
Sheriff Moreland was killed at the bundled into the machines and all start-

Jan . - June home of Felix Lake when he went diately attempted to resort to the telethere to arrest a negro. It was re-phone to head off the party but it ported that more than one of those was soon ascertained that all lines in the house shot him and all were north were out of order and later it was learned the wires had been cut.

(Associated Press.) SYLVESTER, GA., Jan. 21.—So well executed were the plans of the men who took five negroes from the jail here and lynched them early today in Lee county, that Sheriff L. A. Potts saw only three of them, he said today.

Were Taken From Jail at the morning and were viewed by many persons who came from the surround-door, pointed a pistol at me and told me to get into a bathroom nearby. He had told me they wanted to keep the regro in jail at least over night.

Was At Mercy of Mob. "I was completely at their mercy so of course I complied with their

"There is no lock on the bathroom door so two of them remained with me keeping me covered all the while. Within a few minutes I heard a shrill Quick Precision whistle and then lootsteps men were entering the jall. whistle and then footsteps as if many

Whistle As Signal To Guard (Associated Press.)

"In a little while the same whistle
ALBANY, GA., Jan. 21.—Forty or was blown again and my two captors
fifty men acting with precision indica-suddenly left me and rushed out of the
tive of carefully laid mans, took five jail. Within a minute or two afternegroes from the works authority jaffwards I heard several automobiles,

in automobiles to Lee County and hang- "I have never before seen the men

BY A MOB IN FLORIDA

jailer and lynched.

Sheriff Farrier, en route to the scene Sheriff Farrier, en route to the scene of the shooting, lost control of his machine, which turned over, breaking the sheriff's leg and breaking Deputy Sheriff Harols' arm in two places. This today in Lee county that Sheriff L. iff Harols' arm in two places. This accident, together with the killing, in- Potts saw only three of them, he said tensified the feeling of the residents,

arly today.

Five Negroes Hanged "By

Unknown Parties" - No Known Steps Taken to Apprehend Lynchers.

Sylvester, Ga., January 21.—The bodies of five negroes taken from the Worth county jail here last night and rushed in automobiles to the adjoining county of Lee, when they hanged and their bodies shot through with bullets, were cut down late to day and preparations made to bury them. A coroner's inquest held today returned a verdict that the negroes came to their "death by strangulation and gunshot wounds at the hands of unknown parties."

There had been no arrests tonight in

connection with the lynching, and whatever steps authorities of this or of Lee county may be taking to apprehend the lynchers are not known here. The men who took the negroes getting admission to the jail on pre-tense that they wanted to put a ne-gro in a cell for safe keeping, appar-ently had laid their plans so care-fully and carried them out so well that they left no open trail behind

For Safekeeping.

The negroes lynched had been brought here for safekeeping after be-ing arrested as suspects in connection with the killing of Sheriff Moreland, of Lee county. They were: Rodius Se-nore and Felix Lake and Lake's three sons, Frank, Dewey and Major. James Ketth, another negro arrested, and said here to be suspected of the actual kill-ing of Sheriff Moreland, had been taken other jail before the mob arrive

st night.
Sheriff L. A. Potts, of this county, as refused to tell where he sent Keith eports circulated tonight and reach

By A MOB IN FLORIDA
Reports circulated tonight and reached county officials that Felix Lake and his sons, before their capture by the sons, before their capture, by the

Sheriff Saw But Three

"The first I knew anything was wrong was when one of three men who had brought a bound negro to the door, the condition of the condition of

"I was completely at their mercy, so of course I complied with their demand to get into the bathroom, and also to give them my keys. These men were not masked.

"There is no lock on the bathroom

ie, keeping me covered all the tim

men were entering the jall.

"In a little while the same whistle was blown again and my two captors suddenly left me and rushed out of the jail. Within a minute or two after that I heard several automobiles going north at a rapid rate of speed.

'U had never seen the men who first came to the door, but I would know them if I saw them again."

PLANS OF LYNCHERS

WERE CAREFULLY MADE

Albany, Ga., January 21.—Forty or fifty men, acting with precision indicative of carefully laid plans, took five negroes from the Worth county jail at Sylvester last night, carried them in utomobiles to Lee county and hanged them all to one limb of a tree close by the side of the principal road leading into Starkville. The negroes were being held in the Worth county jail in con-nection with the killing of Sheriff More land, of Lee county, who met his death here. The men who took the negroes at the hands of negroes in Worth coun-from juli late last night by the ruse of ty during the Christmas holidays. Starsville is a hamlet 3 miles from Leesburg the county seat of Lee county.

Cutting all wires leading north from Sylvester was included in the plans of the party. For that reason the fate of the negroes was not definitely known until today, hours after they had been lynched. They were quickly taken from the jail, loaded into automobiles and started north, but nothing more than that was known for some time. The bodies, perforated with bullet holes were cold when found this morning.

Clever Ruse Works.
About 10 o'clock last night Sheriff L. A. Potts was awakened by four of five men who announced that they had captured a negro and wanted to place him in Jail. They were admitted, bear-ing a negro bound with ropes. Suspect-ang authing, the other watched the men as they calmly lossened the bonds. Suddenly the situation changed, however, as the visitors seized the office and demanded the keys to the cells They soon were forthcoming. At that noment several automobiles were driven in front of the jail. The men in them hurriedly entered, joined the men who had preceded them and all who did not watch the officer helped get the

The negroes were rushed out of jail, bundled into the machines and all started north at a rapid pace. The officers immediately attempted to resort to the telephone to head off the party but it was soon ascertained that all times north were out of order. Later it was learned they had been cut.

Eight Autos Used by Lynchers.

Reports from Oakfield today were that eight automobiles passed throughers last night, going toward sesburg. Leesburg citizens also rough that eight machines passed that fown at about 12:30 o'clock morning. Starkville is 3 miles from easburg, which is between 18 and tiles from Sylvester.

shorth Potts today stated that the nen made no attempt to molest the wenty-three other prisoners in the lail. The bodies had not been cut downwers hours after they were found at preparations were under way for the coroner to take charge of them and old an inquest. Potts today stated that the

Hanged Near Road.

The bodies were found by Lee coun-y citizens who were out on the roads arly today, apparently under the im-ression that there was reason to be-leve that if any of the negroes were aken from the jail they would be taken

rank, Dewey and Major. The fifth as Bodius Semore, It was believed, however, that James Rieth, a negro, was the prisoner most ranted by the lynchers. It was said that there was more evidence against him than any of the others. Sheriff Potts, however, had taken the recaution to remove him several days go to some other jail, the location of which he has not divulged. Moreland was killed at the home of felix Lake, when he went there to arrest a negro. It was reported that more than one of those in the house shot him, and all were arrested later.

LYNCHING MAY BE PROBED BY SPECIAL GRAND JURY

Americus, Ga., January 21.—(Special.)
The special session of the Lee county
grand jury, called to convene with the
special term of superior court on Monday, January 31, will probably consider the lynching of five negroes at
Starkville, three miles north of Leesburg, early Friday morning. Judge Z.
A. Littlejohn called the grand jury
when he made an order for an extra
session to try four men indicted for the
Oliver marder. The grand jury will
take up all matters pertaining to that
body just as in regular session.

Judge Littlejohn, first informed of
the lynching by your representative,
had no comment beyond saying: "It
is regrettable."

CONFESSED TAKING PART IN KILLING OF SHERIFF

essburg, Ga., January 21.—Four of five negroes who were lynched rhere last night confessed to takpart in the killing of Sheriff More, according to reports reaching county officials today. The father the Lake boys is said to have adted that he loaded a shotgun with a and slugs, causing a terrible and in Moreland's body when he shot.

shot.

de fifth negro is said to have deed his innocence, but is alleged to
been implicated by the other four

This city was quiet tonight. The codies of the negroes have been cut lown and will be buried tomorrow



Repeated Robberies

Miss Peale's Store Re-

sult in Swift Action at sherin and the neg Dawn admertiser 1-34-16

LIVINGSTON, ALA., Jan 25 .- Rich-sister came to his assistance. ard Burton, sixteen-year-old negro, Burton was put in charge of Clar-was lynched by a mob near Boyd Sta-but was met by a crowd of masked tion, Sumpter county, and Lige Burton, men and the negro lynched his cousin, and Steve Knight, two other young negroes, are in jail here as

tered the ghastly scene of the five hanging to one limb within full from the road. Apparently they been strung up and then became ats for the men who had taken from Jail.

If on the within full and daylight this morning. The young negro's body was riddled with bullets, as was the tree from a limb of which his body dangled. A plow-line was used by the lynchers.

Sent For Brother.

Miss Peale, who lives with her mother and sisters, thirteen miles from Boyd Station, operates a small store about fifty yards from her home. Five times recently the store has been rob-Willis Peale who lives just across the Mississippi state line. Peale, was at the home last night when noises were heard at the store Investigating, he found three negroes breaking into the store. Two of the negroes, escaped, Peale catching Richard Burton.

Burton attacked Peale with a knife

severely and seriously stabbing him

repeatedly in the head, face and neck,

the negro. Miss Peale assisted her brother and tied the negro, hand and foot, with a rope. Neighbors were called and Clarence Dial, a nearby resident, started to Livingston with the negro in charge. A mob, which had been quietly formed, overtook Dial and his prisoner one mile from the scene of the crime, and Dial was advised to taken from the Worth county jail at 'make tracks for home' which he did. Sylvaster lest night were hanged to Early this morning Sheriff E. C. Godfrey was notified that the negro's one limb of a tree on the outskirts of body was hanging from the limb of a Starkville some time during the night tree. He found the body riddled with bullets, as was the tree to which it was balls filled the body and tree trunk. Steve Knight and Lige Burton, the names of whom were given by Richard Burton before the lynching, have in connection with the killing been arrested and are in jail here. Sheriff Godfrey and Coroner T. S. Sheriff Moreland, of Lee county.

Seale have empannelled a jury and are seventh negro, James Keith, whore making strenuous efforts to identify members of the mob that lynched the authorities believe they have the negro. Both say they will see these strongest case against, was moved men brought to trial as soon as identities can be established.

Two Alleged Aids

(Special to The Advertiser.)
MERIDIAN, MISS., Jan. 25.—Two they were with Dick Burton, who was lynched eleven miles from Portersville, Monday night on the Alabama side, have been captured by citizens, turned over to Sheriff Godfrey and taken to Livingston. No violence was offered the two negroes.

> hanging to a tree riddled with bullets Terrell county, where Sheriff Morethis morning, was cut down by the land is buried. sheriff and the negroes relatives noti-

Willis Peale was badly stabbed in the head by Burton during a desperate struggle between the two when Peale caught Burton in his store attempting to rob it. Peale beat Burton with his fists and held him until his mother and

LAN 0 1 1916

Taken From the Jail Up to One Strung Tree

but the latter held on and overpowered Bodies Riddled With Bullets and Left to Be Viewed by Citizens.

> ALBANY, Ga., Jan. 21-Five negroes Sylvester last night, were hanged to The bodies containing many bulle Shot, buckshot and pistol holes were cold when found this morn

> > They were being held as suspect from the jail in time.

Last night several men drove up to the jail in an automobile. They had with them a negro bound hand and Are Also Captured foot, who, they announced to the jailer, they had captured and thought it best to bring him here for safe negroes, alleged to have confessed that keeping. They were allowed to enter they were with Dick Burton, who was and then pounced upon the jailer and took his keys.

automobiles appeared. It took only a few minutes for the party to get the six negroes, hurry them out to the The body of Burton which was found cars and start north toward Sasser,

> Sylvester was included in the plans of the party. For that reason the fate of the negroes was not definitely known until hours after they had been lynched.

> Four of the victims were of one Frank, Dewey and Major.

unknown parties."

New York City

AND HANGS HIM TO PORCH.

Overpowers Officers in Oklahoma After Evidence Is In-Prisone: Attacked Child.

IDABEL, Okla., April 3 .- At the conclusion of testimony to-day at the pre-Murphy, a thirteeen-year-old white girl a mob of 500 stormed the court room, from a back porch of the Court House.

AFTER SHERIFF'S MURDER from the court room all the testimony was viewed by a coroner's jury whose had been completed and Justice of the Peace Williams was ready to announce

his decision.

The trial had been held on the second him out onto a porch, tied the remaining from a telephone pole there. end of the rope to the porch railings and pushed the negro off. He fell about twelve feet and died within a few min-

A few pistol shots were fired, then the mob dispersed. To-night the town was

Negro Burned Negro Was Identified by V at Waco, Tex., Before 15,000

Confessed to Assault and a white woman late Wednesday after-Murder of White Wo-

Court Room (Associated Press.)

WACO, TEXAS, May 15.—With 15,- and no further trouble is feared. Within a few moments several more 000 persons as witnesses, including Anderson was taken before his victure of the women and children, Jesse Washington, negro boy, who confessed to the asault and murder of Mrs. Lucy Friar, seven miles south of here last Monday, was taken from the Fifth District Cutting all wires leading north from court room shortly before noon and burned on the public square. The burning came immediately after the negro's trial had ended and the jury returned a verdict of guilty, giving him the death penalty.

Some one not far from the negro amily—Felix Lake and his three sons, started the cry of "get the negro." It was taken up by all of those from the The inquest at Leesburg was of part of the county where Mrs. Friar short duration and the jury brought in was killed. The negro was immedia verdict of "death by strangulation ately selezd and removed from the and gunshot wounds at the hands of court room. The crowd at first seemed willing to hang the negro from the suspension bridge, but a suggestion

that he be burned on the plaza met with instant response and he was dragged to the city hall yard, where the chain already around his neck, was thrown over the limb of a tree, MOB SEIZES NEGRO IN COURT wood hastily secured and the fire start-

After the verdict had been returned, Washington said in a half audible whisper, "I'm sorry I done it."

The rush to secure the negro came

with such suddenness that officers, lawyers and newspaper men were swept off their feet and the victim was in the hands of the mob before any one could stop the proceedings.

While the crowd that took Wash and liminary hearing of Oscar Martin, a ington from the court room is said to negro, charged with attacking Eilen have been composed of people from the country, they were joined by many citizens of Waco, and in some instances, it is said they left their places seized the prisoner and hanged him of business to view the burning of the negro. After the fire had burned it-At the time the mob took the negro self out, the body, burned to a crisp, verdict has not been announced.

Later in the day members of the mob returned to the scene of the burning, placed the charred body in a sack and dragged it through the principal floor of the Court House. The moo streets behind an automobile to Robinoverpowered the court officers, placed a son, where Mrs. Friar was killed and rope around the negro's neck, rushed what remained of it was suspended

to Death.

Ocala, Fla., January 28.-Richard inderson, a young negro, was lynched n this county, near Williston, at 3 o'clock this afternoon for an assault on noon near the latter place.

During the absence of the husband the negro, it is alleged, visited the man and Is Taken From tarmhouse and, at the point of a revolver, forced the woman to accompany him to a lonely spot where the assault was committed.

Fully 400 men witnessed the lynching this afternoon and reports from the scene say that quiet has resumed,

MOB HANGS NEGRO FROM BALCONY OF COURT HOUSE

IDABEL, OKLA., April 3.—At the conclusion of testimony at the preliminary healing of Oscar Martin a negro charged with assult, a pob of 500 men stormed the court room, seized the prisoner and hanged him from a back balcony of the court house here today. Ineffectual attempts to seize the negro had been made previously. Martin was arrested last Friday in connection with ar attack upon a 13-year-old girl, at Bismark, Okla.

Cases of 186 MITSBURGH, PA FEB 13 1916

Tall

Lynch Accused Negro For Death of Farmer

ACON, Ga., Feb. 12.—Marvin Harris, a negro, accused of killing an aged farm-er, was lynched near here today.

Les Augeles, Cvi

examiner

t EB13 1916

NEGRO LYNCHED FOR KILLING

(By Associated Press)
MACON, Ga., Feb. 12.—Marvin Harris a negro, accused of killing an aged farmer, was lynched here today.

KEREAS CITY, MA

JOURNAL

JAN 29 1916

Woman's Attacker Is Lynched. OCALA, FLA., Jan.28.—A mob of 400 white men tonight lynched Richard inderson, a negro accused of attacking white woman near Williston, Levy Columbus, Ohis JAN 29 1916

OURNAL

subject:

Lynched by Mob. OCALA, Fla., Jan. 28 .- A mob of be white men tonight lynched Richrd Anderson, accused of attacking a County.

shows a decrease it contributes in the shows a decrease it contributes and composed with ninety-eight as composed with ninety-eight in 189. The subjoined to the showing the annual number flurings has last thirty-che years, will be finterest as reference to those who are making a special study of this

THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF	
1885	1901 \$ 180
1886	1902
1887	1908
1888	1904
1889176	1905
1890	1906 60
1891	1907 65
1892	1908
1898200	1909 87
1894190	1910 74
1895	1911 71
1896	1912
1897	1913 49
1898	1914 54
1890	1915 09

1000 115 1016 58 The number of lynchings in the various states was as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 9; Georgia, 14; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 2; Louislana, 2; disalssippi, 3; Missouri, 1; New York, 1;

North Carolina, 2; Oklahoma, 4; south Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 3; Texas, 9total: South, 56; north, 2. Fifty were 21—Henry White, colored, rape, Durham, Ga. Negroes, seven whites, and one Mexican. Ga. The crimes for which they were lynched 26-Elliah Sturgis, colored, murder, Cuthbert, were as follows: Murder, 24; rape, 6; Ga.

Accessory to murder, 11; race prejudice, Bainbridge, Ga. 9; murderous assault, 5; alleged murder, 29-John Foreman, colored, accessory to mur-1; attempted rape, 7; theft, 3; attempted murder, 7. Three of the fifty-seven were women. The detailed list follows:

29—Two upnamed Negross, accessories to

JANUARY.

3-Samuel Sykes, colored, attempted murder, Hayti, Miss.

2-John Richards, colored, murder, Golds boro, N. C. 21-Felix Lake, colored, murder. Sylvester.

M-Frank Lake, colored, murder, Sylvester

21-Dawey Lake, colored, murder, Sylvester

d-Major Lake, colored, murder, Sylvester,

A-Rodium Leamon, colored, marder, Sylves ter. Ga.

24-W. J. Maxfield, murder, Boston, Tex. 28-Richardson Anderson, solored, murder, Ocala, Fia

23 Elchard Burton, colored, hurgiary, Bord, 5 Joseph Johnson, colored, murder, Bay Ala.

FEBRUARY.

12-Harvin Harris, colored, murder, near Ma-

25-Jesse McCortele, colored, attempted rape, 14-Paulo Boleta, murderous assault, Green-Cartersville, Ga.

MARCH

1-William Whitley, colored, murder, Lebanon. Tenn.

20-Jeff Brown, colored, attempted rape, West Point, Miss.

3-Oscar Martin, colored, rape, Idabel, Okla. 5-Fayette Chandler, colored, murder, near

St. Charles, Mo. 6—Joseph Black, colored, attempted murder Kinston, N. C.

carl Dudley, celored, murder, Lawten Okla

16-John Duke, murder, Bonlfay, Fla. 17-John Dykes, murder, Vernon, Fla.

5-Thomas Dickson, colored, rape, Hemp

15-Jesse Washington, colored, rape and mur der, Waco, Tex.

25-U. G. Tally, attempted rape. McNary, La W-Felix Gilman, colored, murder, Prescott.

20-Geronimo Lerma, Mexican, murderous as sault, Brownsville, Tex.

JULY.

1-Lemuel Weeks, colored, murder, Pickensville, Ala.

AUGUST.

7-Stephen Brown, colored, murder, Seymour

9-Unnamed Negro, rape, Stuttgart, Ark. -Edward Lang, colored, murder, Rico, Tex 18 Stella Young, colored, accessory to mur-

der, Newberry, Fla. 10-Mary Dennis, colored, accessory to mur ler, Newberry, Fla.

19-Bert Dennis, colored, accessory to murder Newberry, Fla. 19-Andrew McHenry, colored, accessory to

murder, Newberry, Fla. 19 John Haskin, colored, accessory to mur-

der, Newberry, Fla. 19-James Dennis, colored, accessory to murder, Newberry, Fla.

- Lewis, colored, burglary, Valdosto, Ga.

29-Jesse Hammett, colored, attempted rape Vivian, La.

21-Bert Dudley, murder, Olathe, Kas.

Jan - June

murder, Gordonsbury, Ga

OCTOBER 4-Mary Connell, Negress, accessory to murder, Leavy, Ga.

6-William Spencer, colored, alleged murder, Graceton, Tex.

-Allen Nance, colored, murderous assault,

Greenwood, Miss. Charles Smith, colored, murder, near San

deraville, Ga. 9-Frank Dodd, colored, attempted rape, De-

witt, Ark. 16 Brock Henley, colored, rape, Paduoah,

Ky. 16-James Thornbill, colored, expressing sym-

22-Unnamed highwayman, Vandervoort, Ark. pathy with Henley, Paducah, Ky. 21-Anthony Crawford, colored, murderous assault, Abbeville, S. C.

NOVEMBER.

City, Tex.

29 Buck Thomas, colored, murderous assault, Clarksville, Tex.

DECEMBER.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED

FOR BURGLARY BY

MOB AT LIVINGSTON

lichard Burton In Captured in Act of

Robbing Store and Capital Pun-

ishment Follows Soon After

Livingston, January 26.—(Special.)

Richard Burton, aged 18, a negro, was

ynched sometime last night by a mob

8 miles from Boyd station, this county,

and Lige Burton, his cousin, and Steve

Knight, two other young negroes, are in

near the scene of the lynching, has been

robbed five times recently. Last night her brother disturbed three negroes in

the act of robbing the store again and

he succeeded in capturing one, although

the negro seriously cut and stabbed him

was overtaken a mile away and the negro

gave the names of the two negroes in jail

as being the ones with him in attempting

Take Negro From Jail

And Lynch Him Quick GOLDSBORO, N. C., Jan. 12. Avohn

Richards, a negro under arrest in a

the killing near here Thursday last of

Anderson Gurley, a farmer, was removed from the Wayne county jail here today, taken to the scene of the

cut to pieces with bullets. The jailer

New York City

MAY 1 6 1916

charge of having been implicate

jail here charged with burglary.

JAN 26 1916 NEGRO/THIEF HUNG BY ALABAMA MOB

Caught In Act of Robbing Store Negro Is Executed By Farmers

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Jan. 26.-Richard Burton, aged 18, a negro, was lynched some time Monday night by mob thirteen miles from Boyd Sta- around the head, face and neck before ion, this county, and Lige Burton, his being subdued. Miss Peale tied the negro cousin, and Steve Knight, two other while her brother held him. A neighbor young negroes, are in jail here charged started to Livingston with Burton, but with burglary.

A store operated by Miss Kate Peale, hanged to a limb of a tree. Buckshot lear the scene of the lynching has and pitsol balls were fired into the body been robbed five times recently. Last and the trunk of the tree by the lynchlight her brother disturbed three nefroes in the act of robbing the store ers. The sheriff and coroner are investiagain and he succeeded in capturing one, although the negro seriously cut and stabbed him around the head, face and neck before being subdued. Miss Peale tied the negro while her brother held him. A neighbor started to Livingston with Burton, but was overtak-on a mile away and the negro hanged North Carolinians to a limb of a tree. Buckshot and pistol balls were fired into the body and the trunk of the tree by the lynchers.

The sheriff and coroner are investigating and say they will see the lynchirs brought to speedy trial if possible o identify any of them. Richard Bur on gave the names of the two negro n jail as being the ones with him attempting to rob the Peale store.

Magon Mob Hangs Young Negro Murdorer crime, and lynched. Richards was

(Associated Press)

GA., Feb. 12.—Marvin than 200 masked men visited the jail MACON, GA., Feb. 12.—Marvin than 200 masked men visited the jail Harris, a 21-year-old negro, was hangshortly after midnight and forced him ed to tree in Twiggs county today to produce the keys to the cell room after a race between a mob and officers seeking to arrest bim of the chards is said to have confessed to the authorities that he and two fountain, an agent Wilkinson county other negroes attempted to rob Gurfarmer nan Jeffersonville, Ga., es-ley. Gurley, who, apparently resisted, rerday. The mob formed after are it was said, was struck on the head Fountain had testified at the coroner's with an iron bar and instantly killed inquest that Harris had confessed to her and threatened to kill her if she told.

Immediately after Mrs. Fountain told her story officeriestarted in search of the negro. Before they could locate him, however, a mob had formed, captured the negro, hanged him and fired a number of shots into the body, Harris is mid to have confessed.

Jan - June voices all raised at once, and the idea

dragged by the chain to the City Holl him under a tree and threw the chain IN PUBLIC SOUARE over a limb. Boxes and sticks of AS 15,000 LOOK ON

His Clothing Oil-Soaked, He Is Strung to Tree, Fire Is Set Under Him, and He Is Dropped Into Flames.

A store operated by Miss Kate Peale, TAKEN FROM COURT ROOM

> Waco Mob Steps In After Lad of 18 Is Found Guilty of Slaying White Woman.

for mercy until the flames silenced him, Jesse Washington, a negro of eighteen years, was burned to death by a mob in the public square here to-day. Many women and children were among the 15,000 who witnessed the lynching.

I was a week are the lad assembled. for mercy until the flames silenced gating and say they will see the lynchers him, Jesse Washington, a negro of brought to speedy trial if possible to identify any of them. Richard Burton

Just a week ago the lad assaulted and killed Mrs. Lucy Fryar, a white woman, in her home at Robinson, seven miles from here. There was no question of his guilt, and he got today. one of the quickest trials on record in this part of Texas. The proceeding ended this forenoon, when the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, carrying with it the death penalty.

"I'm sorry I done it," said the prisoner in a whisper, shaking with fear as he saw the crowd in the court room rising threateningly all around him with the pronouncement of the

"Get that 'nigger!" was the shout raised by some, and it was chorused by the mob. The leaders made a rush, sweeping officers and lawyers aside. The negro was seized and then was dragged from the court

The first suggestion was to hang him from the suspension bridge, and a chain was tied around his neck and he was dragged, yelling, in that direc-

"Rum him!" rournd hundreds of

to gaze upon. FIVE NEGROES ARE

Epringfield, Mass. UNION She to in an AS JURY CONVICTS. Taken from County Jail

pleased the mob, So the negro was

square. There the ringleaders stood

His clothing was saturated with oil

and a match was applied. At a signal

the negro was hoisted further in the

It was all over one hour from the

rendering of the jury's death verdict.

When the fire had burned itself out

the charred body was put in a sack

and was dragged behind an automo-

bile to Robinson, where it was hanged

to a telephone pole for the populace

air, then was let fall into the flames.

he was hoisted over the pile.

While Sheriff Is Held at Point of Revolver.

ALBANY, Ga., Jan. 21-Five Negroes taken from the Worth County Jail at Sylvester last night were hanged to one limb of a tree in the WACO, Tex., May 15.—Screaming during the night The bodies containing many built holes, were cold

SYLVESTER, Ga., Jan. 21—So well executed were the plans that the men who took five Negroes from the jall here and lynched them that Sheriff A. Potts saw only three, he said

"The first I knew anything was wrong was when one of the men who had brought a bound Negro to the door pointed a pistol at me and told me to get into a bathroom. They had told me they wanted to keep the Negro in jall at least over night," said he today. "I was completely at their mercy, so of course I complied with their demands to get into the bathroom, and also to give them my keys. These men were not masked. There is no lock on the bathroom door, so two of them remained with me, keeping me covered all the time. me, keeping me covered all the time. Within a few minutes I heard a shrill

Within a few minutes I heard a shrill whistle and then footsteps as if many men were entering the jail.

"In a little while the same whistle was blown again and my two captors suddenly left me and rushed out of the jail. Within a minute or two after that I heard several automobiles going north at a rapid rate of speed.

"I had never seen the men who first came to the door, but I would know them if I saw them against

WORLDRED WERE SARRIED LYNCHING ON SUNDAY IGHT-200 UNMASKED MEN REAK INTO JAIL-ONLY CHARGE WAS WOUNDING PO-LICEMAN IN OKLA-GOLORED MAN INCINERATED IN BARN IN MISSOURI. wood were piled around him and then

Shot in Jall; Body Dragged Thro Town on Sunday.

Lawton, Okla., April 9, 1916.-Carl Dudley, a Negro, was taken from the Comanche county jail here tonight by a mob of 200 unmasked men and shot to death in the jail yard. Dudley was arrested late yesterday on a charge of fatally wounding Patrolman James Hayes, while resisting arrest for a minor offence. Hayes died this morn-

After Dudley had been killed the body was tied to an automobile and dragged through the streets:

One Burned in Barn. St. Louis, Mo., April 5.—After he d made several attempts to surrent, Lafayette Chandler, a Negro who yesterday wounded Sheriff Dicker, of St. Charles County, was burned to death in a barn fired by a mob, which had shot New Orleans, La.

Lynching Or Reque? Sheriff Would Know

Three Armed Men Take Pris oner From Moun tain and

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 29.—Three armed men entered the jail at Hiawassee, the county seat of Towns county, situated in the remote, mountainous section of the northern part of Georgia, Thursday night and took away with them Jake Maring, a white man, who they said they intended to lynch. All wires into the little town were cut and the situation did not become generally known until mail advices reached Atlanta today. letter was dated Friday, and the writer stated that at that time of-

ficers had found no trace of Baring. According to the story of Sheriff Frank Foster, as related in the letter, the men knocked at the jail door late at night. The sheriff answered the summons and as he did so three pistols were pointed at him and he was commanded to give up his keys. Foster is accredited with saying that the men quickly got Baring and then locked him (Foster) in the jail. It was half an hour, according to the story attributed to the sheriff, before his cries brought assistance and he was liberated, and then, with wire communication cut off, he sent men out to try to find Baring or to ascertain if friends or foes of the prisoner had taken him away.

Baring was placed in jail Oct. 16, 1915, on a charge of killing Lee Allon, white man, a few days previously. Allon, was popular in Towns county.

LYNCHES CULORED MAN. Stop to Consider Whether He lity or Not, But Hange Vic-

Cedar Bluff; Miss March 31 Geff nwn was lynched by a non fiere a Saturday afternoon. Bown was alking down the street near the car acks and sale myving freight go-g in the direction in which he wantd to go. He started on the run to ard the moving train. On the side alk was the daughter of a white far-Brown accidentally brushed minst her and she screamed. A

JAN 1916 Another Georgia Lynching by

"Unknown Parties," Says the Verdict.

SYLVESTER, Ga., Jan. 21.-Five negroes who had been in jail here awaiting trial since the Christmas lonely spot. bolidays in connection with the slaying of Sheriff Moreland of Lee County were taken from their cells late last night by a lynching party and were driven in automobiles eighteen miles to Starkville, where, early said to-day, they were strung up on one TEXAS MOB TAKE timb at the roadside and their bodies riddled with bullets.

After hanging for hours, in view of undreds, they were cut down and an aquest of short duration was held at Leesburg, the verdict being, "Death by strangulation and gunshot wounds at the hands of unknown parties."

According to Sheriff L. A. Potts the lynchers wore no masks, and he would "know them if he ever seas them again." He says they took his reys at the pistol point and placed him in a bathroom. Four of the victims were of one family.

James Keith, a negro, was the pris-iner most wanted by the lynchers, but Sheriff Potts secretly removed him

FIENDISH ACT OF NEGRO MEETS WITH

e of City Hall

CARTERSVILLE, GA., Feb. Jesse McCorkle, a negro about thirty years of age, was taken from jail here sarly today by a mob of some forty or fifty men and boys and hanged to a tree in front of the city hall his body was iddled with hallets.

The 160 o was alrested last hight charged with having broken into the home of Mrs. A. T. Heath near here

and aftacked her. He was caught still bleeding from a wound in the wrist where the woman had shot him, and with her pistol in his possession. Threats of lynching were made but Sheriff W. W. Gallaway, who led the posse that caught the negro, succeeded in taking him to jail.

Mrs. Heath, a woman of about 38 years of age, and her five small children, were the only persons in her home last night when the attack was made. Her husband is in South Caroag quickly formed and ran after lina, where she was to have joined m, jerking him off the moving train. him in a few days. As the negro broke He was beaten into insensibility and in the right wrist. The wound, howhen hung to a tree. The sheriff has ever, did not stop the negro, who rushnade no attempt to find out who the ed in and overpowered her. Later the nembers of the mob were. Picture and the woman and her children succards of the murder are being sold on ceeded in arousing neighbors. Mrs. Heath is said to be in a serious condition.

> The negro was tried some time ago, Sheriff Callaway said, on charge of assault in another case, but a mistrial resulted.

G FIVE NEGROES Negro Identified and Lynched in Florida of the (Associated Press)

CALA., Fla., Jan. 28-Ri derson, a young negro was lynched near Williston, Levy county, hear here te today for an assault on the wife a white farmer of that vicinity Wednesday, according to mestages re-ceived here tonight. The negro is said to have entered the farm house where the woman's husband was absent and threatening her with a pistol, forced her to accompany him to a

A crowd of men, estimated at four hundred witnessed the lynching. Reports from the scene tonight said that quiet had been restored. Anderson was taken before his victim and identified, before he was lynched, it was

WHITE MAN FROM A JAIL AND LYNCH HIM

(Associated Press) BOSTON, TEXAS, Jan. 24 W. J. Mayfield, a white man, who has charged with having killed his father, mother and brother with an axe, was taken from the county jail here late tonight by a moo' and hangea. According to the statement of the jailor about 25 masked men overpowered him and forced him to turn over the keys to the jall. The lock to Mayfield's cell was broken and the man carried to the outskirts of the town where he was hanged to a tree.

It was said that no guard was maintained at the jail as there had been no indication that mob violence was contemplated.

A SPEEDY JUSTICE templated. Mayfield, who was about 50 years old, was tried for the murder of his mother Georgia Mob Lynches last week but the Jury was unable to Brutal Negro in Front removed tomorrow to Franklin county for retrial on change of venue.

Two Negroes Lynched By Mob In S. Carolina

Blacks Are Said To Have Spok- "Hello, Sweetheart," Was Followed

ANDERSON, S. C., Jan. 3 .- Sheriff

to have statpooke to the wom-2 140 insult was offered her. The nesco woman displayed a wound the back of her neck which she id the infuriated white men had in-

and a ste.

SHYILLE TE

Bannez

By Associated Press.

Goldsboro, N. C., January 12 .- John Richards, a negro under arrest on a charge of having been implicated in the killing near here Thursday last of Anderson Gurley, a farmer, was removed from the Wayne county jail here early to-day, taken to the scene of the crime nd lynched. Richards was hanged to a tree and

his body almost cut to pieces with bul-

The jailer declared that a mob composed of more than 200 masked men visited the jail shortly after midnight and forced him to produce the keys to the cell room in which Richards was

Richards is said to have confessed to the authorities that he and two other negroes attempted to rob Gurley. Gurley, who apparently resisted, it was said, was struck on the head with an iron bar and instantly killed.

Nearo Shot to Death By Georgia Posse

ST. MARYS, GA., Feb. 11.—Jame King, a negro charged with killing J. H. Seals, a white farmer near here Saturday, was shot to death by a po-In the western part of Camden county last night according to statements of officers here today. They said they carned that King was killed while resting arrest. The negro was charged with killing Seals when the latter caught him stealing hogs.

Philadelphia Inquirer

by Quick Gathering of Avenging Posse in Georgia

Special to The Inquirer.

HARTWELL, Ga., Jan. 2.-Two negroes were lynched and a negro woman badly beaten as the result of an insult to a white girl in Anderson county, South Carolina, according to reports received here tonight by the officials of Georgia county.

The story of the encounter was told by the negro woman, named Sims, who arrived in Hartwell today, claiming that after she had been beaten she had been ordered out of South Carolina by the

It is claimed that the negroes, one a brother and the other a husband of the negro woman, were riding in a buggy when they passed the girl. It was alleged they yelled out, "Hello, Sweetheart!" The negro woman asserts that all they said was "Hello!"

The girl reported the affair and a mob quickly formed and after a chase caught the blacks. One, it was reported, was not as he broke away and ran. Accordhe whereabouts of only one negro is un-known. He says the other one is in jail.

Caught After Being Shot and

Driven From House b Braye Woman.

Cartersville, Ga., February 5.—Jesse McCorkle, a negro about 30 years old, was taken from jail here sariy today by a mob of some 40 or 50 men and boys and hanged to a tree in front of the city hall. His body was riddled with bullets.

The negro was arrested last night charged with having broken into the home of a prominent woman near here and attacked her. He was caught still bleeding from a wound in the wrist. where the woman had shot him. and in possession of her pistol which he had taken from her in a scuffle. Threats were made to lynch the negro, but Sheriff W. W. Callaway and R. A. Hicks, a deputy sheriff, who led the posse that caught the negro, succeeded in taking him to jail.

advance calling Roberts. He sai in advance calling Roberts. He said later that he thought a city policeman wanted to put a prisoner in jail, as both city and county use the jail here. When he opened the jail door several men overpowered him and took his keys. Others rushed in and got the negro. The mob then rushed to the city hall near the center of forms. the city hall near the center of town and strung the negro up to a tree. volley of shots then was fired at the

swinging body.
Sheriff Callaway said today he was aroused by the shots and hastened from his home where he had gone from the

nis nome where he had gone from the jail.

"I got there in fifteen minutes, I guess," he said. "By that time the crowd had gone, and I and other people attracted by the shooting found the negre's body hanging on the tree."

Great bravery was shown by the woman in resisting the negre's attack. She and her five children were the only people in the house at the time, her husband having moved to another city, where she was soon to join him. As the negro broke into her room she fired at him with a pistol, hitting him in the right wrist. The negro then grappled with her, wresting the pistol from her hands. Summoning all her strength, she threw her assailant from her with such force that he fell to the ground, and the negro, believing assistance would shortly be summoned by her screams, fled from the house.

Negro Soon Arrested

Negro Soon Arrested Neighbors, Sheriff Callaway and Dep-Neighbors, Sheriff Callaway and Deputy Hicks took up the hunt and soon arrested McCorkle in a nearby settlenent. Sheriff Callaway said he was saily identified by the wound which had been described to him and by the pistol he carried. The sheriff quieted angry citizens who had accompanied him in the hunt, and put the negro in jail. The crowd disappeared, the sheriff said, and he went home. He was iff said, and he went home. He was arroused later by shots fired by the

lynchers. The negro was tried some time ago, Sheriff Callaway said, on charges of assault in another case, but he was not positively identified and a mistrial resulted. Since then he had been working here.

"Tm awfully sorry this thing has happened in my county," the sheriff said today.

Z. February 1916 BOYS HELP LYNCH NEGRO.

Mob Hangs Victim in Front of Carteraville, Ga., City Hall,

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., February 25 .- Jessi McCorkle, a negro, was taken from jail here early to-day by half a hundred men and boys, hanged to a tree in front of the City Hall, and his body riddled with bullets. McCorkle was arrested last night for breaking into the home of A. T. Heath, and attacking Mrs. Heath, whose husband was away. The woman shot the negro in the wrist with a revolver, but she was overpowered.

When caught, McCorkle's wounded wrist was still bleeding, and he had the revolver in his possession. He was placed in jail safely, despite threats The sherin left the negro in charge ing the crowd by a ruse gained admit-of T. O. Roberts, jailer in charge at hight here. About 4 o'clock this morn-

Cases of.

Okla., April —This city en"Georgia's Pastime" on Sunday
by lynching Oscar Martin on The prison co

of having assaulted a 13-year-old trouble placing Kelth, as few counties had threatened her. white girl. With blood in their eyes to disgrace the Sabbath day, the only sport these flends could enjoy was to "lynch a little girl by the name of nigger." A little girl by the name of Edna Murphy became hysterical and in this state she said things out of her flead that caused the "red necks" of shooting the sheriff. This is generated that caused the "red necks" of this city to jump at conclusions. Martin, shooting Bart Moreland, the sheriff's though officers tried to reach the mob leaders won the megro first, the mob leaders won the limb of though officers tried to reach the mob leaders won the megro first, the mob leaders won the limb of though officers tried to reach the mob leaders won the megro first, the mob leaders won the negro first, the mob leaders won the limb of though officers tried to reach the mob leaders won the negro first, the mob leaders won the negro first, the mob leaders won the limb of the limb of a tree. The body was riddled with by a mob of armed men and lynched.

Postmaster

William Black, who was removed the was the father of 16-year-old william Black, who was removed the place of the limb of a tree. The body was riddled with by a mob of armed men and lynched.

William Black, who was removed the was the father of 16-year-old william Black, who was removed the place of the shorting and the distance commended Richmond.

Keith talked freely of the killing of a tree. The body was riddled with by a mob of armed men and lynched.

William Black, who was the father of 16-year-old william Black, who was removed the place of the shorting and the distance commended Richmond.

Keith talked freely of the killing of a tree. The body was riddled with by a mob of armed men and lynched.

William Black, Colored, was taken from the country of other mobs forming outside the country of the place of the limb of a tree. The body was taken from the country of the place of the limb of a tree. The body was taken from the care of the limb of a tree. The body was taken from the care of the limb of a tree. The who was a stranger and was just passing shooting Bart Moreland, the sheriff's through the city, was grabbed up by the officers and taken to jail. There was a preliminary hearing held in the district He says he saw Bart Moreland outside the preliminary property to the said to have confessed to his crime and admitted that its brother, who shot Keith and his wife fountain's story was correct before he was executed by the moh. The negro's family refused to take his body and was not the slightest evidence prove barrelled shotgun and fired it at Bart that Martin was the man. No could prove that he was guilty. The greatest because he had nothing else to shoot the was not the slightest evidence that Martin was the man. No could more and and ran. He shot only once, the man was guilty. The greatest mocker's of justice ever explicited in the court was pulled off on the occasion. The men just deliberately be the man out of the court and on balcony of the court house, placed rope around his neck, tied it to the ralling of the court house, placed rope around his neck, tied it to the ralling of the rall, falling about ten test. Martin strugged for his life and guiled at rafter that he might support himself, but he was pulled away from the support and a couple of bullets gut an end to his life rand his body hung for the air for a special for the younger generation of the white race to see and point to with scorm. Here is a case of an innocent man who was hung. Trial unfair and impartial. Should members of the race remember Keith's name, but told the stand for this? Now is the time for officers wanted him. He did not know the stand for this? Now is the time for officers wanted him. He did not know the stand for this? Now is the time for officers wanted him. He did not know the stand for this? Now is the time for officers wanted him. He did not know the stand for this? Now is the time for officers wanted him. He did not know the stand for this? Now is the time for officers wanted him. He did not know the stand for this? Now is the time for officers there was a strange negro them to break the law and defend every there, and called him out man they lynch. Now is the time to see that justice is met by the use of the shot-been arrested.

This is the sentiment that should be imbued in the minds of the race until white people cease lynching.

**Lawton, Okla., April 9.—Carl Dudley, a negro, charged with having shot and restricted to the result of the result. A point of the result of the result. A point of the result of the result of the result of the result of the result. A point of the result of the race until white people cease lynching our people without evidence.

GUILTLESS, SAYS KEITH Confessed to Murder of S.A.

Declares That He Didn't Shoot ty Farmer, Before Being Sheriff-Taken From Tift

to Richmond. Censtation

Jim Keith, sentenced to a life term incounty today, according to news reprison for complicity in the killing of ceived by tonight, as a result of his Sheriff Moreland, of Lee county, was alleged murder of S. A. Jountain, carried to Richmond county this morning to serve his term.

Keith has been in fiften fail since the day he was convicted in Worth he was plowing in a field near the superior court. Sheriff Potts got him Wilkinson-Twiggs county line, out from Sylvester by a clever tried and brought him to Tiften, the rumo have walked to the home of the county of the server of the serv

The prison commission had some

girl. With blood in their eyes to wanted him, fearing a lynching party. though officers tried to reach the

court room and the examination was list the door, and knew the crowd had tened to by the "hungry crowd." There come for him. He picked up a single-

Fountain, Wilkinson Coun-

Hanged by Mob. conselection

Macon, Ga., February 22.—(Special.) Harris, a negro, was lynched in Twiggs

and brought him to Tifton, the rumo have walked to the home of the farmbeing spread that he had been sent ter and told Mrs. Fountain what he the state prison farm. No one knew had done. According to the farmer's Keith was in Tift county jail excep wife, the negro threatened her life is morning, when Warden Stringer came she told any one what he had done.

The woman - was badly frightene by the negro, and she only told neigh bors late in the evening that her hus band had not returned from the field found at 10 o'clock last night. There were several bullet wounds in his body At the coroner's inquest this morn

ng Mrs. Fountain told how the negro had told her of his crime and how he

A mob of men quickly formed and

the county will bury it.

The negro was 21 years old. The farmer was 60 years old.

negro, charged with having shot and in progress. fatally wounded James Hayes, a policeman, was taken from the Comanche county jail the late to light by a mob of several hundred men and shot to death in the prison yard. After the negro's body had been riddled with feet and strangled to death bullets it was tied to an automobile and dragged through the streets. None of the mob was masked. One by-stander was slightly wounded in the ately dispersed. fusillade in the jail yard.

attempting to arrest the negro here yesterday on a charge of disturbing the peace. The officer died this morn-

the peace. The officer died this morning.

Dudley was captured shortly after the shooting and hurried to the army post at Fort Sill for safekeeping. After holding the negro over night army officers returned him to the county authorities this morning.

The mob formed quickly tonight, and gaining entrance to the quarters of the sheriff at the jail, they overpowered him and secured the keys to the prison. Inside the jail a deputy made a futile attempt to protect the negro, but he was forced aside and Dudley dragged from his cell to the yard, where he was stood against a brick wall and shot to death. After fifty or more shots had been fired the bullet-riddled body was tied to an automobile and dragged through the streets to the outskirts of the city, where it was hanged to a telephone pole. The body was mangled beyond recognition.

burg, Va., April 2, 1914.—Posses of deputy sheriffs, a militia company, the police and Fire Department were employed and Fire Department were employed and Fire Department were employed and reformed about the city jall, threatening John Williams, a Negro charged with attacking a young girl of Sottoaway county.

The assault occurred last Thursay and the Negro was captured today near here.

When the news spread, hundred widdle counties poured into Petrophone pole. The body was mangled burg and headed for the jail. Time to burg and headed for the jail. Time to burg and headed for the jail.

THREE LYNCHINGS IN ONE WEEK

search was begun and the body was in South-All Victims Colored-Father of Colored Boy Lynched, Boy Being 16 Years Old and Accused-One Lynched From Court Room - Another for Shooting Sheriff-Yet Colored Cavalry Are Chasing Villa for U.S. The quadrace

> last week from the Greene country jail to the state prison in Rales of to prevent a lynching. William Black is charged with criminal sault and Joseph Black was charged with having assisted his son to at-

BURN COLORED MAN AT STATE St. Charle, Mo., April 5-La

Chandler, Colored, who shot Shee Dierker here last night, was captured this afternoon and burned to death.

NEGRO DRAGGED FROM COUNT BOOM AND LYNCHED

By International News Service Idabel, Okla., April 4.—Oscar M tin, Colored, was taken from Just Williams' courtroom here and he from the porch railing of the building in which he had just tried, charged with having attack a 13-year-old girl.

About 400 persons were in the mob that hanged the man, and me of them had been listening to Lawton, Okla., April 9.—Carl Dudley, testimony in the trial which had

> A rope was tied around the manneck, one end of the rope to the per the railing. Martin dropped about feet and strangled to death. Pis shots were fired by persons on the outside and the crowd also immedi-

Hayes was shot and wounded while Militia and Fire Department Aid Polie in Guarding Colored in Petersburg, Va., Jail.

burg and headed for the jail. Time

ACCUSED COLORED MAN'S FATTLY again the fire hose was used to drive the crowd from one point to another.

Kingston, N. C., April 5—Joseph At a late hour there were reported to the colored, was taken from the of other mobs forming outside the colored.

Lynched by Florida Mob

John Dykes, Accused of Killing S. A. Walker, Is Given Summary Treat-

BONIFAY, FLA., April 16 John Dykes, who was arrested on a charge of killing S. A. Walker

near Greenhead yesterday, was taken from jail at Greenhead today and lynched by a mob which overpowered the jailer, according to reports here tonight.

(Special To The Advertiser.) CHIPLEY, April 16-S. A. Walker, a prominent naval stores operator, was shot from ambush and instantly killed early yesterday morning as he was on his way from his home at Greenhead to Vernon.

John Dykes, postmaster at that former place, is under arrest.

Sheriff Farrior, on hearing the report started at once for the scene in an automobile, but his automobile turned turtle and he sustained a broken leg, a broken arm, and, it is feared, internal injuries. He was placed on a train late last night and sent to New Orleans for treatment.

Deputy Harrell, who was in the car with the sheriff, sustained a broken shoulder.

Another deputy then went out and arrested Dykes.

According to information reaching here Dykes and Walker had some hot works a day or two ago. Early yesterday morning Walker had some business at Vernon and started out before daylight. Two hours afterwards his body was found on the road.

It is alleged that Dykes shot Walker in front of the former's home, although the body was found a mile distant towards Vernon. Walker Walker was in a buggy, and it is claimed the body fell from the latter or else was carried there.

Circo telephis

lic Square and Cremated. 11-16

Fryar, seven miles south of here last Monday, was taken from the Fifth disand burned on the public square.

The burning came immediately after the negro's trial had ended and the jury had returned a verdict of guilty, giving him the death penalty.

Get the Negro.

Some one not far from the negro started the cry of "get the negro." It was taken up by all of those from the part of the county where Mrs. Fryar was killed, and Washington was then seized and removed from the court coom. The crowd at first seemed willing to hang the negro from the suspension bridge, but a suggestion that ne be burned on the plaza met with nstant response and he was dragged to the city hall yard, where the chain, Posse Enters Jail by already around his neck, was thrown over the limb of a tree, wood hastily ecured and the fire started.

After the verdict had been returned Washington said in a half audible whisper, "I'm sorry I done it."

The rush to secure the negro came with such suddenness that officers, lawyers and newspaper men were swept off their feet and the victim was n the hands of the mob before any ne could stop the proceedings.

Dragged Remains Through Streets. While the crowd that took Washington from the court room is said to have een composed of people from the country, they were joined by many cit izens of Waco, and in some instances it is said, they left their places of business to view the burning of the negro. After the fire had burned itself out, the body, burned to a crisp, was viewed by a coroner's jury.

Later in the day members of the mob returned to the scene of the burning, placed the charred body in a sack and dragged it through the principal streets behind an automobile, to Robnson, where Mrs. Fryar was killed, and what remained of it was suspended rom a telephone pole there.

Prichards, Ald. July 25.—Law break-ing and disorder is getting as bad in Alabama as in Georgia. Mose Cunningham, who was merely accused by a white woman of being raped, was found guilty in one minute and convicted to be hanged. The jury, all white "Southern inquest eventually was held and the report Killing White Woman, Boy gentlemen," were drunk when the ver-Was Taken to Waco Pub-going on they sat in the jury box drinking whisky on a hot day as same as a sensible person would ice water. It investigation would be made or that any was the worst looking scene ever behild attempt would be pressed by the authoriin this section. Such is the kind of ties to find the lynching posse. At least justice in this neck of the woods. Cun-fifty men participated, in the opinion of Waco, Texas, May 15.—With fifteen ingham denied the charge and the report is that a white man with blackened the committed the crime. "Dare Devil" precision. All telephone and telegraph ington, negro boy, who confessed to ington, negro boy, who confessed to ington, negro boy, who confessed to ington a white girl 14 years old and and for that reason the fate of the negroes who were taken by a mob last negroes who were taken by a mob last negroes who were taken by a mob last night from the Worth county jail at Sylvester were all hanged to one limb and murder of Mrs. Lucy After Cunningham was found guilty he they had been lynched. When Potts rewas taken from the court house and ceived assistance he started in search of trict court room shortly before noon mobbed and the leading minister (white), the posse. doctors, lawyers and business men led On the supposition that the negroes skirts of the mob. All of them are said to be would be hanged in Lee county, where the night. American Christians, expecting to go to Sheriff Moreland had been in authority, heaven and their sins to be forgiven. the searching party started in that direc-

22 Jan 1918

Overpowers Sheriff and Flees with Prisoners.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.] SYLVESTER, Ga., Friday.-The bullet riddled bodies of five negroes found hanging from a tree near Starkville, Ga., to-day, increased the total of negroes lynched in that section to fourteen within the last five weeks. No clew is held to the large posse that committed the acts. Planters fear that the terror now among the negro population may resul in a general evacuation of the section by their employes.

The victims of the later whiching wer of the kill accused of having know ing of Sheriff More Lee county, at Starkville. They were confined in the jail here.

Early to-day several men drove up to story balcony of the courthouse. the fail in an automobile. With them was a negro bound hand and foot, whom they had captured, they said, and had taken for safekeeping.

The jall door was opened, whereupon the men grappled with Sheriff L. A. Potts, binding him and taking his keys. Other automobiles appeared, each crowded with masked men, who entered the jail.

Sheriff Potts was held while the posse searched for the negroes. The men were

and carried away ites. Potts said it woul for him to identify any of the men who overpowered him.

A report from Albany, Ga., stated that eight automobiles passed through there at a rapid rate about an hour after the time the lynching is believed to have occurred. The automobiles were going FATHER AND THREE SONS toward Leesburg.

inquest eventually was held and the report Riddled Bodies Found Hanging on Car made that the negroes had met their deaths by "strangulation and gunshot wounds at the hands of unknown parties.'

was given five years in the penitentiary groes was not known until hours after

tion, and within a half hour came upon ing of Sheriff Moreland, Lee county, the tree from which dangled the five were taken from jail by a mob and bodles.

Four of the victims were of one family-Felix Lake and his three sons, Frank, had been brought from Doles, Ga., for Dewey and Major. The fifth victim was safekeeping. Rodius Seamore.

Pressed for a description of the affray at the jail, Potts said:- "The first I knew opened the door to receive the bound negro and one of the men pointed a revolver at the jail in time.

Mob Seizes Oscar Martin Accused of Assault on 13-Year-Old Girl, and Hangs the mob acted with a precision indica-Him From Balcony.

Idabel. Okla., April 3.—After listen-after they had been lynched and officers ing to the evidence at the preliminary were foiled in their attempt to head off hearing here today of Oscar Martin, a the lynching party by telephone. negro charged with having attacked a 13-year-old girl, a mob of several hundred men overpowered court attaches amily-Felix Lake and his three sons

and hanged the negro from a second was Rodius Seamore.

Evidently at a previously arranged wanted by the lynchers, but Sheriff signal the mob sprang up from among Potts had taken the precaution to rethe spectators at the conclusion of themove him several days ago to another evidence and while court officers were ail. held prisoners, dragged the negro to Moreland was killed at the home of the balcony from which he was thrown Felix Lake when he went there to arafter one end of a rope had been placed rest s negro. around his neck and the other made seure to a post.

The mob dispersed within a few cipates and no further disorder is an-

EGRO SUSPECTS DOURNAL AMONG VICTIMS

Limb-Gain Entrance to Jail by Ruse and Rush Prisoners Away in Automobiles.

Albany, Ga., Jan. 21.-The five

Their bodies, each containing many bullets, were found early today.

Thee lynching took place on the outskirts of Starkville some time during

The negroes held for the recent killcarried away in automobiles. They

One Suspect Escapes Death.

Another negro, James Keith, against that anything was wrong was when I whom the authorities believe they have the strongest case, was removed from

my head. I was completely at their mercy, the jail in an automobile. They had so what could I do?"

with them a negro bound hand and with them a negro bound hand and foot, whom, they announced to the jailer, they had captured and thought it best to bring here for safe keeping. They were allowed to enter and then pounced upon the jailer and took

Hastened to Sheriff's Grave.

Within a few moments several more automobiles appeared. It took only few minutes for the party to get the six negroes, hurry them out to the car and start north toward Sasser, where Sheriff Moreland is buried.

The forty or fifty men who made up all wires leading north from Sylvester was included in the plans of the party. For that reason the fate of the negroes was not definitely known until hours

Father and Three Sons.

Four of the negroes were of one

FIVE MEN LYNCHED OF SEURO

Negroes, Suspected of Sheriff Moreland's Murder, Taken from Jail at Starkville Through Stratagem V 1918

ALBANY, Gu., January 21. Pive oes, who were taken from the Worth ounty Jail at Sylvester last night, were anged to one limb of a tree on the outskirts of Starkville, some time during the night. The bodies, containing many bullet holes, were found this morning.

Forty or fifty men, acting with precision indicative of carefully laid plans, took the five negroes from the jail and sped away in automobiles. They were being held in connection with the killing of Sheriff Moreland, of Lee County, at the hands of negroes, during the Christmas holidays. Starkville is a hamlet three miles from Leesburg, the county seat of Lee County. All wires leading north from Sylvester were cut. For that reason, the fate, of the negroes was not definitely known until hours after they had been lynched

At about ten o'clock last night Sheriff Potts and his jailer at Sylvester were awakened by four or five men, who announced that they had captured a negro and wanted to place him in jail. They were admitted, bearing a negro bound with ropes. Suspecting nothing, the officers watched the men as they loosened the bonds. Suddenly the visitors seized the officers and look the keys to the con-Several more automobiles were driven in front of the jail, and the men in them joined those who had preceded them. All who did not watch the two officers helped get the negroes, who were rushed out of the jail, bundled into machines, and started north at a rapid pace. The officers immediately attempted to telephone to head off the lynching party, but the wires had been cut.

The bodies were found by Lee County citizens early to-day a short distance from Starkville. Four of the victims were of one family-Felix Lake and his three sons, Frank, Dewey, and Major. The fifth was Radius Seamore.

James Keith, a negro, was the prisoner most wanted by the lynchers, but Sheriff Potts had taken the precaution to remove him several days ago to some other jail, the location of which he has not divulged.

Moreland was killed at the home of Felix Lake when he went there to arrest a negro. It was reported that more than one of those in the house shot him, and all were arrested afterward.

Sheriff Potts to-day stated that the men made no attempt to molest the twenty-three other prisoners in the fail. Lynchings-1916

o Other Negroes Are in Juil Charged With Aiding in constillation 1-26-

Livingston, Ala., January 25.—Rich, and Burton, aged 18, a negro, was ynched some time last night by a mob thirteen miles from Boyd Station, this county, and Lige Burton, his cousin, and Steve Knight, two other young negroes, are in jail here charged with

A store operated by Miss Kate Peale, hear the scene of the lynching, has been robbed five times recently. Last hight her brother disturbed three ne-

hight her brother disturbed three negros in the act of robbing the store
again and he sudceeded in capturing
one, although the negro seriously cut
and stabbed him around the head, face
and neck before being subdued.

Miss Peale tied the negro while her
brother held him. A neighbor started
to Livingston with Burton, but was
overtaken a mile away and the negro
hanged to a limb of a tree. Buckshot
and pistol balls were fired into the body
and the trunk of the tree by the lynchers. The sheriff and coroner are investigating and say they will see that the tigating and say they will see that the lynchers are brought to speedy trial if possible to identify any of them.

Richard Burton gave the names of the two negroes in jail as being the ones with him in attempting to rob the

FOR LASSOING GIRL

Brownsville, Texas, February 26.—
Three Mexicans and a negro, charged with having attacked a school teacher, were shot and killed today when they tried to escape for Texas rengers who were prying the temporary of the property of the mexicans and negro had been rescued from a mob by United States cavalrymen who turned them over to the rangers.

The rangers reported at Donna the prisoners had jumped from the automobile and were heading for the Mexican side of the Rio Grande river when they opened fire and the four were villed.

Pedro Garcia and Igacio Rodriguez

Pedro Garcia and Igacio Rodriguez were the names given by two of the Mexicans. The third is not known.

While walking along the Rio Grande river, near Donna late yesterday, Miss McClelland, a school teacher, was surprised by two Mexicans who tried to lasso her. Freeing herself from the nose as it descended about her, she acreamed and her cries were heard by W. O. Norwood, who came to her rescue and the Mexicans fied. A mob was quickly formed and started in search of the Mexicans, while a detachment of cavalry was detailed for the same purpose. The troopers secured the fleeing men in time to save them from the mob.

FIVE NEGROES REMOVED FROM JAIL AND HANGED

JAN 1916

Georgia Mob, by Ruse, Gets Into Prison at Sylvester, Overpowers Jailers, Takes Men Accuse d of Killing Sheriff Away in

Automobiles and Lynches Them.

ALBANY, Georgia, Friday. - Five negroes taken from the Worth county jail at Sylvester were hanged to one limb of a tree on the outskirts of Starkville some time in the night. The bodies, containing many bullet holes, were cold when found Party in Eight Autos Gets Into to-day.

Forty or fifty men, acting with precision indicative of carefully laid arrangements, took the five negroes from the jail and sped away in automobiles. They were being held in connection with the killing of Sheriff Moreland, of Lee county, at the hands of negroes during the Christmas holidays. Starkville is a hamlet three miles from Leesburg ,the county seat of Lee county.

About ten o'clock Thursday night Sheriff L. A. Potts and his jailer at Sylvester were awakened by four or five men who announced that they had captured a negro and wanted to place him in jail. They were admitted bearing a negro bound with ropes. Suspecting nothing, the Sheriff watched the men as they calmly loosened the bonds.

Suddenly the callers seized the officials and took the keys to the cells. Several more automobiles were driven in front of took the rive neglect. The prisoners the fall and the men in them joined those in the jail. All who did not watch the two officials helped get the negroes out of the jail bundled into machines and started north at a rapid pace.

The Sheriff immediately attempted to telephone to head off the lynching party, but the wires had been cut.

The bodies were found by Lee county citizens. Going out from Starkville a short distance they encountered the five men hanging to one limb within full view of the road. Apparently they had been strung up and then became targets for the men who had taken them from jall.

Four of the victims were of one family-Felix Lake and his three sons, Frank, Dewey and Major, The fifth was Radius

James Keith, a negro, was the prisoner most wanted by the lynchers, but Sheriff Potts had taken the precaution to remove him several days ago to some other jail, the location of which he has not divulged.

Moreland was killed at the home of Felix Lake when he went there to arrest a negro. It was reported that more than one of those in the house shot him, and all were

FOR GRARGIA KILLING

New York Titaes

22 JAN 1916

Party in Eight Autos Gets Into

Sylvester Jail by Ruse

to Seize Victims.

ALL HANGED ON ONE LIMB

Father and Three Sons Among Those

Slain Before Trial After

Murder of Sheriff.

ALBANY, Ga., Jan. 21.—Five negroes taken from the Worth County Jail at Sylvester last night were hanged to one limb of a tree on the outskirts of Stark ville. The bodies, containing many bul-

ville. The bodies, containing many bullet holes, were cold when found this morning.

Forty or fifty men acting with precision indicative of carefully laid plans were being held in connection with the killing of Sheriff Moreland of Lee County, at the hands of negroes in the Christmas holidays, starkville is a ham-let three miles from Leesburg, the county seat of Lee County.

Cutting all wires leading north from Sylvester was included in the plans of the party. For that reason the fate of the negroes was not definitely known until hours after they had been lynched.

until hours after they had been lynched.
Sheriff L. A. Potts and his jailer at Sylvester were awakened at about 10 o'clock last night by four or five men who announced that they had captured a negro and wanted to place him in iall. They were admitted, bearing a 'egro bound with ropes. Suspecting hing, the officers watched the men as they calmly loosened the bonds. Suddenly the visitors seized the officers and look the keys to the cells.

Several more automobiles were driven in front of the jail, and the men in them joined those who had preceded. All who did not watch the two officers helped get the negroes, who were rushed out of the jail, bundled into machines, and started north at a rapid pace. The officers immediately attempted to telephone to head off the lynching party, but the wires had been cut.

So well executed, were the plans that Sheriff Potts saw only three of the lynchers, he said today.

"The first I knew anything was wrong was when one of the men who had breezht a bound negre to the door,

set into a bathroom," he said. "They had told me they wanted to keep the negro in fall at least over night. I was completely at their mercy, so of course I complled with their demands to get into the bathroom, and also to give them my keys. These men were not masked. There is no lock on the bathroom door, so two of them remained with me, keeping me covered all the time. Within a few minutes I heard is shrill whistle and then footsteps, as I many men were entering the fall. "In a little while the same whistly was blown again and my two captoly suddenly left me and rushed out of the jail. Within a minute or two after that I heard several automobiles going north at a rapid rate of speed. I had never seen the men who first came to the door, but I would know them if I saw them again."

Reports from Oaksteld and Leesburg

Reports from Oakfield and Leesburg showed that the lynchers had passed through those towns in eight automo-

Doesn't Stop to Consider Whether He Is Guilty or Not, But
Hangs Victim to Tree:

Cedar Bluff, Miss., March 31.—Jeff Brown was lynched by a mob here late Saturday afternoon. Saturday afternoon. Brown was walking down the street near the car tracks and saw a moving freight going in the direc-tion in which be wanted to so. He started on the on to board the moving train. On the sidewalk was the daughter of a white farmer. Brown accidentally brushed against her and she screamed. gang quickly formed and ran after him, jerking him off the moving train. He was beaten into insensibility and then hung to a tree. The sheriff has made no attempt to find out who the members of fort at concealment.

St. Louis, Mo.

Manual Newson Lynched. ST POINT, MISS., March 20.—Jen s, a negro, was lynched near Cedar at 1 o'clock this morning.

Lunchers" Take a White Man From Ja

HIAWASEE, GA., Jan. 29.-Tire men who took Jake Baring, a white man, from the jail here and told sheriff Frank Foster they intended to the him were Baring's friends, in the omion of Town Marshall A. T. Barns. Barns stated today that the theory of lynching had been abandoned and that officers, including Sheriff Foster, were out looking for Baring.

"Three men rode up to the jail Thursday night on horses, covered Sheriff. Foster with their guns and when he came to the door, got Baring and rode off into the mountains with him," Marshal Barns said. "The proceeding did not bear evidence of a lynching party and we are looking for Baring rather than his body. The men just wanted to throw us off the track by their statement that they would lynch the

MEXICAN IS LYNCHED FOR CUTTING WOMAN a ous literin

Geronimo Lerma Attacked Mrs. Kuykendall While She Slept. 6 -21-16

Brownwood, Texas, June 20 .- Geronimo Lerma, a Mexican suspected of assaulting with a large knife Mrs. W. U. Kuykendall while she slept here early today, was found by a posse about 10 miles from here and immediately shot to death.) Mrs. Kuykendall will recover, but will be disfigured for life, her head and breast being badly gashed. It was believed Lerma had become incensed over reading Mexican war news which was accentuated by association

LEBANON, TENN.: March 6. More than a thousand people gathered on the public square of Lebanon tonight and witnessed the hanging of Will Whitley, with essed the hanging of will Whitley, a negro, who shot Chief of Police Nolen Sulday night. Mr. Nolen died this afternoon a 5:30 o'c at and mob gathered about the fail and atormed the doors at 1:30. A houg there were four or five hundled men to the neighborhood, only seventy-five of eighty took part in the attack. Some wore handkerchiefs over their foces. wore handkerchiefs over their faces as disguises, but many made no ef-

the mob were. Picture cards of the mur-der are being sold on the streets at five cents apiece.

After the negro had been taken to the west side of the square, pleas were made by the sheriff and others that he be released but the no attention to the speakers and hang-ed the negro from the limb of a tree.

Hempsteed, Tex. May 12.—Tom Di son, a 22-year old Race man, was tal from the jail where he was confined away in the public square by a mob southern crackers because a white

SYLVESTER, GA. Jan. 4 Five lored prisoners taken from the Worth County jail by a mob lest night ere lynched, according to reports reaching the sheriff's office here to-day. They were strung up to a tree.

Sheriff Potts started in pursuit of the mob soon after the victims were taken from the jail, but was unable to trail h The prisoners were implicated in the murder of Sheriff Mooreland, of Lee County, having een brought here for safe keeping, The mob is believed to bye con

TELD LYNCHED AT BOSTON:

Mother and Brother.

Boston, Texas—W. J. Mayfield, aged

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS

was taken from the jail here a minuted before midnight Monday hight that prisoners accused of athered hanged to a tree about half tacking a young American School le south of town. There was no teacher had been killed by Texas range. south of town. There was no teacher had been killed by Texas rangement, a crowd of about 25 mask-and armed men having gone to the e south of town. There was no and armed men having gone to the lean border. II, overpowered the jailer, and made n the town knew of the occurrence having been killed are safe in the Edinburg fail," said the sheriff.

I o'clock.

Men Held in Connection With Murin the fusillade in the jail yard.

The bullet riddled body was han
to a telephone pole. It was many
to a telephone pole. It was many
to a telephone pole. It was many

tifty men acting with precision indicative of carefully-laid plans, took five negroes from the Worth county fail at Sylvester last week, carried them in automobiles to Lee county and hanged them all to one limb of a tree close by the side of the principal road leading into Starkville. The negroes were being held in connection with the kill- Mayfald, aged about 50, was ing of Sheriff Moreland of Lee county, from the jail at Boston, Texas shortly who met his death at the hands of trom the jail at Boston, Texas shortly who met his death at the hands of negroes in Worth county during the Christmas holidays. Starkville is a hamlet three miles from Leesburg, the Mayfield was held in jail charged with county seat of Lee county.

Four of the victims were of one famfly-Felix Lake and his three sons, Frank, Dewey and Major. The fifth was Rodius Seamore.

EVENING TELEGRAM.

New York City

February 1916

GEORGIANS LYNCH NEGRO

Hang Him Near City Hall for Attack-

ing Woman in Her Home.

early to-day by fifty men and boys,

Hall and his body riddled with bullets.

"The three Mexicans mentioned as

before midnight and lynched by 25

masked men, according to reports here.

the killing of his father, mother and

Cartersville, Ga., Feb. 25 .- Jesse Mc-

KINSTON, N. C., Thursday. Joseph Black, a negro, was taken from the Lenoir county fall here by a meb of armed men and lynched. He was the father of William Black, sixteen years old, who was removed last week from the Green county Corkle, a negro, was taken from fail fail to the State Prison in Raleigh to pre-

hanged to a tree in front of the City AUFO DRAGS LYNCHED BLACK'S BODY IN

McCorkle was arrested last night for breaking into the home of A. T. Heath and attacking Mrs. Heath, whose husband was away. The woman shot the negro in the wrist with a revolver, but he overpowered her. When McCorkle was caught his wrist was still bleeding and shot to death in the jail yard. Dudsing he had the revolver. and shot to death in the jail yard. Dudand he had the revolver.

The negro was rushed to jail safely ley was arrested on a charge of fataldespite threats of lynching, but the ly wounding Patrolman James Hayes
crowd later got possession of him by a while resisting arrest for a minor of

NEGRO TAKEN FROM JAIL AND LYNCHED

Body Hung to Pole
Black, a negro, was taken from the Black, a negro, was taken from the Black and brother and brother at turking a jury was discharged, have a falled to reach an agreement after deliberating since Tue day, in the set case that of the mother.

Drouged by Allo and

Body Hung to Pole
Black, a negro, was taken from the Black, a negro, was taken from the Country Jail here early to-day by a mob of armed man and lynched. He Dudley a negro, charged with having a mob of armed man and lynched. He Hayes, a policeman, was taken from the Greene County Jail to the State Prison in Raleigh to prevent a dynching. William black is charged with attacking a girl Joseph Black was charged with having yard. After the nikro's tody and been riddled with buffets, it was the together the prison of the mob was masked.

Men Held A Connection With Mursing the country of the mob was masked.

One by-stander was slightly wounded

San automobile and draied through the streets. None of the mob was masked. One by-stander was slightly wounded in the fusillade in the jail yard.

The bullet riddled body was hanged to a telephone pole. It was mangled beyond recognition.

MAYFIELD LYNCHED

AFTER THE JUROAS

AFTER T

brother recently with an ax. He was OCLA, Fla., Jan. 28.-A mob of 400 placed on trial last week, but the jury was unable to agree. 1 -75-11

EVENING MAIL

New York City

APR 5 - 1916

Negro Lynched for Trying

Kinston, N. C., April 5 .- Joseph Black, a negro, was taken from the Lenoir county jail here early to-day by a mob. of armed men and lynched.

He was the father of sixteen-year-old William Black, who was removed last week from the jail to the state prison, in Raleigh, to prevent a lynching. Joseph was charged with having EVENING MAIL

New York City.

Taken from Sheriff and Lynched.

Little Rock, Ark., May 27 .- As the sheriff of Nevada county was hurrying Fellx Gilmore, a negro, from Prescott to Arkadelphia last night a mob stopped his automobile outside of Prescott and forced, him to surrender the prisoner, who immediately was hanged to a tree. Gilmore was charged with attacking a

ctime of Georgia Mob Suspected of

ve negroes, taken from the Worth

nty jall at Sylvester, Ga., were hanged to one limb of a tree on the

Killing Sheriff.

outskirts of Starkville. The bodies

Lynch Negro Who

OCALA, Fla., Jap. 29.-Richard An-

white farmer of that vicinity we day, according to messages here to-night. The negro is said to have en-tered the farm house while the wom-

an's husband was absent, and threatening her with a pistol, forced her to accompany him to a lonely spot.

Masked Mob Lynches Megro. Goldsboro, N. C., Jan. 12.—Two hundred masked men visited the Wayn county jail here to-day, compelled the to Help His Son Escape jailer to deliver his keys, took from plant to deliver his keys, took from the help His Son Escape cell John Richards, a negro charged with having been implicated in the murder of Anderson Gurley, a farmer, carried him to the scene of the crime and hanged him to a tree.

REPUBLICAN

Springfield, Mass.

LYNCHING IN ARKANSAS

Negro is Taken From Sheriff and Hanged

As the sheriff of Nevada county was hurrying Felix Gilmore, a Negro, from Prescott to Arkadelphia, Ark., Friday night, a mob stopped his automobile outside of Prescott and forced him to surrender the prisoner, who immediately was hanged to a tree. Gilmore, who was 21, was arrested Friday, charged with attempting to assault a 17-years-old

> **EVENING GLOBE** New York City

STOP AUTO, LYNCH NEGRO

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 27 .- As he sheriff of Nevada County was hurrying Felix Gilmore, a Negro, from Prescott to Arkadelphia last hight, a mob stopped his automobile outside of Prescott and forced him to surrender the prisoner, who was un-mediately hanged to a tree. Gilmore was twenty-one and was charged with attempting to attack a seventeenyear-old girl.

Cincinneti Times Star

GEORGIA LYNCHING

(TIMES-STAR SPECIAL DISPATCH.) HARTWELL, Ca., January 3.—Reports ere tell of the lynching of two colored men and the beating of a colored woman, as the result of an insult of red to a white firl in Anderson county, S. C. The woman

Assaulted Woman NEGRO IS LYNCHED BY MOB IN FLORIDA derson, a young negro, was lynched near Williston, Levy county, yester-day, for an assault on the wife of a

By Associated Press.

Ocala, Fla., January 29.—Richard Anderson, a young negro, was lynched near Williston, Levy county, near here, near Williston, Levy county, near here, late yestorday, for an assault on the wife of a white farmer of that vicinity Wednesday. The negro is said to have entered the farmhouse while the woman's husband was absent, and threatening her with a pistol, forced her to accompany him to a lonely spot. A crowd of men estimated at 400 with

FIVE NEGROES LYNCHED

JAN 201916 States HEW YORK WORLD

400 LYNCH A NEGRO.

hite men to-night lynched Richard williston, Levy

TIMES

July - Dec.

Address:

From

New York City

Address:

Mob Storms Jail and Secures Negro Prisoner

Shreveport, La, August 26.-A mob of about 1,000 men from the ol sec-tion of Caddo parish stormed the town jail at Vivian, 20 miles north of Shreveport to-day, took possession of Jesse Hammet, negro prisoner, and nanged him to a telegraph pole. Hammet had confessed to entering the edroom of Mrs Walter George, wife f an oil driller, armed with a butchknife and attempted to assault her. Irs George identified the negro.

The attempted assault occurred Friay. Hammet was captured soon aferward and deputies attempted unuccessfully to bring him here in an utomobile. They were forced to take o the woods with their prisoner but ere followed there by the mob and ompelled to return to Vivian world

From

Address:

From

FIVE NEGROES ARE LYNCHED IN FLORIDA FOR AIDING ESCAPE

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Aug. 21.— Five negroes, three men and two women, were taken from the jail at Newberry, Fla., early Saturday and hanged by a mob, and another negro was shot and killed by deputy sheriffs near Jonesville, Fla., as the result of the killing Friday of Constable S. G. Wynne and the shooting of Dr. L. G. Harris by Boisey Long, a ne-

The lynched negroes wer eaccused of aiding Long to escape.

POSSE CHASES NEGRO

Tampa, Fla., November 16.—Adolphus miller, a negro, was reported tonight surrounded by a posse in a swamp in Desoto county about fifty miles from here, and it is thought that he will be captured by morning. He is wanted for the murder of Deputy Sheriff J. H. Wiggins last night, having shot the latter in the lower law when the deputy attempted to have it him for the murder of Isham Smith, another negro, at a turpentine camp near Wauchula. A negro deputy with Wiggins returned the fire, but missed, and Miller escaped in the darkness. Wiggins was placed on a train bound for Tampa for medical treatment, but died at Lakeland, thirty miles from here.

miles from here.

Drastic action on the part of the osse is expected if Miller is taken live.

Omaha, Neb Address:

AUG 2 0 1016 TEXANS LYNCH NEGRO WHO ATTACKED GIRL

Make Quick Work of Man Who As

Rice, Terris, Aug. 19.—Ed Lang, 21, negro cotton picker, was taken from the city jail by 200 farmers late this afternoon and hanged to a telephone pole. He had attempted to assault Ruby Cole, 17, daughter of a farmer near here, a few hours earlier.

Lang crept up behind the girl as she was picking cotton in a field some distance from the house. He threw a sack over her head but she wriggled loose and screamed. Laborers in an adjoining field heard her and ran to the rescue. The negro fled.

A quickly organized posse captured Lang about four miles away. He was brought back and identified by Miss Cole.

He was placed in jail to await the arrival of the sheriff from Corsiciana, ten miles away. Shortly before 5 o'clock, 200 farmers, who made no attempt to conceal their identity, battered down the jail door, dragged the negro to the nearest telephone pole and hanged him

Address:

COLUMBIA TA AUG 27 1010 LYNCHED BY BIG MOB

Negro Put to Death for Attack-

ing Woman.

Shreveport, La., Aug. 26 .- A mob of about 1,000 men from the oil section of Caddo parish stormed the town jail at Vivian, 20 miles north of Shreveport, today, took possession of Jess Hammett, a negro prisoner, and hanged him to a telegraph pole. Hammett had confessed to entering the bedroom of the wife of an oil driller armed with a butcher knife and at-tempting to assault her. She identi-

fied the negro.

The attempted assault occurred Friday. Hammett was captured soon af terward and deputies attempted un successfully to bring him in an automobile. They were forced to take to the woods with their prisoner, but were followed there by the mob and compelled to return to Vivian.

No shots were fired by the mob. Hammett was employed for a number of years by the father of the woman. Appeals to the mob to allow the law to take its course were made by the woman's parents and other citizens. LYNCH TWO IN KENTUCKY.

One Negro Hanged for " Lauding" the Other's Crime.

PADUCAH, Ky., Oct. 16.-Two negroes were lynched here today and their bodies burned. The lynchings came after five hours' labor to enter the cells in the jail and were the outcome of an attack made on Friday upon Mrs. George Rose at her home in the suburbs. The mou gathered about 7 o'clock this morning after hearing that the police had arrested Brick Kenley, a negro, about 35

ed Brick Kenley, a negro, about 35 years old, who answered to the description of Mrs. Rose's assailant.

The mob demanded the prisoner, refused to heed the appeal of city and county officers to disperse, and brushed aside the police reserves who had been sent to the scene. They battered down the jail door, but found that the prisoners had been locked in steel cells. Failing to find the keys, they sent for a foundryman to cut the bars to Kenley's cell. Shortly before noon he had made an opening sufficient to enable the negro to energe. The negro quietly walked out of the building with his captors, who announced that they intended to lynch him if Mrs. Rose identified him. The march to her home was taken up, and on the way Jesse Thornhill, about 10 years old, who, it had been reported, had lauded Kenley's attack, was selzed. The mob gathered numbers as it proceeded, and when it reached the Rose home had grown to several thousand persons. The spectators mounted a railrond trestle in the vicinity.

Journal,

From

Reno, Neb

Address:

AUC -2 0 1916

FIVE NEGROES LYNCHED FOR KILLING CONSTABLE

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Aug. 19.-Five negroes, three men and two women, were taken from the jain at Newberry, Fla., early today and hanged by a mob and another negro was shot and killed by deputy sheriffs near Jonesville, la., as the result of the killing vesterday of Constable S. G. Wynne and the shooting of Dr. L. G. Harris by Boisey Long, a negro. The lynched negroes were accused of aiding Long

EVENING SUN From

New York City 1916 Address:

Young Negro Lynched.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., Sept. 27. - Moxie Shuler, a twenty-year-old nigro firmhand, arrested on the charge of attempting to attack a fourteen-year-old white girl, was taken from Sheriff Marlin near here early to-day, hanged to a tree and shot to death.

Address:

Omana, No AUG 2 7 1916

Date. Mob Hangs Negro To Telegraph Pole

Shreveport, La., Aug. 26.-A mob of 1,000 yesterday took Jess Hammet, a negro, from the jail at Vivian, twenty miles north of here, and hanged him to a telegraph pole. He was identified by a white woman as the man who attempted an assault upon her, armed with a butcher knife. The woman's parents were among those who pleaded with the mob to desist.

From

Address:

DCT 1 3 1916 EGROES LYNCHED AT NOWATA

Two negroes were lynched in ront of the county jail at Nowata ast week. They had participated in he killing of a deputy sheriff in a joil break. The first negro to be aptured after the crime was strung up in front of the home of a Methodist minister who prevailed on the mob to spare him, and he was cut down unconscious from strangling and gun-shot wounds inflicted in his capture. Both negroes were returned to jail. In a few minutes the mob re-formed, broke into the jail, dragged the men out and hanged them in front of the jail.

m AMERICAN

From

Baltimore, Md. Address:

AUG 2 0 1916

FIVE NEGROES LYNCHED

Mob Hangs Three Men and Two Women for Aiding a Murderer to Escape.

Gainesville, Fla., August 19. - Five negroes, three men and two women, were taken from the jail at Newberry. Fla., early today and hanged by a mob and another negro was shot and killed by deputy sheriffs near Jonesville, Fla., as the result of the killing yesterday of Constable S. G. Wynne and the shooting of Dr. L. G. Harris by Boisey Long, a negro. The lynched negroes were accused of aiding Long to escape.

Address: 203

AUG 3 0 1916 PATE NEGROES LYNCHED

1916 Date FIVE NEBROES ARE LYNCHED

Taken From Newberry, Florida, Merciless Penalty Includes Two Wom-Jail and Hanged.

Gainesville, Fla., Aug. 21.-Five ne-Gainesville, Fla., August 19-Five groes, three men and two women. negroes, three men and two women, were taken from the jail at Newberry, were taken from the jail at Newberry, Fla., and hanged by a mob, and an-Fla., early today and hanged by a other negro was shot and killed by mob, and another negro was shot and deputy sheriffs near Jonesville, Fla.,

o escape. TIMES From

New York City Address:

Date AUG 2 (7 191 FIVE NEGROES LYNCHED.

Florida Mob Hangs Three Men and Two Women-Another Is Killed.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Aug. 19.—Five negroes—three men and two women were taken from the jail at Newberry. Flancerly today and hanged by a mob, and another negro was shot and billed by Deputy Sheriffs near Jonesville, Fla., as the result of the killing yesterday of Constable S. G. Wynee and the

day of Constable S. G. Wynee and the shooting of Dr. L. G. Harris by Boisey Long, a negro.

The lynched negroes were accused of aiding Long to escape.

Posses of several hundred men tonight were searching the woods about Newberry, eighteen miles from here, for trace of Long. Further trouble was feared.

Dispatches from Newberry said the mob which lynched the five negroes was composed of about 200 men, and worked quietly and rapidly. After gaining entrance to the jail they took the viotims about a mile from town and hanged all on one oak tree. Not a shot was fired, the dispatch said.

ANOTHER LYNCHED

yed by James Powers' levee camp, of the side of the river from this was lyiched here at 8:30 in the sing Wediesday of last week. He hanged from the T. & P. railroad le within 6 yards of the jail from the was taen by a few determined in while the jair looked on with appearent unconcer. The white many James Westbroos, began kicking and cuming Grant around and the latter became tired of this tratment and drew a razor and slashed he white man's throat from ear to er. Grant made his escape, but was taght at Melville, thin jail, from where he was taken and manged. It is said here the the whites are through kicking people bound for fear that more razors will be bed.

en Who Alded Slayer's Escape.

killed by deputy sheriffs near Jones- as the result of the killing of Conville, Fla., as the result of the killing stable C. G. Wynne and the shooting yesterday of Constable S. G. Wynes of Dr. L. G. Harris by Bolsey Long, a by Bolsey Long, a negro. The lynched negroes were accepted of aiding Long cused of aiding Long to escape.

ENQUIRER From

Philadelphia, Pa. Address:

1000 AID IN LYNCHING

Parents of Negro's Intended Victim Plead in Valn With Mob

SHREVEPORT, I.a., Aug. 26.—A mobof 1000 yesterday took Jess Hammet, a legro, from the jail at Vivian, twenty miles north of here, and hanged him to a telegraph pole. He was identified by a white woman as the man who attempted an assault upon her, armed with a hutcher knife. butcher knife.

The woman's parents were among those who pleaded with the mob to desist Hammet as a servant years ago cared for the woman he attempted to

From Address:

NEGRO/LYNCHED. Texas Black Hanged After Being Taken from Officers.

All 2 ft

RICE, Texas, Aug. 19.—Ed. Lang, negro, was hanged to a telephone pole near here today by an armed mob of citizens for attempting criminal assault on a young white girl. Although posses caught the negro and turned him over to officers, a second contingent of citizens took the negro away from their custody and lynched him. Lang attacked the girl as she was picking cotton on her father farm.

Address:

Bapannah, Co AUG 2 7 1916

Negro Lynched.

Shreveport, La., Aug. 26.
Hammet, a negro who was platial at Vivian, twenty miles not here and accused of entering to room of the wife of an oil dattempting to assault her, was New Young a mob here to-day.

YNCHING OF FIVE

JOPLIN, MO

From

Address:

SIXTH NEGRO SHOT TO DEATH BY DEPUTY SHERIFFS NEAR JONESVILLE, FLA.

NEGRESSES VICTIMS

Escaped Hog Thief, Whose Slaying o Constable Provoked Attack on Jail, Being Hunted by Posses.

Gainesville, Fla, Aug. 19 .- Five negroes, three men and two women were taken from the jail at New berry, Fla., early today and hanged by a mob and another negro was shot and killed by deputy sheriffs near Jonesville, Fla., as the result of the killing yesterday of Constable S. G. Wynne and the shooting of D. L. Harris by Boesey Long, a negro.

The lynched negroes were accused of aiding Long to escape.

Posses consisting of several hundred men tonight are searching the woods about Newberry, eighteen miles from here, for trace of Long. Further trouble is feared.

Mob Worked Quietly. Dispatches from Newberry tonight said that the mob which lynched the five negroes was composed of about 200 men and worked quietly and rapidly. They took their victims to a point about a mile from town and hanged all on one large oak tree.

The negro shot near Jonesville also was said to have aided Long to

Wynne and Harris were shot when they went to Long's home at New-berry early yesterday morning to ar-rest him on a charge of stealing

MOB/LYNCHES NEGRO

FOR ASSAULT OF CLASSIC Stuttes Ok August II. An anentified negro, charged with maying
tacked the daughter of a farmanian
uttgart, wa staken from the jall at D witt early today by a mob and brought to Stuttgart and hanged. His body was riddled with bullets and left hanging for several hours. The negro was taken to Dewitt for safekeeping after his arrest Monday.

Address:

Negro Shoots Sheriff, Lynched

Seymour, Tex., Aug. 6.-W. L. Ellis, sheriff of Baylor county, was knocked sherin of baylor county, a blow from sown near here to-day by a blow from the handcuffed fist of Steven Brown, a negro he had arrested, and then shot with his own revolver, which the negro snatched from him: The sheriff died two hours later. Brown was overtaken by a mob and shot to death. Bulletin

From

Address:

Two Negroes Lynched.

Nowata, Okla, Sept. 29.—Two ne-groes, accused of being implicated in the killing of Deputy Shariff James Gibson during a jail delivery here today, were taken from the jail by a mob tonight and lynched in front of the court house.

From

Address:

Date

NEGRO IS LYNCHED BY MOB OF TEXANS

Attempted an Assault Upon Farmer's Daughter While She Was Picking Cotton.

RICE, Texas, Aug. 19.-Ed Lang, negro, was hanged to a telephone pole near here today by an armed mob of citizens for attempted criminal assault on a young white girl. Al-though posses caught the negro and turned him over to officers, a sec-ond contingent of citizens took the negro away from their custody and lynched him. Lang attacked the girl as she was picking cotton on her fath-

LYNCHED NEGRO'S BODY RECOVERED FROM RIVER

Valdosta, Ga., August 21.—(Special.)
The body of the negro Lewis who was lynched by his captors near Cat Creek, Ga., last Friday night, as told in these dispatches Sunday, was found floating in the Withacoche river lesterday afternoon. The negro had be prived with bullets and thrown in the river.

riddled with bullets and thrown in the river.

Howard Passmore, a justice of the peace, held an inquest over the body, the jury finding that the man had been killed by unknown parties. Lewis is the man who entered the home of W. R. Peters with the intention of murder, it is believed.

Lynching In Louisiana MELVILLE, La, Nov. 16. James Grant, a negro charged vith siashing a white man id death with a razor, was taken from the city jail early tolky and hanged to a trestle by a mob of 20 men. The jail was unprotected, the town marshal having left it to hunt for a pair of handcuifs for Grant.

Address:

AUG Z U

SEVEN NEGROES ANSWER TO CALL OF JUDGE 'LYNCH'

GAINSVILLE, Fla., Aug., 19 .- Address: St. Louis, Mo. Five negroes, three men and two women, were taken from the jail at Date New Berry, Fla., early today and New Berry, Fla., early today and hanged by a mob, and another negro was shot and killed by deputy sheriffs near Jonesville, Fla., as the result of the killing yesterday of Constable S. G. Wynne and the shooting of Dr. L. G. Harris by Beisey Long, a negro. The tynched negroes were accused of aiding Long to escape.

Negro Kills Sheriff; shot to Pieces Associated Press) TEX., August 6—Very sheriff of Baylor of down by a blow from Steven Brow and under arrest n the

then shot with his own revolver which the negro snatched from him, here today. The sheriff died two hours The negro was overtaken a short

time after his escape by a mob which killed him instantly by a fusillade from shot guns and pistols. The negro was NEGRO TAKEN FROM JAIL

of Will Spencer, negro, was found added with bullets hanging to a tree near Graceton today. Spencer and Edward Harrell, a contrable, late yesterday fought a duel with pistols, when the officer attempted to serve a writ under

officer attempted to serve a writ up the pegra. Harrell was slightly wo and Spencer shot twice and Mter placed in jail.

The negro is supposed to have been taken from the iall by a mob some time during the night and lynched BODY OF SLAIN NEGRO

FOUND IN CREEK SWAMP

Pembroke, Ga., August 21.—(Special.)
The finding of the dead body of a negro
on Black Creek swamp, a few miles
east of here resterday afternoon is the
subject of huch tark in this section today. The buy was found by mother
negro. He had been shot through the
head and shoulders and was supposed
to have been dead since Wednesday.
A coroner's inquest Sunday afternoon
failed to bring out any evidence that

failed to bring out any evidence that would convict anyone. Since, however, it is reported that new evidence has been introduced which may indict two or three other negroes, and it may be that one or more arrests will be made Arkansas Mob

STUTTGART, ARK., Aug. 9.—An un-identified negro, charged with having attacked the daughter of a farmer near Stuttgart, was taken from the jail at Dewitt early today by a mob and brought to Stuttgart and hanged. His body was riddled with bullets and left hanging for several hours.

The negro was taken to Dewitt for safe keeping after his arrest Monday.

From POST DISPATCH

AUG 2 0 1916

FLORIDA MOB LYNCHES THREE NEGRO MEN AND TWO WOMEN

Five Were Accused of Alding Slayer to Escape—Taken From Jail and Hanged.

GAINSVILLE, Fla., Aug. 19.-Five negroes, three men and two women, were taken from the jail at Newberry, Fla. early today and hanged by a mob and another negro was shot and killed by Deputy Sheriffs near Jonesville, Fla. as the result of the killing yesterday of Constable S. G. Wynne and the shooting of Dr. L. G. Harris by Boisey Long, a negro.

The lynched negroes were accused o aiding Long to escape. They were al hanged to one trae

Nadouble Lynching urder only Charge Against two Coldred Victims of Lynching Nob whites. 9-30-16. astville, Sept. 29, 1916 Two nerrested in connection with the

groes arrested in connection with the murier of Bud Burns at Gardensburg were taken from the Hohenvald jail by a mob and shot to death. From

Address:

FIVE NEGROES LYNCHED BY A FLORIDA MOB.

Gainesville, Fla., Aug. 19 .-Five negroes, two of them women, were forcibly removed from jail at Newberry, Fla., by a mob today and hanged. The lynching party resulted from the killing of a constable and the shooting of a doctor yesterday by negroes. The mob victims were alleged to have aided in the escape of Boisy Long, the negro who did the shooting. July-Dec

Address:

AUG 27 1916

MOB HANGS NEGRO WHO ATTACKED WOMAN

Shreveport, La., Aug. 26.-Jess Hammett, negro, who assaulted Mrs. Walter George in her home yesterday, was lynched by a mob at Vivian this afternoon, despite the pleas of the parents of Mrs. George.

Hearing authorities had asked aid from Shreveport officials, the mob From broke down the jail door and dragged the negro to a telephone pole and hanged him.

NEWS

Bayannah, Ga.

Address: NOV 3 0 1916

PREGRO LYNCHED AFTER FIVE MONTHS IN JAIL

Clarksville, Tex., Nov. 29.—Buck From Thomas, negro, who, it was charged, entered the home of Austin Bishop Address: March 23, last, and attacked Bishop and his wife with a club, injuring both, was taken from Deputy Sheriff Will Lum by a mob, four miles west of Clarksville last night, and hanged to

clarksville last high.

a tree.

The negro had been held in the Bonham jail since his arrest five months ago. Late yesterday he was removed from Bonham by officers and was enroute here to appear clore the jury.

From

From

Address:

Martiord, Conn

Alig 20 1916 5 Negroes, Including Two Women, Lynched

Gainesville, Fla., Aug. 19.-Fly negroes, three men and two women, were taken from the jail at Newberry, Fla., today and hanged by a mob and another negro was shot and killed by deputy sheriffs near Jonesville, Fla., as the result of the killing yesterday of Constable S. G. Wynee and the shooting of Dr. L. G. Harris, Boisey Long, a negro. lynched negroes were accused of aiding Long to escape. A NETS DACHER

(Associated Press) CE, TEXAS, Aug. 19.—Ed egro, charged with having a tack-a young woman, was taken from sheriff's posse by a mob near here oday and hanged

SIX FLUKIDA MEUKUES LYNCH

Accused of Helping a Colored Murderer Escape.

New York City

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Aug. 19 .- Five negroes, three men and two women, were taken from the jail at Newberry, Fla., exely to-day and hanged by a mob, and another negro was shot and killed by deputy sheriffs near Jonesville, Fla., as the result of the killing yesterday of Constable S. G. Wynee and the shooting. of Dr. L. G. Harris by Boisey Long, a

The lynched negroes were accused of alding Long's escape. TIMES

Address:

LYNCHED BY MASKED MOB BAY CITY, Tex., Nov. 7 .- Joe Johnson, colored, was taken from the Sheriff near here and hanged to a bridge by a mob of fifty men, well armed and masked. Johnson was accused of killing a white man.

PITELIC OPIXION

NEW TORK STATE HAS LYNCHING

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 .- For the first time in 53 years lynch law held a section of New York in its grip early today when an enraged mob of 500 men and boys stamped out the life of Paulo Boleta as a penalty for Caving to shoot up historic Greenwich Village Today the police searched the heighborhood for the ringleaders. Boleta pulled a revolver in a crowded thoroughere and one of his many bul-lets wounded Archibold Madison. Then he ran. Al angry crowd pursued. dragging him from the single officer that tried to protect him and trampled him to death. Potice reserves SHREVEPORT MOB LYNCHED

TAMMETT AMID PROTEST ammett, colored, who assaulted Mrs. falter George in her home early yes rday, was lynched by a mob of Viv ian this afternoon. Mrs. George's pa rents pleaded with the mob not to hang the assailant.

CHRONION TIMESFrom AMERICAN From From New York City Address: Hartford, Come Address: AUG 2 0 1916 Address: Trive Iveyroes Seized NEGRETANCHED IN ARKANSAS.
Stuttgart, Ark., Aug. 9.—An unidentified negro charged with having attacked the daughter of a farmer near Stuttgart, was taken from the jail at De-Witt early today by a mob and brought to Stuttgart and hanged. His body was riddled with bullets and left hanging for several hours. LYNCHERS BREAK TO JAIL in Jail and Lynched Louisiana Mob Hangs Prisoner to Trestle. Gainesville, Fla., Aug. 19 .- Five negroes, three men and two women, were taken from the jail at Newberry, Melville, La., November 16.-While the Melville town marshal was ab-Fla., early to-day and honged by sent from the jall yesterday getting Another negro was shot and several hours. killed by deputy sheriffs near Joneshandcuffs for James Grant, a negro, a mob of twenty men broke in, reville, Fla. Mronicle From moved the prisoner and hanged him These deaths followed the killing to a trestle sixty feet away. Grant was charged with slashing a white watchman to feath with a razor when the watchman interfered in a yesterday of Constable S. G. Yynee and the shooting of Dr. L. G. Harris Address by Boisey Long, a negro quarrel among negroes. Date NEGRO LYNCHED From From SUN Clarkeville, Texas, Nov. 29. Charleston, & C Buck Thomas, negro, who it was Address: New York City Address: charges entered the home of Austin Bishop and attacked his wife with a Date. Date club, was taken from a deputy stora Negro Lynched Shreveport, La., Aug. 26.—Jesse Hammet, a negro, who was placed in .vesro Lynched in Louisiana. near here last night and binched. SHREVEPORT, La., Aug. 26 .- A mob of TIMES From jail at Vivian, twenty miles north of 1,000 took Jess Hammet, a negro, from the jail at Vivian yesterday and hanged him to a telegraph pole. He was identinere, and accused of entering the bed-New York City Address: room of Mrs. Walter George, wife of fied by a white woman as the man who an oil driller, and attempting to asattacked her with a butcher knife. sault here, was lynched by a mob here today. VOW Louisiana Mob Lynches a Negro. * SestibbA EVENING GLOBE From SHREVEPORT, La., Aug. 26.-A mob of 1.000 yesterday took Jess Hammet, New York City Address: From negro, from the jail at Vivian, twenty miles north of here, and hanged him to a telegraph pole. He was identified by a white woman as the man who at-tempted an assault upon her, armed with a butcher's knife. The woman's parents were among those who pleaded with the mob to prevent the lynching. MOVER Date. NEGRO MURDERER LYNCHED. NEGRO LYNCHED MELVILLE, La., Nov. 16.—James Grant, colored, charged with slash-BAY CITY, Texas, Nov. 6. - Joe ng a white man to death with a ra-Johnson, a negro, was taken from the for, was taken from the city jail here sheriff near here last night and early today and hanged to a trestle by a mob of 20 men. The jail was hanked to a bridge by a mob of fifty From men, well armed and masked. John inprotected, the town marshal having son was accused of killing a white eft it to hunt for a pair of handcuffs or Grant. NOV 16 1916 EVENING GLOBE From Date. New York City Address: Lynching in Lausiana. Melville, La., Nov. 16—James Grant, a negro, charged with slashing a white man to death with a razor, was DCT 1 0 1016 Date... taken from the city jail here early to-MUB LYNCHES NEGRU. day and hanged to a trestle by a mob of twenty men. The jail was unpro-LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 10 .-Black Who Attacked 18 tected, the town marshal having left rank Dodd, a Negro prisoner held on it to hunt for a pair of handcuffs for charge of having annoyed a young Grant. Year-Old White Girl at white woman, last night was taken TRIBUNI From rom the county jail at Dewitt, Ark., Durham Is Hung Followwas learned here to-night, by a nob of 300 men and hanged from a ing Identification by In-Address: Tampa M tended Victim-Negro Con-NIGGER IS EVNCHED 2 119 From fessed enstal, CLARKSVILLE, Tex., Nov. 29.—Buck rhomas, negro, who it was charged entered the home of Austin Bishop, March 3 last, and attacked Bishop and his wife with a club, injuring both, was aken from Deputy Sheriff Will Lum by a mob four miles west of Clarksville last night and hanged to a tree.

The negro had been held in the Boniam jail since his arrest five months ugo. Late yesterday he was removed rom Ponham by officers and was enute here to appear before the grand fury. Address: AUG ? 0 1916 Lafayette, Gal, September 20.- (Special.)-Following his confession of an NEGRO LYNCHED IN TEXAS. Rice, Tex., Aug. 19.—Ed Lang, attempted criminal assault on an 18negro charged with having attacked year-old girl of Durham, Ga., Henry

young woman, was taken from

today and hanged.

sheriff's possee by a mob near her

White, negro, was hanged at that place

by a mob of about 100 men early Wed-

The negro was prevented from ac-

nesday afternoon.

complishing his crime by the appearance of the brother of the girl, who was attracted by her screams. White is said to have been a resident of Pittsburg, Georgia.

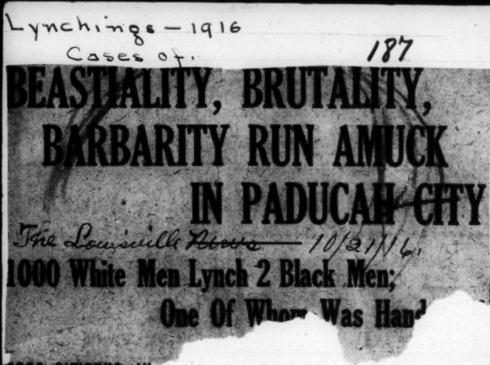
When the brother of the girl appeared, the negro ran and had succeeded in escaping his pursuer. Attracted by the noise and the excitement, a mob formed quickly and, on hearing of the attack, began a chase of the assailant. He was soon caught and carried before his intended victim for identification.

As soon as he saw that he had been identified, the negro confessed to his crime. He was taken out of the building in which the girl had been carried and hanged to a tree. Immediately following the hanging the mob dispersed.

There was no attempt at secrecy on the part of the mob. They formed at a moment's notice,' found the negro and hung him, when, without further demonstration, they dispersed.

The attack occurred on a road leading to Durham. The girl was on her way to a store in the town when the AUG 26 1916 negro met her. She was dragged down a gully on the side of the road.

Later reports state that the negro who gave White the revolver is Will Webb. Webb was later arrested by Deputy Sheriff Miller and carried to the Lafayette jail to avoid the mob which threatened to kill Webb also if he could be found.



atified" by a "accused" assaulted was utraged and w nothing

rty-two years of ople admit was Etta Rose Friday. He was arrested Monday, having been found under a Colored woman's bed and taken to prison. There he was placed in a cell most accessible to mob attack, and the word sent out. When the mob appeared the County Judge and the County Attorney made a "grandstand play" by telling the mob to let the law take its course, but adding with a peculiar emphasis. "But court has addenged." emphasis, "But court has adjourned and we can't have a special sitting unless ten days' notice is given." Of course the mob could not wait ten days, so Kenley was taken.

ten days, so Kenley was taken.

added his "wife took a turn for Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 28.—Two on the way to the woman's house the better after her honor was colored men were lynched at Gorboy of nineteen made some re-

July-Dec.

marks to the effect that some one ought to take a shot at the moh, so he was snatched up. And at this period—at, least 100 Colored were in the midst of the mob or on its outskirts while the mob was battering the jail, and this poor boy was in the midst of it when boy was in the midst of it when he made the heated remark characteristic of youth. The mob went right through the Colored settlement—unmolested—and Colored women and children followed so close they were driven back. What a shameful lack of self-respect even for fanorant people. Inst. The woman, this Mrs. Rose. Nobody in as Kenley was accused of. But Kenley, half-wit, degenerate, drunking day in court. That he did not get it is an eternal blot on the white man's civilization and the white man's law. for ignorant people. Just a few shots and that mob would have dispersed. But not only did these Colored people not interfere with a few bullits, but they actually followed with dumb curiosity written on their faces. on their faces.

How unlike the situation twentyfive years ago, when Paducah gone mad attempted to lynch a member of the race! At that time the white mob met a black mob and when the smoke had cleared away everybody was willing to "let the law take its course." And today a high shaft in the graveyard marks the resting place of a number of good leading citizens who thought it would be good sport to lynch a "Negro." But the race today is wiser and weaker, so wise and so devilishly, cowardly weak, that the mob marched through a Colored settlement, past the Colored school house, with two Colored men, on the way to be mur-dered—and it went unmolested! Shame! Shame! Shame! It is said at this writing that the boy Durret's mother died from the shock when she heard he had been lynched. If that is true, then three nurders have been committed while Judge and Jailer, Sheriff and poceman looked on.

Just a word about Mrs. Etta Rose. One thing to be said for her, she is a Christian lady. This was ore her for identification. After she had "identified" him she exclaimed: "Give me something to kill him with," and as he was led away her soul got so happy she shouted: "Glory to God! I know he's the right man and I am not deceived." She then begged for the exclusive privilege of starting the fire to burn ler assailant. And although too weak from the "attack" to leave the house up to the day of the MURDER, she joined the mob as shots were being fired into the bodies were being fired into the bodies dangling on the tree, and cried, 'Burn him! Burn him!" and as the tree was started and the flames leaped up at the two black bodies Mrs. Rose, ever religious, exclaimed, "God, forgive me if I've done anything wror";"

By the way, Mrs. Rose has been done town town.

By the way, Mrs. Rose has be down town since the lynching. S says she's "feeling fine." Mr. R.

had so many friends. Remarkable guns. woman, this Mrs. Rose. Nobody in The white man's law.

The lynching of Durrett was so inercusable as to be beyond words of condemnation. And so this is the way of the Superior Race! With centuries of culture and civilization, with school houses and churches dotting every hill and dale—this is the way the Superior Race comports itself in the year of our Lord 1916.

The actual lynchers, unmasked and unafraid, were the "poor white trash." They avenged no honor, they MURDERED because in their savage souls they liked the sport and they knew lynching a "Negro" was the safest game in the world. But the 5,000 who followed in automobiles and on foot, men and

automobiles and on foot, men and women from all walks of life—busiwith not a dissenting voice, but with aughter in their eyes and smiles on their lips, are they not equally guilty of murder?

One shotgun would have stopped One shotgun would have stopped that mob, but not a Colored man produced one. May be the race is depending on God to stop these things. There is no doubt He can do it, but who can say He is not waiting on the Colored man to make at last an effort to stop them?

Solourner Truth asked Fred

Douglass: "Is God dead?" Of course

the answer was "Ha is not." By "God helps them who help them selves." So be it Amen. Tennesseeans Take Two Accused Men From Jail, **Dragged Through Streets,** Bound to Trees and Riddled by "Brave Leading White Citizens' Bullets"

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 28.-Two

oughtfu donsburg, near here, to-day by a mob papers she wanted to "thank her colored men were dragged through they did in bringing the Negro to town, where they were bound to trees and shot to death, scores of persons She says she did not know she firing with rifles, revolvers and shot-

> The colored men had been arrested in connection with the murder of Bud Burns Saturday night.

Georgia Mob Lynches Girl's Alleged Assailant.

Bainbridge, Ga., Sept. 28.-Moxie Shuler, a 20-year-old colored man, charged with attacking the 14-yearold daughter of a farmer, near here, was taken from a force of deputy sheriffs and lynched by a mob. After being strung up, his body was riddled with bullets.

A coroner's jury returned the usual verdict in such cases-"death from gunshot wounds at the hands of unknown parties."

New Orleans, La.

BY MOBAN GEORGIA

Two Whites In Posses Are Seriously Hurt: Overseer's Murder Starts Trouble

BLAKLEY, Ga., Dec. 31.—Excitement caused throughout this section by clashes between white possemen and negroes near here in which seven negroes were killed and two whites seriously hurt, had not entirely died down today. Influentia! white citizens who were busy until late last night in efforts to prevent further possible outbreaks expressed the belief, however, that there would be no more trouble.

Five of the negroes were shot and killed and two others were burned to death, according to reports here, as a result of three pitched battles between the negroe sand various bands of whites seeking to capture Grandison Goolsby, a negro farmer, and his two sons, Mike and Ulysses, accused of assassinating Henry I. Villipigue an overseer, who had thrushed one of the younger Coolsbys. Villipigue was shot in the back Wednesday night. His wife narrowly escaped death from several shots fired after he fell.

Seven Negroes Are Killed.

The negroes reported dead as a re-sult of an all-day hunt which started Thursday morning when news of Villi-pigue's death spread through the county, and culminated in pitched battles in the afternoon were Grandison Goolsby, his two sons, both of whom were burned in a cabin in which they

Crime, and Justice rant half-wit-

the refuge: "Hosh" Jewell, Charles they intended to lynch him if the wom- name of our city by going into this olmes, James Burton and Early High

Jewell and Holmes were killed in aiding the Goolsbys to stand off a Burton and Hightower met ley's attack, was seized. eath resisting another posse which ought to search their cabin.

It was estimated that there were several hundred whites in the various sses and it was said that probably alf a dozen were wounded.

Samuel Pittman and O. B. Hudspeth, nembers of the sheriff's posse were e only two whites who were known ere to have been wounded. Pittman's right arm was broken by a shot, and Hudspeth was shot in the head. He is expected to recover.

The killings took place in the western part of this (Early) county, about ten miles west of here and near the

BY MOB IN PADUCAH

Crowd Storms Jail and. After Lynching, Bodies of Blacks Are Burned - Negro Who Lauded Attack Lynched.

Paducah, Ky., October 16 .- Two negroes were lynched by a mob here today and their bodies burned. One was charged with attacking a white woman and the other was accused of voicing approval of his action.

One was taken from the county jail and the other was seized on the streets. Followed by several thousand persons the negroes were taken to the home of the woman, 2 miles away. While one of them was presented to her for identification the other was taken to a tree, a rope thrown over a limb, his neck encircled in a noose and an automobile hitched to the other end. As soon as the other negro had been identified by the woman the process was repeated. The bodies later were taken down and burned.

The lynchings came after five hours' labor to enter the cells in the jail and were the outcome of an attack Friday upon the woman at her home. The mob gathered about 7 o'clock today after hearing that the police had arrested Brick Kenley.

The mob demanded the prisoner, refused to heed the appeal of city and county officers to disperse and brushed aside the police reserves sent to the in steel cells. Failing to find the keys, they summoned a foundryman to cut the bars to Kenley's cell. Shortly before noon he had made an opening sufficient to enable the negro to emerge.

He quietly walked out of the building with his captors, who announced

an identified him. The march to her twich affair. home was taken up and on the way that the law be allowed to take its

it had been reported, had lauded Ken-until one of the mob leaders, turning to his fellows, said: "Men. Mr. Pierce is right. Take the negro back to jail and let the law take its course." The mob led the negro back to jail. Nowata was quiet following the episode, but quiet was only the lull before a storm. Stopped One Mob,

gro, But the Second Mob (1) Strung Up Rescued Negro and Companion.

Constitution lynched in front of the courthouse to-

A first attempt to lynch one of the negroes, immediately after their capture, was frustrated by the Rev. Perry E. Pierce, who pleaded with the mob until the suspended negro was cut down, unconscious, but alive. The mob dispersed, reformed later and when the two prisoners had been taken from the jail short work was made of putting them to death.

Lumpkin, Ga., September 20.—(Spetally to order the First and Seventh regiments of Ohio National Guards from Camp Perry to this city in case the Sheriff W. S. Taylor, of Randolph trouble is revived.

After the unsuccessful pursuit of county Monday night was killed in the county Monday night was stilled in the county was stilled in the county manual to the county dispersed, reformed later and when the

With Dramatic Swiftness.

ness. Three negro prisoners escaped Gibson went to his ald and was shot bullets. to death.

The third negro apparently escaped, not be ascertained. One of the captured negroes, John Foreman, alleged to have killed Gibparade - through dist church a large tree offered tion. the opportunity the rope around the At the time of his capture, the negro rushed into the midst of the crowd and where the dogs had led. began his pleadings for the seemingly doomed man's life.

Preacher Talked to Mob.

God not to desecrate this holy ground," der of the sheriff of Randolph county, pleaded Mr. Pierce. "Do not stain the were received at Americus today by

Jesse Thornhill, about 20 years old, who, course. Five minutes the pastor spoke,

Shortly after the dinner hour Foreman and the negro who had been rescued from the mob in the afternoon But Another Acted were taken from the jail by another and larger mob of citizens. Foreman Rev. Mr. Pierce Frustrated
One Attempt to Lynch Ne
and larger mob of citizens. Foreman was strung up to a lamp post near the courthouse and the other negro was hanged from a tree a few feet distant. The sheriff was not at the jail when the mob sought entrance. The deputies left to guard the negroes were pushed aside and forced into submis
Official, Tortured by the Mob,

Sheriff Taylor, of Randolph he had taken the man, the law appar-County, Is Caught in Net Daniels, the prisoner, whose life was Patula Swamp.

county, Monday night, was killed in ganiels in a motor procession to Otta-Patula swamp this afternoon about Events culminating in the double twelve miles from Lumpkin in the upgro had been trailed constantly since sician. from the county fail late today. Sheriff his crime and took refuge in the merous minor injuries. James May discovered them, was swamp. As soon as the negro was knocked down and robbed of his pistol. overtaken his body was riddled with saved his prisoner's life. After the capture of the negro by a posse yes-

In a few minutes a mob bent on had joined him in his attempt to es-It is reported that two other negroes vengeance was in close pursuit of the negroes. Two of them took refuge in a house in the outskirts of Nowata. They were surrounded and captured. What became of these negroes could be ascertained.

Killed Many Dogs.

During the chase, lasting since Monsen, was wounded when caught and day night, Hudson has succeeded in was not molested, but the unwounded killing several bloodhounds, the prop- had hidden Daniels. negro was seized by the mob, which erty of various counties surrounding had grown to large proportions, and here. As soon as one of the animals crowd turned their wrath upon him. the principal would come within range, the negro streets began with the negro, at would fire and the dog would drop in Eley's neck. He was told he would be a rope's end, screaming for mercy, his tracks. He seemed to be supplied hanged if he did not tell where his pris When the mob reached the Metho- with a plentiful amount of ammuni-

negro's neck suggested. "Let's lynch was literally run down. He appeared the negro on holy ground," shouted one to have been thoroughly exhausted by man. The prisoner was swung clear his long run through the swamps in scene. They battered down the jail and was being choked to death when his effort to escape the steadily closdoor, but found the prisoners locked Mr. Pierce appeared, attracted from ing net of several hundred men which and started with the sheriff as a prishis study by the negro's screams. He had been thrown about the swamp

Citizens Ask Protection.

Unofficial requests from citizens of Randolph county for military aid be-"Men, I beseech you in the name of cause of the trouble following the mur-

guard, who is in charge of the recruit ing station at Americus. The Americus company is at Camp Harris, but, il necessary, may be hurried to the sceneso ARMED MEN STORM PRISON of the capture. It is not thought that further trouble will occur.

Elijah Sturgis, a negro on the Harris plantation, through which the posse went in pursuit of Hudson, was also found shot to death late today. No

Succeeds in Keeping Black From Lynchers.

of violence resulting from the attempt their man, the mob battered in two Nowata, Okla., September 29.—Two negroes accused of being implicated in the killing of Debuty Spents James Gibson during a jail delivery here to day, were taken from the jail and Pete Hudson, Who Killed the mob in motors to Ottawa, where of a mob to lynch Charles Daniels the mob in motors to Ottawa, where ently reigned today.

> Formed by Posses in the is in a safe place, Toledo, it is understood.

> > in his office at Columbus with Adjuin his office at Columbus with Adju-tant General Hough, was still prepared 6A.

a last night, members of the mob had ispersed, it is believed.

lynching moved with dramatic swift- per part of Randolph county. The ne- Ottawa, and is under the care of a phy-He is suffering, it is understood, from two broken ribs and nu-

foresight is believed to have terday, after Mrs. Baber had been attacked in her home, the mob spirit began to develop throughout the coun tryside, Eley expected trouble an quietly removed the prisoner to Otta wa. He later transferred him to ar other place. While the sheriff wa Jail, forced the sheriff's wife to ope the cells, overpowered the police at held the city at its mercy. Sheri Eley returned last night and the m-demanded that he tell them where

When the sheriff refused the angere rope was torn from a street car tro oner was. His clothing was torn from his body and he was kicked and beat en. Chief of Police McKinney attempt to deputize citizens to aid him rescuing the sheriff, but no one would oppose the mob.

Eley finally surrendered to escape death and the mob entered automobile: oner for Ottawa, just as the fire depart-ment was called out. The chemical trucks were run through the streets to disperse the mob on foot.

When the motor mob reached Ottawa they found the prisoner gone. During the confusion Sheriff Eley escaped into

Officials announce that efforts will be made to prosecute all who participated in the affair.

HANG SLAYER- MOB BREAKS LOOSE IN KANSAS TOWN AND AVENGES DOUBLE MURDER-WHITE VICTIM THIS Hawkay

Sept. 21, 1916-Olathe, Kan., Storming the jail, 50 armed men early today lynched Bert Dudley, avenging the brutal murder of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Miller, for which he was convicted Tuesday. The mob called on Sheriff Carrell about mid-night and demanded that Dugley be released to them. He refused. "Better let us have him," said the leader, "we are prepared to take him. The men cut loose with a volley of shots and the officer yielded, but Mrs. Carroll had fled in the mean time with Lima, Ohio, August 31 .-- After a night the jail keys. Determined to get jail doors and when the fire depart ment attacked the crowd with streams of water they forced the firemen to retreat at gun points. Seizing Dudley, the mob hurried with him to waiting motor cars, threw a rope around his neck, sped a quarter of a mile to the Frisco depot and hanged him to a telephone pole. Dudaved by the quick action of the sheriff, ley, an ex-convict, was convicted of first degree murder, which carries Governor Willis, after a night spent with it a sentence of life imprison-

POSSE KILLS TWO COLORED

PRACTICALLY A MOB OF LYNCH. ERS SINCE TWO OTHER COL. ORED ARE REPORTED "MISS-ING"-AL LOVER KILLING OF ARRESTIN GSHERIFF-CULPRIT KILLS NINE BLOODHOUNDS IN THREE DAYS' CHASE.

Lumpkin, Ga., Sept. 21, 1916-A three days' chase through Pataula swamp ended early today, when a posse surrounded and killed Pete Hudson, Colored, who killed Sheriff W. S. Taylor of Randolph County. Elijah Sturgis, another Colored man, who attempted to aid Hudson to escape, also was killed and two other Colored are "missing." During the chase Hudson, who was plentifully supplied with ammunition, killed nine of the posse's bloodhounds.

Mobavnches

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Sept. 20.-Henry White, a negro, was hanged this afternoon at Durham, Ga., by a mob after he had been identified and confessed an attempted criminal assault on an 18-year-old clerk in a Durham store.

The negro was prevented from accomplishing his crime by the timely appearance of her brother, who was ttracted by the girl's screams. The legro was wounded while resisting

Address:

COLUMBUS, Sa

Three Men and Two Women,

8161 0 9 DUA

July to Dec. FVF GLOBE DEMOCRAT Fwm

and Hanged.

St. Louis, Mo. address:

JUG 2 0 1910 Five Negroes are Lynched,

TAKEN FROM JAIL.

Escape of Negro Charged

Gainesville, Fla., Aug. 19.-Five nc-In Florida --- Another is Shoftwo Women and Three Men groes, three men and two women were taken from the jail at Newberry Wile Accused of Aiding Slayer early today and hanged by a mob and another negro was shot and killed by to Escape Taken from Jail a posse near Jonesville, Fla., as the result of the killing yesterday of Constable S. G. Wynne, and the shooting of Dr. L. G. Harris by Boisey Long, a negro. The lynched negroes were accused of aiding Long to es-

GAINESVILLE, FLA., August 19.-Five cape. Posses consisting of several hundred men tonight are searching the woods about Newberry, 18 miles from here Fla., early today and hanged by a mob for trace of Long. Further trouble is and another negro was shot and killed by feared.

Dispatches from Newberry tonight deputy sheriffs near Jonesville, Fla., as said that the mob, which lynched the Valdosta, August (Special.)—

Posses consisting of several nun-Conflicting reports of the lynching of stable S. G. Wynne and the shooting of men and worked quietly and rapidly dred men tonight are searching the a negro named Lewis, near Cat creek, Dr. L. G. Harris by Boisey Long, a negro.

After gaining entrance to the jail they mile from town and hanged all on on

Bay City, Texas, November 5.—Joe

Negro Insults

Young Women; Is the cabins in the vicinity. This met with opposition by the negroes and a battle was precipitated, resulting in the death of five negroes.

Meanwhile another posse had reached was overtaken by the mob and forced to surrender his prisoner.

Bay City, Texas, November 5.—Joe Johnson, a negro, charged with having shot and killed Thomas Fuzhaurice, a farmer, lifst, night, was taken from Sheriff carr tonight by a most of about fifty musted menand hanged to a rail-road bridge near this city. The sheriff was en route to Wharton to place the negro, who had struck was en route to Wharton to place the negro in the jail in that city when he negro in the jail in that city when he negro in the jail in that city when he surrender his prisoner.

THREE MEN AND TWO WOMEN

After Prowler He Found Consideres

The negro entered the home of Will aiding Long to escape. The negro entered the home of Will Dispatches from Newberry tonight Said that the mob, which lynched is believed, but made his escape when the five negroes was composed.

The negro entered the home of Will The hunt for the negro who caused all large oak tree. Not a shot was fired the trouble—Boissey Long—continued to the despatch said.

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negroes-three men and two women-

were taken from the jail at Newberry.

Jonesville. Similar inquiries were made surrender his prisoner.

and found the dead bodies of the pris-NEGKO WHO SHOT WAYCROSS OFFICER IS BELIEVED DEAD

followed the mob in an automobile

TWO NEGROES, HELD

ON MURDER CHARGE

Nashville, Tenn., September 28.-

Clastitution Waycross, Ga., October 17.- Special.)-Reports were circulated here today that a negro wore confessed that he shot Policeman Sam Walker, died during last night near Winokur, from pistol shot wounds inflicted by a member of one of several searching parties going out from Waycross. Efforts to find what had become of the negro's body were futile.

It was definitely established that the wife of the negro sought, Clayborn Harris, went to Folkston from Waycross last night and checked a trunk to Winokur. An air of mystery hangs over the matter and tonight Waycross people are wondering what has happened and why, if the negro was not killed, reports could be circulated through such

South Carolinians Lynch Negro Charged With Striking a White

(Associated Press.)

ABBEVILLE, S. C., Oct.—Anthony Crawford, a negro was taken from jail and lynched here late today. The negro was arrested fitter striking.

B. Cann, by the head wan a hanner, probably fatally injuring him. Cann was one of the crowd of white men who had undertaken to whin the negro. who had undertaken to whip the neero this morning for cursing and abusing a white merchant here.

Crawford, who was reputed to have

dd, a colored prisoner held o irge of having annoyed a you the county fail at Dewitt, Ar of 300 men and hanged from

negroes charged with connection the murder of Bu Burns at the p phate mines at Vardows use S day night, were taken from the Ho wald jail at 1 o'clock this morning carried to a hill on the road to the mines, bound to a tree with wire and riddled with bullets.

A mob of 72 men, partly masked,

awoke Sheriff O. C. Christian and demanded the prisoner. On his refusal he was seized, threatened with a pistol and carried to the garden while members of the mob secured the keys from the sheriff's wife. Some young men

disorder failed to materialize.

berry, Fla., early today and hanged by a mob and another negro was shot and killed by a posse near Jonesville, Fla., as the result of the killing yes terday of Constable S. G. Wynne and Farmer Swam River in Chase the shooting of Dr. L. G. Harris, by Boisey Long, a negro. The lynched negroes were accused of aiding Long

Gainesville, Fla., Aug. 19.—Five

negroes, three men and two women,

were taken from the jail at New-

woods about Newberry, 18 miles from in the northern portion of this county The lynched negroes were accused of took their victims to a point about a here, for trace of Long. Further on Friday have been received here.

the five negroes was composed o Mr. Peters awoke. Lewis was recog-caught. about 200 men and worked quietly nized by Mrs. Peters and further identiand rapidly. After gaining entrance fied by his shoes, which he left on the ble Wynne while the latter was trying to
to jail they took their victims to a porch. Mr. Peters and C. H. Shaw, a great the negro for stealing a hog. Long
point about a mile from town and swamp and swam the Withlacoochee
hanged all on one large oak tree, river after him, but were unable to
Not a shot was firtd, the dispatches capture him.

Mas Said to have days to have said to have dead to have a said to have days to have said to have s

hanged all on one large oak trest river after him, but were unable to some information as to the negro's where active him. Not a shot was firtd, the dispatches capture him.

Said. The negro shot near Jones wille who was said to have aided Long to escape.

Wynne and Dr. Harris were shot when they went to Long's home at Newberry early yesterday morning to arrest him on a charge of stealing hos in his night clothing and fired. Wynn was rushed to Jacksonville where hose in an effort to clear up the myster him on a charge of stealing was rushed to Jacksonville where he died yesterday at noon.

Several hundred negros are emberry.

When it became known that Long had clipitated the wholesale shooting.

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When it became known that Long had clipitated the wholesale shoo

Several hundred negroes are employed in phosphate mines near

Long Surrendered Newberry, Fla., Aug. 19.-Tonight a large posse has, it is believed, hemmed in Boisey Long at Bay Head near the Stringfellow turpentine still, DeWITT, ARK., Oct. 9.—Frank and one negro, Jim Bennett, who declined twelve miles east of here. It is Dodd, a negro, who was arrested yes- to talk, was shot down. med in Boisey Long at Bay Head thought the black's capture will be terday charged with having insulted effected at day light. Following the two young women, was taken from lynching of five blacks here this body was riddled with bullets and left from morning, a large number of negroes body was riddled with bullets and left hanging to a tree in a negro settleemployed in the phosphate mines ment on the outskirts of DeWitt for near by assembled in town and it several hours. was feared a race war would result. The whites corraled all the ammunition that was in the stores and pre-

AUG 2 0 tose

From Address: gro Killed in

a Few Minutes

and robbed her of some small change

and dragged her into the woods by

the roadside. Screams of the smaller

TAKE TWO NEGOE

(Associated Press)

ing the jailer to the door and threater

OFFICER AND

ANG HIM TO TRE

(Associated Press.)

Buck Thomas, negro, who, it

LARKSVILLE, TEXAS, Nov. 29.

charged, entered the home of Austin

Bishop, March 23 last, and attacked Bishop and his wife with a club, in-

juring both, was taken from Deputy

from Bonham by officers and was en route here to appear before the grand

HOHENWALD, TENN., Sept. 28-

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Sept. 9. Date

Negro Lynched in Texas. Rice, Texas, Aug. 19.—Ed Lang, al negro, was hanged to a telephone pole near here today by an armed mob for an alleged attack on a young white girl.

Within less than an hour after he had attempted to assault a 9-year-old girl

negroes Were with the child, with a younger sizer, was charge of Aiding Cap-Charge of Aiding Capured Negro to Escape. unstelledie

child frightened the negro away. Gainesville, Fla., August 20. Boisey Arnold hurried to the scene in an Long, the negro who Friday shot and automobile and came upon the nekilled Constable S. G. Wynne and gro nearby wounded Dr. L. G. Harris at Jonesville, TENNESSEE MOB Fla., when they went to his home to arrest him for hog stealing, last night was captured by two negroes six miles from Jamesville. At Newberry, Fla., yesterday five negroes, three men and who accused them of having aided Long Carter, who were awaiting trial in the

Long, who was captured by Squire the country jail this morning at 1 and Jackson Long, father and son, when o'clock to a mobal fout sitty maskhe sought food at their home, was and shot to death.

The negroes were arrest of Sunday day, and this afternoon taken to a point shormed with killing Rob Burns Satday, and this afternoon taken to a point charged with killing Bob Burns Satunknown here for safekeeping. Squire urday night at Gordonsburg, a village and Jackson Long are said to be no ten miles east of here and attempting to rob his son. The latter who es caped after several shots had been fire caped after several shots had been fire caped after several shots had been fire to their home they overnow. he came to their home they overpow- at him, identified the two men. The ered him and brought him to the sher- mob secured the prisoners after call

The five negroes lynched were Stella ing him with guns. An inquest was hel ung, Mary Dennis, Bert Dennis, An-irew McHenry and John Haskins Lime being Long, was killed yesterday by that the negroes had met their at the hands of unknown persons at the hands of unknown per sheriff's posse.

The Jonesville and Newberry sections tonight are quiet and no further trouble s expected. It is understood a speal term of court will be held to try

DECATUR LYNCHING REGRETTED, BY PEOPLE

Bainbridge, Ga., september 29.—(The cial.)—While Decatur county and Bainbridge regret the lynching that occurred here this week, they are conspled in the fact that the sual display of rioting and disorder accompanying auch affairs was conspletiously at sent at this time. The mob seemed to be content with exterminating the negro. ontent with exterminating the negro, nd after this was done they went to heir homes without the public-at-large nowing anything about it. Sheriff Martin put up a stout defense

is prisoner, but the numbers against ere too great and he was soot

TEXAS NEGRO LYNCHED.

Clarksville, Tex., November 29 .-Buck Thomas, a negro, who, it was charged, entered the home of Austin Bishop on March 23 and attacked Bishop and his wife with a club, was taken from Deputy Sheriff Will Lum four miles west of Clarksville, last night, and nanged.

Afier Assaul Address:

FIVE NEGROES

THREE MEN AND TWO WOMEN ARE HANGED AS RESULT OF KILLING.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Aug. 21.—Five mob and another negro was shot and process, three men and two women were taken from the jail at Newberry. Fla., Saturday and hanged by a mob and another negro was shot and killed by a posse near Jonesville, Fla., as the result of the killing of D. L. Harvis by Boisey Long, a negro. The lynched negroes ware accused of aiding Long to escape. Posses consisting of Dr. L. G. Harris by Boisey Long, a negro. The lynched negroes ware accused of aiding Long to escape. Posses consisting of br. L. G. Harris by Boisey Long, a negro. The lynched negroes ware accused of aiding Long to escape. Posses consisting of the lynched negroes ware accused of aiding Long to escape. Posses consisting of the lynched negroes was composed of about Newberry tonight and hanged by a mob and another negro was shot and killed by a posse near Jonesville and the mob which lynched negroes ware accused of aiding Long to escape. Posses consisting of several hundred men are searching the woods about Newberry, eighteen miles from here, for a trace of Long. Further town here, for a trace of Long. Further two was shot and hanged by a mob and another negroes was composed of about Newberry, eighteen miles from here, for a trace of Long. Further two was fired, the dispatch said.

The negro shot near Jonesville also night and hanged to a tree.

Wynne and Dr. Harris were shot to Long's home at TEXMS LYNCH and the mob another negroes was said to have aided Long to escape.

Wynne and Dr. Harris were shot to Long's home at TEXMS LYNCH and the mob another negroes was supposed to five miles from here, for a trace of Long. Further was shot near Jonesville also night and another negroes was composed of about Newberry eighteen miles from here, for a trace of Long. Further was fired, the dispatch said.

The negro had begin had lived. Sheriff Lon Carrell refused to give up Dudley and the killing fer made the killing for beauty the mob overpowered him. They then battered down three jail down. Several shots were fired, but none was insti

the mob which lynched the five ne him or gores was composed of about 200 men and worked quietly and rapidly. After gaining entrance to the jail they took their victims to a point about a mile from town and hanged all on one large oak tree. Not a shot was fired, the dispatch said.

The negro shot near Jonesville, also was said to have aided Long to escpae.

Wynne and Dr. Harris were shot when they went to Long's home at Newberry early Friday morning to arrest him on a charge of stealing hogs. It is said Long drew a pistol from his night clothing and fired. Wynne was rushed to Jacksonville, where he died Hartford, Cital Friday at noon.

Several hundred negroes are employed in phosphate mines near New-

From

Address:

ARE LYNCHED Another Is Shot in Connection With Killing of Florida Sheriff.

SHREVEPORT,

Gainesville, Fla., Aug. 19.—Five county jail here today by a maked mob and hanged to a telephone pole were taken from the jail at Newberry.

The mob came to Olathe in motors Fla., early tonight and hanged by a cars supposedly from near Stilwell, mob and another negro was shot and where Muller had lived. Sheriff Lon

Dispatches from Newberry said that When the went to Long's home at TEXMS LYNCH A Newberry early yesterday to arrest NEGRO WHO SA

dragged from the jail at Dewitt, wher spencer shot twice and later placed in he had been taken secretly to avoid ijail.

mob formed at Stuttgart, an unidentified. The negro is supposed to have been boy about 20 years old was brought her taken from the jail by a mob some at an early hour Wednesday morningtime during the night and lynched. and hanged by white men. His body was riddled with bullets and left hanging until 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, when it was cut down. The boy was arrested Monday for an attack on the 16-year-old daughter of a farmer near Stuttgart. The girl was taken to Dewitt mob year here today according to information reaching here tonight. English was not seriously wounded. dragged from the jail at Dewitt, wher spencer shot twice and later placed in

Republican victor, made up their to have some fun and "lynch a ni was reported that Johnson had defended his manhood rights against a white man and a mob was hurriedly got together, went to jail, took Johnson to a tall tree and strung him up. A greater pastime was engaged in by riddling the body with bullets.

MOB IN KANSAS RAIDS JAIL AND ANGS SLAYE (Associated Press.)

OLATHE, KANSAS, Sept. 21 .- Bert Dudley, charged with the murder Henry Muller, an aged German, and his wife, was taken from the Johnson county jail here today by a market

NEGRO WHO SHO

GILMER, TEXAS, Oct. 5 .- The bour Will Spencer, a negro, was riddled with bullets hanging to a tree near Graceton today.

Spencer and Edward Harrell, a constable, late yesterday fought a duel with pistols, when the officer attempt-Stuttgart, Ark., Aug. 18. After of the Harrell was slightly wounded and

lish was not seriously wounded.

10 V 2 9 1cherry

jury.

Lynchings-1916

FLORIDA SAVAGES LYNCH
AN UNKNOWN NEGRO
Williston, Fla., Jan. 28.—An unnown Negro man was lynched
here today by a mob of 300 or 400
whites. He was accused of going
to the home of a white woman to the home of a white woman while her justand was way, and drove her away into the woods and assaulted her. We all know how easy it was done. While such a criminal as this should be punished, and if he deserves death let the law punish him. It has been reported that the white woman had some whisky and made the Negro drunk. There is a mystery about the case. Either the woman's infatuation the man's boldness is what caused the Negro's death. This is the sec-ond Negro to be lynched in this community in thirty days, and vet the governor has not said a word.

I few days ago the wires brought the ages that the High Sherin of Hot springs had been shot dead by a white an and had two deputies had been nore or lest periously wounded. The transhed that would be nooting was himself that tynching the white man is not of everyday occurrence, but however seldom, it is wrong. No man should be lynched courts, not mobs, should execute the law.

But we cannot escape the conclusion that lynching is an effect and offects cannot be cured while causes remain. The new thought of America, the most mob damp of country beneath God's sun and moon, must be not so much anxiety to purpose crime as to prevent it. In erime had nother matters, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." The law abiding element must work with the officers to prevent the commission of crime. More men must be found villing to hunt the cause of orime than be found to hunt crime and criminals. More money must be asent to detect those elements which make to crime, beginning must be made at home and supplemented by school and church and then we will begin unto the way where we can see the end of the reign of the mob.

190

Lynchings - 1916 Cases of

Palotka advocate she CITIZENS WERE INFURIATE

BECAUSE OF KILLING OF DEPUTY SHERIFF WYNNE BY BOISY LONG.

Victims of Lynchers Said to be Mem bers of the Long Gang.

They Had Been Arrested and Lodgect in Newberry Jail-Mob Gathered Early Yesterday Morning and Lynched Them.

Gainesville, Aug. 19-(Special) .-As a result of the shooting of Deputter Sheriff Wynne and Dr. L. C. Harris, NEGRO TAKEN FROM OFFICER BY ooth of Newberry, by a negro by the name of Boisy Long, six negroes have: been killed by infuriated citizens of the Newberry section of Alachum

During Friday the posse which was searching for Boisy Long, picked up three negro women and three men all of whom are alleged to have been members of a gang of hog thieves, and who are said to have aided Boist Long in making his escape after the shooting Friday morning. The three men and three women were lodged in the Newberry jail, pending develop-

Early this morning a mob gathered near Newberry, proceeded to the jail and took the three men and two of the women out and are alleged to have carried them to a cluster of huge oak trees on the Gainesville-Newberry road, about a mile from Newberry and told them to make their peace with their Maker as they were not going to steal any more hogs or cause any further trouble in that section. After this the negroes were all strung where they were found by parties where they were found by parties who passed the road early in the morning. The bodies were left hanging until 2

en with him.

Deputy Wynne and Dr. Harris were of the town and burned. attempting to arrest Long at his home in the Jonesville section early

Friday morning when the negro shot the officer, who later died, and Dr. Harris. The doctor is said to be from resting easy tonight and the physical Address: plications set in.

Boisy Long escaped after the shooting and is still at large. However, his capture is momentarily expected. Long was seen passing Stringfellow's still early this morning by a negro woman who immediately telephoned to the officers. The searching parties were then switched from the J. L. Shaw section to the Stringfellow still section. The search throughout the day, however, was unsuccessful Tonight the entire country from Millard station, two miles west of Gainesville, to Newberry is being covered with armed men. Long is supposed to have stayed in hiding throughout the day in Denton hammock, five miles west of this city. Another necktie party will certainly be held if Long is taken alive. Feeling is still running high in Newberry and vicinity and it is probable, that further trouble will occur in that section to-

TEXAS MOB AND HANGED

Clarksville, Tex., Nov. 29.—Buck homas, Negro, who, it was charged, entered the home of Austin Bishop March 3, last, and attacking Bishop and his wife with a dub, injuring both, was taken from Deputy Sheriff Will Lum, four miles west of Charksville last night, and hanged.

The Negro had been held in the Bonham Jail since his arrest ave tenths ago. Late yesterday he was removed from Bonham by officers and was en ronte here to appear before the grand

According to officers, a mob took the Negro from the deputy sheriff, who was driving to Clarksville in a buggy, and limb of a tree, his body being drawn hanged him to a tree less than 100 up by an automobile. yards from the public road. The body was brought to Clarksville by Sheriff to the same tree and the process re-Martins after midnight. The grand peated. jury is in session today and Judge and placed them on a blazing pile of Benton delivered a special charge brush. They were scarred beyond calling for an investigation of the recognition. hanging.

officer, so it was taken to the outskirts ward.

July-Dec. EVÉNING GLOBE

New York City

OCT 1 6 1916

Kentuckians Kill Man Accused of Attacking Woman; Also One Whose Talk Offended.

PADUCAH, Ky., Oct. 16.-Two Negroes were lynched by a mob here to-day and their bodies burned. One was charged with attacking Mrs. From George Rose, a white woman, at her home in the suburbs last Friday, and Address: the other was accused of voicing approval of his action.

A mob formed at the jail to-day Date and demanded possession of the Negro charged with the attack. Police reserves were called and city and county

of the woman, two mites away, so that the accused might be identified. The other Negro was seized on the street.

The Negroes and their captors were followed by a crowd estimated at 6,000 persons, a large part of them in automobiles. While one of them was presented to the woman for identification the other was swung from the the other Negro had been identified as the woman's assailant he was led

The mob then lowered the bodies

GA. MOB LYNCHES MOTHER OF NEGROY

The white girls of Durham, so it is been of the lynching party has been of the opposite Race, and many narroughtened. The boy was captured in escrapes are the result.

LYNCHED FUR CUTTING M BOOK UT Wea RED MAN CANNOT KILL ACCUSED OF KILLIN HITE MAN IN SOUTH WITH OUT BEING MOB-MURDERED NO TRIAL TO BE HAD .- PI TENSE OF RAPE AS CAUSE

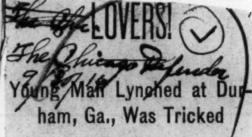
Melville, La., Nov. 16, 1916:- Jam Grant, a Negro, charged with slas ing a white man to death with a r. Abbeville, S. C., zer was taken from the city jail her Crawford, a Negro, was taken from jail zor was taken from the city jail her Crawford, a Negro, was taken from jail

NLGRO LYNCHED.

Melville, La., Nov. 16.—James officials united in pleading with the Grant, a negro, charged with slashing mob to disperse, but in vain.

The mob broke into the jail and white man to death with a razor, covered the jailer and his assistants was taken from the city jail here earcovered the jailer and his assistants was taken from the city jail here ear-with guns. The keys to the cells were y to-day and hanged to a trestle by taken from them and Brack Henley, a mob of twenty men. The jail was the accused, was marched out of the inprotected, the town marshal having building.

Then began a march to the house or Grant or Grant



Rome, Ga., Sept. 29.-A Defender reporter who visited Durham, a few miles from here, directly after the lynching of Henry White a few days ago, made a

startling report. It follows:
) "I investigated the cause of the lyncho'clock this afternoon and were viewed by numerous persons from Gainerville and all sections of Alachase
county.

The negroes who were hanged were
Stella Young, Mary Dennis, Bert Dennis, Andrew McHenry and Josh Base
kins. The latter was a Methodist
nreacher and is alleged to have been the leader of the gang of thieves.

Jim Dennis, was shot and killed by
a posse of citizens Friday morning
who it is said, were attempting to arrest him. The negro is said to have
showed fight and no chances were taleen with him.

MOTHER OF NEGRO

SLAYER OF FARMER

ALBANY, GA., Oct. 4.—A negress
of port current that the girl in the case had been on intimate terms with the young man for many months and that they mere depoint on the stellad connolly, whose son is alleged to have been in a swabo near tere-restretation was showed fight and no chances were taleen with him.

MOTHER OF NEGRO

SLAYER OF FARMER

ALBANY, GA., Oct. 4.—A negress
of current that the girl in the case had been on intimate terms with the young man for many months and that they were descovered, was long to have been as when the girl saw that they were discovered, he did the thing that has sent many morning to have son at the lynched country. Ga., some time for he received by several hundred cheering brought to Cuthbert early today and when white saw her brother, whom he knew well, he rear. Leary yesterday.

The woman was said to have been saw on. The mob special results of the gall without a word of when white was caught farmer on the head with a cotton scale being armed. When White was caught for them kissing each other. When he knew well, he gall at the year of Spering to have killed E. M. Melvin, a farmer on the city jail at learny. Calhoun county, Ga., some time for heavy to have filled E. M. Melvin, a farmer of the cause of the young man for many months and that they were discovered here, was the septiment of her will have been saw and the chase was on. The mob saw her orother, whom he knew well, he range of the cause of the year to have killed E. M. Mel

OLLOWING LYNCHING BY MOB Savannah Trib Cursing and Abusing Merch Of Trouble 10-28-16

early today and hanged to a trestland lynched here this afternoon. The by a mob of twenty men.

Marshal Away; Lynch Negro.

Melville, La., Nov. 16.—While the man in the head harmer, dangerously injuring Melville town marshal was absenwith a hammer, dangerously injuring from the jail getting handcuffs fo him. Cann was one of a crowd which James Grant, a Negro, a mob of 2 had undertaken to whip the Negro men broke in, removed the prisone that undertaken and abusing and hanged him to a trestle 60 fee this morning for cursing and abusing a white merchant.

Journal Crawford, who is reputed to own \$20,000 worth of farm lands in this vicinity, was badly beaten this morning, MERIDEN CO. but Sheriff Burt rescured him from

> The officers took the Negro, who had struck Cann in his struggle against the mob, to jail, where his wounds were dressed.

> At 3.30 this afternoon another mob assembled and made its way into the jail through the back entrance. The jailer, surprised, was quickly overpowered and the prisoner taken from his cell.

The mob, said to have numbered between 200 and 300 men, carried the Negro to a spot near the county fair grounds, where he was hanged to a pine tree and his body riddled with

AFTER STORMING JAIL MOB LYNCHES, A NEGRO

Melville, Car November 15. A mot of Melville, bay November 15.—A mob of twenty men today broke into the town jail here, removed James Grant, a negro, and hanged him to a railroad trestle within 60 yards of the jail. The negro's body was then riddled with pistol bullet.

Grant was arrested early today after he had been identified as the negro who killed James Westbrook, a white watchman.

watchman.

Westbrook, according to the authoritics here, attempted to intercede in a quarrel between several negroes and was slashed with a razor, said to have been wielded by Grant. Westbrook died a few minites later.

The mob broke into the jail during the absence of the town marshal, who had gone to secure handcuffs for the prisoner. The marshal announced after Grant was arrested that he intended taking him to Opelousas to pretended taking him to Opelousas to prevent threatened mob violence.

Authorities tonight stated they had ot established the identities of the n who participated in the lynching.

Louisiana Mob wnches Negro: Had Confessed

SHREVEPORT, LA... Aug. 26.—A mob of abow 1,000 citizens of the oil section of Caddo parish stormed the town jail at Wivian, twenty miles north of Shreveport today, look possession of Jess Hammett, negro prisoner, and hanged him to a telegraph pole. Hammett had confessed to entering the bed room of Mrs. Walter George, wife of an oil driller, armed with a butcher knife and making an attempt to assault her. Mrs. George fully identified the negro as her assault occurred early Friday morning. Deputies captured Hammett later in the day and made an unsuccessful attempt to convey him to Shreveport in an automobile. They ley for the way the latter was neglect-were forced to take to the woods with their prisoners but were found there ed resentment. It is claimed that Melby the mob and compelled to surrender Hammett.

The mob threatened lynching and appeals were mode by containing and appeals were mode by containing and appeals were mode by containing the weight and struck the white man on the surrender that melby the mob threatened lynching and appeals were mode by containing the weight and struck the white man on the surrender that melby the mob threatened lynching and appeals were mode by containing the weight and struck the white man on the surrender that melby the weight and struck the white man on the surrender that melby the weight and struck the white man on the surrender that melby the weight and struck the white man on the surrender that melby the mob and compelled to surrender the surrender that melby the mob and compelled to surrender the mob threatened lynching and appeals were mode the mode and the surrender that the surrender that melby the mob and compelled to surrender the mode threatened lynching and appeals were mode to the surrender that the

der Hammett.

The mob threatened lynching and appeals were made by several citizens to let the law take its course. Among those who asked the crowd to disperse were the parents of Mrs. George. Word of the gathering of the mob was telephoned to Shreveport and District Attorney W. A. Mahrey Chief Deputy Sherney W. A. Mabrey, Chief Deputy Sheriff L. E. Stokes and a number of spe-

No shots were fired by the mob. Af-buy food. ter the lynching the crowd dispersed.

Abbeville, S. C., October 21 .- Anthony Crawford, a negro, was taken from jail and lynched here this afternoon. The negro had been arrested after striking M. B. Cann, a white man, is the head with a hammer probably equily injuring him. Cann was one of a crowd which had undertaken to whip the negro this morning for cursing and abusng a white merchant. Crawford, who is reputed to own \$20,

000 worth of farm lands in this vicinity, was badly beated by the crowd this morning, but Sheriff Burts rescued him from the mob. The officers took the struggle against the mob, to jail, where his wounds were dressed.

At 3:30 this afternoon another mob assembled and made its way into the knife. fail through the back entrance. The sailer, surprised, was quickly overpowered and the prisoner was taken from his cell.

and 300 men, carried the negro to a ed to outrage. pot near the county fair grounds, here he was hanged to a pine tree d his body was riddled with bul-

HER SON SLEW FARMER

Conley Captured.

iff L. E. Stokes and a number of special deputies left in automobiles for Albany, Ga., October 4.—(Special.)—
Vivian in an effort to prevent the sam Conley was captured at Pretoria, in the western part of Dougherty county, last night by Joseph Tolbert, who when the jail was stormed and the negro over to Sheriff Targero hanged.

Hammett was employed for a number. Macon, Ga., October 4.—Sam Conley, Hammett was employed for a number the negro boy accused of the murder of years by the father of Mrs. George the negro boy accused of the murder and nursed as an infant the woman of E. M. Melvin in Calhoun county, was and nursed as an infant the woman brought to this city today and placed whom he subsequently tried to outrage in the Bibb county fail for safe-keeping. A deputy sheriff from Dougher-ty county who delivered the boy had not heard of the lynching of Conley's

> Conley had been taken by automobile from Albany to Americus, where the deputy took him aboard a train, delivering him to a sheriff here. A posse is still huunting for Conley, not knowing that the officers have him, it

COLORED MAN LYNCHEU IN LA MUNICIPALITE WOMAN

TIM WAS ACCUSED OF AT-MPTING TO RAPE PLEADED Two Victims of Florida Mob WITH MOB TO GIVE MAN LE-GAL TRIAL-LAWLESSNESS AND BLOOD-LUST RAMPANT.

Shreveport, La., Aug. 26, 1916.—A mob of 1000 yesterday took Jess er to Escape Hammet, Colored, from the jail at Vivian, 20 miles north of here, and egro, who had struck Gann in his hanged him to a telegraph pole. He upon her, armed with a butcher

Negress Taken From Leary Charlie Smith, Who Shot Deputy Sheriff of Washington,

Victim of Posse. Sandersville, Ga., October 7.—(Spe cial.)-Charlie Smith, the negro wh shot Deputy Sheriff English last night was located by a posse fifteen mile

north of Sandersville and riddled witl

bullets. The body was brought here this afternoon.

Late reports from the northern section of Washington county indicate that the intense race feeling has subsided since it was learned that Deputy Collector S. M. Moye and George W. Crawford and their posse had found and instantly killed the negro highlast night.

Early last night Smith held up Ed on the public road fifteen miles north lieved to be surrounded near the Stringof Sandersville, and relieved him of fellow turpentine still, 12 miles from some \$90. The negro fled to the swamps and Holton phoned to the sheriff. Engshortly before midnight. Possemen said they expected to capture the negro ties and located the highwayman in a by morning. ties and located the highwayman in a house, and as English entered the reached the phosphate mines today a front door the negro shot him in the large number of negroes gathered in right breast and English fell with a town, and for a time it was feared a town, and for a time it was feared a

of birdshot inot the negro's leg. How- NEGRO LYNCHED ever, this failed to stop him. More BY TEXAS MOB. tracks led and found discarded cloth-

ON ONE OAK TREE Paint

Were Women-Negroes

Gainesville, Fla., August 19.-Five was identified by a white woman as negroes, three men and two women, the man who attempted an assault were taken from the jail at Newberry, Fla., early today and hanged by a The woman's parents were among mob, and another negro was shot and those who pleaded with the mob tokilled by deputy sheriffs near Jonesdesist. Hammet, as a servant years ville, Fla., as the result of the killing zebra The mob, said to number between 200 ago, cared for the woman he attempt-yesterday of Constable S. G. Wynne and the shooting of Dr. L. G. Harris by Boisey Long, a negro. The lynched to escape. S- 30 16

Posses consisting of several hundred

about a mile from town and hanged all the quartet were "strange," that their

The negro shot near Jonesville also was said to have aided Long to escape. Wynne and Dr. Harris were shot then they went to Long's home at Newberry early yesterday morning to filled. Other evidence has been had arrest him on a charge of stealing that the party were painted to dishogs. It is said Long drew a pistol guise their identity. from his night clothing and fired. Wynne was rushed to Jacksonville,

where he died at noon. Several hundred negroes are employed in phosphate mines near New-

Negro Murderer Surrounded.

Newberry, Fla., August 19.-Boisy wayman who had shot Deputy Sheriff Long, the negro, who yesterday shot Ben English through the right lung and killed Constable S. G. Wynne, and whose escape was responsible for the lynching of five negroes here early to-Holton, while at the point of a pistol day and the shooting of another, is be-

When news of the lynchings here The negro leaped over his form and fled past Sam Duggan, who guarded the front door, but Duggan fired a load groes dispersed.

KLU KLUX ADOPT hemselves Like Zebras and urder Colored Man in

North Carolina.

(Special to Journal and Guide).

Kinston, N. C., August 7.—Those who have consoled themselves in the North Carolina, where it started, have another guess coming to them. The mysterious clan that calls themselves the invisible government have begun operations again in Lenoir county, and have killed one colored man and chased several others out of the county. Instead of donning white caps and gowns as they did in the early days of the clan, they now paint their faces to resemble the hide of a

That a party, of whom one member fatally shot Lazarus Rouse, a Negro, berry. at Liddell, Lenoir county, several days ago, were disguised as zebras. Fiji islanders decorated for a war dance, or something of the sort, is apparen

men tonight are searching the woods about Newberry, 18 miles from here, for trace of Long. Further trouble is feared.

Dispatches from Newberry tonight said that the mob, which lynched the five negroes, was composed of about 200 men and worked quietly and ramidly. After gaining entrance to the jall they took their victims to a point about a mile from town and hanged all n one large oak tree. Not a shot was faces appeared to be painted black fred, the dispatch said. with white rings on them, and that he was forced among several things to promise to leave the community. The latter promise was certainly ful-

Two Women Included In Number: Were Accused of Aiding Negro Slayer's

Escape (Associated Press)

GAINESVILLE, FLA., Aug. 19-Five negroes three men and two women. men and track dogs were sent for and at daylight the negro's trail was lonegro, charged with having attacked a cated by bloody tracks. The posse young woman, was taken from a sherstopped at a negro house whence the iff's posse by a mob near here today and tracks led and found discarded cloth.

Rice, Texas, August 19.—Ed Lang, a were taken from the jail at Newberr Fla., early today and hanged by mob and another negro was shot an killed by Deputy Sheriffs near Jones wille. Fla., as the result of the killed by the langer was the result of the killed by the langer was the result of the killed by the langer was the result of the killed by the langer was the result of the killed by the langer was taken from the jail at Newberr taken from th were taken from the jail at Newberry mob and another negro was shot and killed by Deputy Sheriffs near Jonesville, Fla., as the result of the killing yesterday of Constable S G. Wynne and the shooting of Dr. L. G. Harris by Boisey Long ,a negro. The lynched negroes were accused of aiding Long to escape.

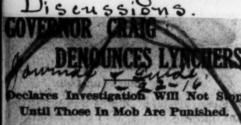
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The negro shot near Jonesville also wah said to have aided Long to escape.

Wynne and Dr. Harris were shot when they went to Long's home at New berry early yesterday morning to arrest him on a charge of stealing hogs. It is said Long drew a pistol from his night clothing and fired. Wynne was rushed to Jacksonville where he died yesterday at noon.

Several hundred negroes are ployed in phosphate mines near New-



Raleigh, N. C.—Returning from Asheville today, Governor Craig issued a special statement relative to the Wayne county lynching, declaring that there was no excuse for this lynching from any standpoint and that the good citizens of the state ought to make it known that they condemn this thing, and condemn it severely and with determination. He says the nvestigation that has been instituted till not stop until these men, who outaged law and civilization, are known and punished, and that the officers seeking to bring this mob to justice will have the support of those who believe that North Carolina should be a state of law and "not a state that can be trampled down in the darkness of night by violence in disguise."

hite Georgian Advances Opinion That Lynching Evil Is Greatest in States with Largest Number of County Governments.

TEXAS AND GEORGIA ARE CITED AS EXAMPLES

W. E. Wimpy of Georgia Writes Letter to Manufacturer's Record Commenting on Address Made Before Georgia Bar Association by Robert Cotton Alston, "Concerning Lynching," in which Alston Declared that Georgia's Laws were Inadequate.

One of the strongest and most illuminating treatises delivered of recent days United States from 1885 to October 11, landed on the lynching evil is contained in a speech delivered by Robert Cotton Alston, a white lawyer belonging to the Georgia Bar Association. The address was delivered before that body, and it has called forth another notable expression from one-half months last year. The asW. C. Wimpy, of Hallyburton Hall, Clarkston, Ga., who is also a white Georgian tounding fact is that 77 were in the quote from R. C. Alston's address. W. C. Wimpy, of Hallyburton Hall, Clarkston, Ga., who is also a white Georgian of considerable prominence. Mr. Wimpy has written a letter which appeared in the Manufacturer's Record of August 24, under the caption "Lynching, an Evil County Government."

Mr. Wimpy sets forth the argument that southern states, with a large num-Mr. Wimpy sets forth the argument that southern states, with a large humber of counties, or "family governments," as he designates them, are not as efficiently governed as are states in other sections with a smaller number of counties. He traces much of the cause of the lynching evil to the excessive number of "family governments" which have control of the administration of the law's machinery.

He cites Texas, with a population of the Georgia Bar Association by Mr. only 3,896,542, as having 248 "family Robert C. Alston, "Concerning Lynch-governments" and 20 lynchings in nine ing." and one-half months of 1915. Georgia's Mr. Alston is different from most period. South Carolina, on the other brains.

hand, with a population of 1,515,400, has only 44 counties and reported only one lynching. Alabama, with 67 counman before trial, and especially to him

Evil of County Government.

Mr. Wimpy's letter, quoting a part of showing the population, number Mr. Alston's address, is as follows:

Editor Manufacturer's Record:

1915 to October 11:

Lynchings

I have just read with great interest

population totals 20,609,121, and in that lawyers and orators in his pictures of state there are 152 counties in which word painting, in that he not only puts occurred 14 lynchings during the same life and expression in them, but he puts

ties, had seven lynchings, and Missis- who lives in the south. There is not sippi, with 80 counties, had six lynch- any brighter legal light shining today than Robert Cotton Alston.

Having stated the facts above, I submit statistics of the states in our Union showing the population, number

Lynchings in 1915

	Counties	to Oct. 11	
Alabama		7.584	2,138,09
Arizona		2	204,35
Arkansas		3	1,574,44
California	58		2,577,54
Colorado			799,02
Connecticut			1,114,75
Florida		4	751,13
Georgia		14	2,609,12
Idaho		**	325,95
Illinois	102	1	5,638,59
Indiana	92	100 B 100	2,700,87
lowa	99		2,224,77
Kansas	105	2	1,690,94
Kentucky	120	5	2,289,90
Louisiana	61	3	1,656,38
Maine	16		742,37
Maryland	24		1,295,34
Massachusetts	14		3,366,41
Michigan	83		2,810,17
Minnesota	86	The same of the	2,075,70
Mississippi	80	6	1,797,11
Missouri	115	2	3,293,33
Montana	31		376.05
Nebrasko	93		376,05 1,192,21
Nevada	16		81,87
New Jersey	21		2,537,16
New Hampshire	10		430,572
New Mexico			327,301
New York		of the side	9,113,27
North Carolina		4	2,206,287
North Dakota			577,056
Ohio			4,767,121
Oklahoma		3	1,657,15
Oregon			672,76
Pennsylvania			7,665,111
Rhode Island			542,610
South Carolina		i	1,515,400
South Dakota		The second second	583,888
Tennessee		3	2,184,789
Texas		20	3,896,542
		175 March 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	373,351
Utah			355,950
Vermont		ME.	2,061,612
Virginia		Jest.	1,141,990
Washington			1,221,119
West Virginia	55	10000	2,333,860
Wisconsin			145,698
Wyoming	21		143,090
Alaska (Ter.)	*** **	200	*****

78 Lynchings in 91/2 Months.

1915, was 3,583. From the figures sub-named have 950, or one for each mitted one will see at a glance that county. 78 tynchings took place in nine and South and only one in the North.

tounding fact is that 77 were in the South and only one in the North.

Now, there must be a cause for this and when I know that the power of organization is destroyed by overor-deprive the geleral government of excuse ganization, then it is only natural that we examine the organization, and when I know that our most cherished plank in the system or organization of government is "State rights," and that each of our States has within it a great number of small States or counties (I call them family governments (and the present Legislature lineabitants and 152 county governments (and the present Legislature lineabitants and 152 county governments (and the present Legislature lineabitants and 152 county governments (and the present Legislature lineabitants, while South Carolina, the latter of the United States in nine and one half months, while South Carolina, the counties), so she only lynched one of counties), so she only lynched one of county or family governments been in Georgia, jailers who would discharge lynching seven. Of course, as she only there discharge in the State's laws is glaring the defect in the State's laws is glaring and atrocious.

It is, of course, first the duty of the citivate to rethe governments in the interferedee with State laws.

It is, of course, first the duty of the citivate in the subject laws.

It is, of course, first the duty of the citivate in the subject laws.

It is, of course, first the duty of the street over the geleral governments with the south state are inadequate instants. It is next the duty of the State is such that the laws of this state are inadequate to the subject, both as centered the subject, both as such that they always will now the subject, both as such that they always will read the subject, both as such that they always will read the subject, both as such that they always will not be such that a such that they always will not be such that a such that they always will not be subject, both as centered the subject, both as constituting in decent with the subjec

ulation, though, is only 2,158,093; so give heed to this co

not count for much-population is what makes a family, and the individuals are the ones that are guaranteed life, liberty and property before trial.

Look at the figures and see how dear old Maryland shines-no lynchings there-she is not overorganized; she has only 24 good counties; therefore, she has good government. If Georgia would merge her counties down to the same proportion as Maryland she would have only 49 instead of 152 and get rid of 103 county outfits and stop the pay of over 2,00 employes she don't need and 2,000 more men that make up her grand juries, etc., and then lynching and whitewashing of crime would stop and equity would be

The record shows that New York and Pennsylvania have 16,778,986 population and only 129 countles com-Mned, against Georgia's 152; in other werds, Georgia has 23 more. Again, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, Alabama have about the sme paopultion as New York and Pennsylvania, and they have combined counties of 950, against New York and Pennsylvania of 129. The United The total number of lynchings in the States has three prisons for all her territory, while the States

page 12. 19 and 20:

ulation, though, is only 2,158,093; so give heed to this condition is the State. By you see, she has kept up to record. Then Mississippi, with 80 counties and only 1,797,114 inhabitants, lynching of the administrative or executive departments of the State. They should be made accountsix, and Texas, with 248 family govable to the executive head of the State in such matters; or if not to him, then they should, in such cases, be amenable directly to the Supreme Court exercising original invisidation.

States Are Overorganized.

The Governor can remove a railroad commissioner, why not a sheriff; the power need we must understand that area does only be written into law.

By DAVID W. THOMAS, Professor of History, University of Arkanses

in the Little Rock, Ark., Gazette, a white paper.

lynchings occur.

Our courts sometimes are slow and

DAVID W. THOMAS,

Professor of History.

the suppression of lynching

Fayetteville. Ark.

selves "Yours for the proper and unfailing enforcement of the law." shed a letter purporting to come from mittee, if the law were enforced you the Sun—a great paper, but mark committee of the mob which lynched would now be on the way to the gal-the Negro—is doubly gratifying. he negro at Stuttgart. Of course, they negro at Stuttgart. Of course, they You are undermining all respect for to justify their action. In view of the law. One of the dearest rights to this and of other lynchings in this and every American is the right of trial in ther states, the following facts ought to open court, yet you have robbed the states to the Stuttgart commit-victim of this right. In doing this you

e and to the people of the state. Pribune and The Crisis respectively.

It reveals these facts: Number lynch-est disapproval of allowing the governor men and children. We new Men denegro male, 46, female 3; white man to remove sheriffs in counties where men and children.

Crimes charged against victims: Mursault 1, biting of a man's chin 1, acthat he deserved to die.

Cused of wounding a person 1, killing But in civilized countries only one person in quarrel 4, beating child to authority is allowed to kill, the state, house in the sight of the judge, the death 1, trying to force way into wom-You have lynched both the victim and jury and the sheriff and burned him an's room 1, stealing shoes 1, stealing the law. mules 1, setting fire to barn 2, assist. Why have you done this? Perhaps alive.

pand and wife were lynched in the treason.

and 5 negroes, or 13 per cent, were chargwith the crime against womanhood. quickly the habit has spread beyond the punishment. unds set by those who first resorted to lynching as a remedy.

lynchings lynching the accused improve the Alabama courts? Why not begin on judges, law-According to states, the lynchings were distributed as follows: Alabama courts? Why not begin on judges, law-Were distributed as follows: Alabama courts? Why not begin on judges, law-Mexican bandits is a company Louisiana 12, Mississippi 12, Missouri 1, courts as good as those of the English high-souled, chivalrous gentlemen. New Mexico 1, North Dakota 1, Carolina 1, Oklahoma 3, Oregon 1, Carolina 4, Tennessee 1 and Texas 6.

The same agency which reported 52 til they are backed by an equal respect lynchings for 1914, makes the following for the law on the part of the people. report for 1915: Number lynched—ne- As there are no "obvious reasons" for gro male 51, female 3; white male 14 withholding my name, I sign female 0; total 68. This is an increase "Yours for the proper and unfailber for 1914.

According to states, the lynchings for 1915 were distributed as follows: nama 9, Arkansas 5, Florida 5, Georgia 18, Illinois I, Kentucky 5, Louisiana 2, Mississippi 9, Missouri 2, Ohio 1, Okla-homa 3, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 2

It is worthy of note that in at least four cases it later was discovered that the victims of the mob were innocent of he crime of which they were accused.

The Stuttgart committee signed them

AN INTERESTING PARALLEL.

Ve desire to call attention to the two following editorials, one might appropriately undertake m The Age and the other from the New York Sun:

We do not pretend to say that the writer on the Sun, in writing his editorial, was influenced by the editorial in The Age, but we are glad to see him expressing exactly the same sentiment. The fact that this sentiment expressed in The Age is revoiced in a paper like The press of Arkansas recently pub-the contrary I would say to this com- the Sun-a great paper, but markedly lacking in friendly feeling for

> (The Age, May 25, 1916) CHANCE FOR HUMANITY.

Last week a mob of several hundred The records of lynching for 1914, com-other rights. Where will it end? The in Waco, Texas, and seized Jesse the total number for the year as 52, 54 now used for trivial crimes, sometimes, and 74, the authority for these figures no doubt, for personal spite or ven-being Tuskegee Institute, the Chicago geance. Lynching is a serious social Tribune and The Crisis respectively. a stormed the county court house DOES THIS OPPORdisease and you are helping to spread pronounced sentence to be hanged for

For this crime there was not me derous assault 3, alleged murderous as-lieve in the death penalty must admit guilty and sentenced to be hanged. of intrusion or impertinence.

another 1, being found under a house 1. lay. If left to the courts, there not only

The three women were lynched for the would have been delay; he might even that perpetrated this act of savagery following reasons: One, 17 years old, have failed of conviction.

for killing a man who it was reported, had raped her: the second was accused "in as humane a manner as possible." themselves superior to the Mexicans of beating a child to death; the third was accused of helping her husband set fire "humane" than that of Sir Roger Caseo a barn. In the last case, both hus-ment, recently executed in England for only lower in the human scale than band and wife were lynched in the treason.

Presence of their 4-year-old child.

But let us compare your action with

It should be especially noted that of that of the English people. Treason is people who at present inhabit the the 52 persons lynched, only 7, 2 white fearful crime, yet they left it to the earth; for not in Europe, nor Asia, courts. So far as I have seen, there nor Africa, nor South America, nor was no talk of lynching. There was This shows clearly how far and how little delay in the courts and there was the islands of the sea could be found

people so close to the brute that here are exasperating delays, but will they would have done such a deed accused improve the In comparison with them, a crowd of yers and juries? Can we not make our Mexican bandits is a company of

th people whose descendants we are and whose courts we borrowed? Yet they can never equal the English courts una higher level of civilization and development; it is enough to make the devil gasp in astonishment, seeing of 16, or 30 per cent, over the total num-ing enforcement of the law," including that we have in our own country such communities as Waco, Texas.

In the presidential chair we have a man who is continually making fine phrases about "humanity" and "our duty to humanity"; let him speak a word against lawlessness in this country, as it is practiced against the Negro, and he will render a greater service to humanity that he can in writ-

ing notes to the Germans about sinking their enemies' ships. (The Sun, June 10, 1916)

TUNITY TO SERVE HUMANITY INTER-

EST MR. WILSON?

Mr. Wilson has very frankly in-The conflicting reports cannot be har-it. Last week six negroes were lynched, aurder, dragged him to the city hall formed his fellow citizens very inconsized, but to avoid any possibility of one in Texas and five in Florida. The xaggeration we may employ the most legislature of Georgia, where lynchings square, and there burned him in the quently of his very sincere desire to xaggeration we may employ the most legislature of Georgia, where lynchings square, and there burned him in the quently of his very sincere desire to are most common, has refused the mod-presence of fifteen thousand men, wo- serve humanity. We are confident therefore, that in bringing to his attention an opportunity that lies at his Crimes charged against victims: MurYou say that the victim was charged
der 13, robbery and murder 6, robbery
and attempted murder 1, suspected
with a heinous crime. True, and if
guilty, he deserved the extreme penalty
of the law. You say that he confessed
ting an officer 5, wounding officer 1, mur
to you. Granted. Then people who bederous assault 3 alleged murderous as-

Of the people of the country whose Chief Executive Mr. Wilson tempofractically 10 per cent, are sly most unsatisfactorily ev are deprived of the government, restricted in ents, condemned to ina po'itically and general-1 and restrained. The nder which they exist are

on them in defiance of the Constitution and the statutes enacted in accordance therewith; they are inflicted as the result of deliberate design; and unless relief is enforced through the diligence and unsparing labors of a devoted friend of humanity they will continue indefinitely, to the degradation of 10,000,000 men, women and children and the serious impairment of the political structure under which more than 111,289,000 persons live.

The 10 per cent. of the people to whom we refer, whose status must enlist the thought of statesmen, and whose wrongs should stir the heart of every humanitarian, are the Negroes of continental United States. Their lot is at least as interesting as that of the Filipinos; their future is of grave concern to every citizen of the United States; and how a servant of mankind very frankly and very sincerely devoted to the betterment of conditions can overlook their pilght is

a mystery of philanthropy Mr. Wilson

ynchings-1916

THE ST. LOUIS ARGUS THE WACO BRUTALITY

Georgia Waco and Hell, or Waco, Georgia and Hell. now takes precedence over Georgia, not in numbers, but in brutalpopulace as in the United States.

graded by slavery, and the descendants have not yet been able to throw the curse off. There is nothing in the sound or rhythm of upon his face in the coffin and smashed his face into an unrecognizable mass, in the minds of all who saw it or read it the idea of Hell must have sprung up immediately. That is the thing that associates those two places, so you can hardly think of one without thinking of the other. The original mine of sulphur, fire and brimstone has a competitor, and that competition has now extended to Waco, Texas, where guileless girls, delicate mothers and bestial men gather around the same funeral pyre to mock, jibe and shout at the agony of the naked black victim who, in the holocaust, is the burnt offering, made to the devil to atone for any little discrepancy that may be found in their service. 5-14-16.

At Waco, Texas, the mob took a boy from the hands of the law to the plaza, or City Hall yard, and burned him alive. They cut off his fingers for souvenirs and medals to be used as mementoes of bloody victories over the Negro, of which in after years they might boast. They put his incinerated remains in a bag tied to a horse, mounted by a big lusty lyncher, who dragged the corpse behind him through the principal streets of the town, and then attached the bag with its charred remnants to an automobile and dragged on another round of exhibition, and again hanged it up in its formless and lifeless condition to be pelted with stones and bullets.

Such lugubrious exhibitions give the brutal populace of Waco a gala day. It was as great as the Dionysian orgies of the Dark Ages. The men, unlike ghouls, are not physical myths, but, like ghouls, they are moral realities. They belong to the same class of men who, after the battle, go prowling over the battlefield, killing the dying and wounded and hacking the heads off of dead bodies, making drinking cups out of the skulls and finger rings out of the bones. They mutilate the faces of the dead; they would rob graves or feed upon corpses.

> "They are neither man nor woman, They are neither brute nor human, They are ghouls."

Negro Papers, - North.

They create Golgothas in the South. The frequency and horror of their lynchings have created a thirst for blood in young white men which may be turned about at any time and sate itself in vengeance upon their own race.

How they lynch a Negro, burn him to a crisp, chop him into ity, and the capital of his Satanic Dominions has fallen behind souvenirs and exhibit his remnants and hang him again as if he Georgia. Nowhere on earth, not even in Terre del Fuego, "the land were endowed with the "worm that dieth not and the fire that is of fire," or on "Night's Plutonian Shores," are so many horrid never quenched!" They are men who disfigure the dead; men who crimes committed by the murderous and lawless outbreaks of the carry off human fingers, ears, toes, noses and lips in their pockets as souvenirs. They are a gruesome set, unfit to mingle in our civil- most savage fashion. The news "Hell has broken loose in Georgia" is a byword in use for cen- ization. Out of this class spring the KuKlux, the night riders, the turies and describes the lawless conditions entailed through slavery assassins, the men who run up behind you in the dark and stab you unto the fourth generation. The slaveholder was eursed and de- in the back. They make bad soldiers and still worse civilians. The with apparent unconcern. production of this class of brutes is what the mob is doing for America. We ought to hang our heads in shame instead of upbraiding is coming, dear fellow Americans, Hell and Georgia that associates them; but when they lynched Germany or England for brutalities perpetrated in the world-war, Frank in Georgia and one of the lynchers jumped with both heels while in times of peace America is glutting herself in horrors. They don't burn men alive; they don't nail a man in a pine box, saturate it with coal oil and then set it on fire in Europe. The most excruciating death is death by fire. Such is the sin of the nation and the people.

> Too long and too frequently have we given the mob leash. It has now grown so strong it intimidates the press, the pulpit, the legislature and the reputable business man and citizen generally. If it gets much larger, it will get at the throat of the republic and strangle it. One of thee colored soldiers recently returning from the Philippines went down South to his old home, only to find that every one of his relatives had been lynched; a sad commentary on rewards for loyalty.

> Mobbing Negroes has become a pastime in the South; like baseball in the North it draws crowds. Billy Sunday can't beat 15,000 in Waco. It shows abnormal mental conditions; women and children watching naked Negroes being burned, mocking their groans and shouting over their miseries. What horrifying environments are these to live in for a man and his family?

We invaded Mexico to catch Villa because the Mexican government showed itself unable to do it; so the Federal government should go into Texas, catch the leaders of the Waco mob and punish them. A federal law is needed like John Sherman proposed years ago, that, wherever a state cannot or will not protect the life of a citizen of the United States, the federal courts shall interfere.

IS THERE NO REMEDY? The above question was asked ew days ago it a letter or ching, sent broadcast to southn college students by the Uni versity Commission on southern race questions. / It is good to know that this Commission has decided to go this far. Certainly it is good to know that the ques on has been out at a time when

gown in the sovereign state of Georgia there have been fourteen Negroes lynched within the past six weeks. The news dispatches of last week reported the lynching of five Negroes near Sylvester, Georgia, from one limb of the tree, four of whom were of the same family, suspected of havin killed a sheriff. Thus, another o hose Georgia frolics has passe

to history. Wilw 45th a.a.s Over in Mexico they murd Americans and this governmen s worked up to a great frenz Senators and representative strongly urge that the governnent send troops across the borler to protect the lives of its citi

zens. Down in Georgia mobs take the lives of Americans in the is flashed over the country simply as news, and is read by millions

Is there no remedy? The time

when a remedy will have to be found for putting a stop to this sort of public execution on the part of hundreds of murderers who do their fiendish work as brutally and openly, as it is done by murderers in Mexico; and a murderer in America is as dangerous a character at large upon the community as is a murderer in Mexico.

Fourteen lynchings in one State within six weeks! Think over the matter seriously, young college men, and other fellow Americans, and ask yourselves, is there no remedy. We await the next news despatch telling of a lynching, of black man or white man, for of late it is getting to be increasingly popular to lynch white folks.

It is hoped that when a REM EDY is found for putting an end to the evil in Mexico, it might be tried at home, in the hope that ar end may be put to this sort of anarchy on this side of the bor-



DEDICATED TO OUR SLAUGHTERED BLACK WOMEN -SOUTHERN CHIVALRY

HUMANITY HERE AND IN BELGIUM We mentioned the case of Anthony Crawford, of Aboeville, Ga, a fix das ago, a negro, who was folly murdered by several hundred white men who had lusted for a "lynching bee." Ye now want to quote The Independent, which has commissioned Roy Nash to learn the truth about this dastardly outrage. Mr. Nash says in part: .

"Anthony Crawford's life and character embodied most of the thing that Booker

Washington held to be virtuous in a negro. His father, freed from slavery, acfred a cotton patch seven miles northwest of Abbeville. Anthony, born in January, 1865, used to walk that seven miles to school in the morning and back at night, so ger was he to educate himself. At his father's death, Anthony fell heir to the clearing and by dint of hard work and thrift increased his holding to four hundred and twenty-seven acres of the prettiest cotton land in the county; as his family ineased to twelve sons and four daughters, nine of whom are now married and settled in homes of their own, near enough to their father's house so that all could hear his voice when he called from the front porch. For nineteen years their father was secretary of the Chapel A. M. E. Church, and as its chief financial prop he was undoubtedly something of a dictator; but aside from that, three days' diligent conversation did not unearth another tangib a thing against Crawford's character.

"No such concept of his duty was n the sheriff's mind; indeed, the mob was mak-

"While he lay on his couch of ; ain in the jail, the afternoon wore peacefully on in Abbeville. For all one who arri ed on the noon train could see, no tragedy was impending more imminent than the be I weevil a hundred miles away over in Georgia -not up to three-forty-five. Then s me could tongue turned loose the rumor: "The sheriff is fixing to take the nigger avery on the four o'clock train."

ng for the jail as quickly as he, for Sheriff Burts is not built for speed. They swarmed in the front door to meet ! im coming in the rear. Neither he nor Jailer Foster McLain made effective protest when they took away their guns and keys. Up the three flights of stairs the leaders ushed as fast as they could unlock doors (for the Abbeville jail is unusually well b dit) and let themselves into the cell where the nagnificent vitality of Crawford was battling with death. They dragged his broken ody down and threw it to the ehe ring throng at the door. Through the negro

quarter they dragged Crawford by the neck as a hint to 'good niggers' to co but on coming into a white residential district they threw their victim on top of a passing load of slabs, and so passed in triumph through the streets of this city of nandsome homes, surrounded by lawn: adorned with late-blooming marigolds and the lovely old-fashioned princess feather.

"Although he was dead before they reached the fair grounds, they hanged Crawford to the solitary great pine that st: nds in the row of junipers at the gate, and expended a couple of hundred cartridge: in firing at his body. Coroner F. W. R. Nance led a jury up the hill at sunset, good men and true who, without goin gthrough the formality of taking evidence, announced their verdict that Anthony P. Crawford came to his death at the hands of parties unknown to the jury."

You remember that Anthony Crawford was accused of attacking a white man during an argument in a store. The white man had assaulted him first, the negro merely defending himself. His adversary was not seriously hurt and could be about very soon after. But Crawford was maltreated, thrown into jail and lynched.

There are between sixty and one hundred lynchings in the South every year, and in many cases men and women who are entirely innocent are lynched. Mr. Wilson, who undertakes to protest against the Germans making the Belgians earn their daily bread, has never said a word against the lynchings in the South!

Lynching of Crawford Lauses
Thousands to Leave the South

CHICAGO DEFENDER NEWS SERVICE

bbeville, S. C. Nov. 3 .- The lynching Anthony Cravford has caused men d women of the state to get up and dily leave it. The lynching of Mr. wford was unwarranted and uncalled and his treatment was such a disce that respectable people are leaving daily. When they begin to leave in the next few weeks like they have planthis section will go almost into terics as some sections of Georgia Alabama are doing because they are ving for the North to better their instrial condition. Crawford is said to worth \$100,000 in property. His wife d five sons have been ordered to leave. number of white brutes, calling themvles respectable citizens, called on the sons of Mr. Crawford and urged em to leave. They were given until ov. 15 to wind up their business. Intead of men of the Race standing by hese innocent men and spilling their blood for their protection and rights and the rights of their children, they closed up their shops and stores and stayed at home. Not until the Race learns to pro-

They will continue to be hanged and forth only a morsel in the their lives be ord comes that neighbors Southland. to leave and the number are beginni the first of he week reached 1,000. hsult the Race must have 100 add to the white men before a two-story signers of be built. In this same city 50 house car pure Race girls have been wronged by white men in the last five years. Ed Gil. liard was whipped within an inch of his life for not putting "Mister" on a bill mailed to a merchant (white). These are some of the many disgraces that are being practiced in this "God forsaken and then the South wonders why Race men with any spark of manhood do not remain in it. The cry now is-Go North, where there is some humanity, some justice and fairness. It will be re membered that it was at Hobson College where ten students were burned to death several years ago because the president would not permit white men to insult the young women of the institute White people have accellerated the movement for the Race to move North.

Metorio artigrate MOB DOWN 1- 21-17 A Negro was lynched January 18, 1916, at Buckville, Ark., pping a small white boy. After the mob had disposed of the Neg its brutal and summary way, it burned down the Negro scho louse. Why did the mob burn down the schoolhouse? Because, may suppose, school education prepares one to resist insults, whether coming from white or colored, and causes one to denounce all forms of lawlessness.

Such items as this one—lynching a Negro and burning down a Negro schoolhouse—are of such common occurrence that they barely get a paragraph in our daily papers. If a Negro is burned alive, he may get two paragraphs, but no bitter denunciation in editorial comment. Should such a horror be perpetrated on the battle-fronts of the bloodiest war of history, now raging in Europe, our great American press would go wild in denouncing the barbarity, but if a Negro is nailed in a pine box, saturated with coal oil and burned to a crisp in Mississippi, the news columns will tell the story simply, and the editorial page be as silent as death on this bit of Southern pastime.

It is indifference to the mob, this callousness to crime, this tolerance to race hatred, that has emboldened the Ku Klux to resurrect in Southeast Missouri and start once more on their night ride for murder and arson. So the news comes from down around New Madrid, the hotbed of Negro lynching and banishment, that the night-riders are in the saddle. It is like the Ku Klux Klan, a secret organization of oath-bound assassins, only now their idea is to kill rich white men instead of poor Negroes; to burn white factories and mills instead of Negro churches and schoolhouses; to burn down towns and make white families shelterless instead of driving the Negro population out of the town like they did at Pierce City.

The mob in the South has grown and fattened on Negro blood, and now it threatens the business and comfort of the white man.

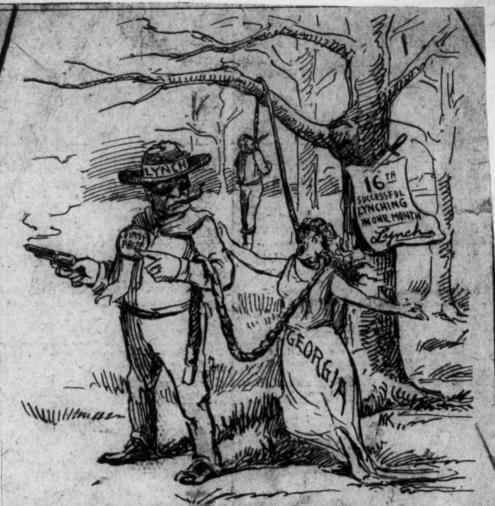
The state as well as the nation must take the mob in hand and punish it, whether it lynches a Negro or burns down a factory.

chieago Defender.

(Reprinted By Request)

THIS IS NOT MEXICO—IT IS AMERICA

Monday in Waco, Texas, where they lynched an eighteen-year-old boy. Why Mexico, Mr. President, when the army of he U.S. is needed in the Southlands? Educated people took part in murder. Why send our men into a foreign country when hey are needed here to protect their own Race, who are citizens of this country.



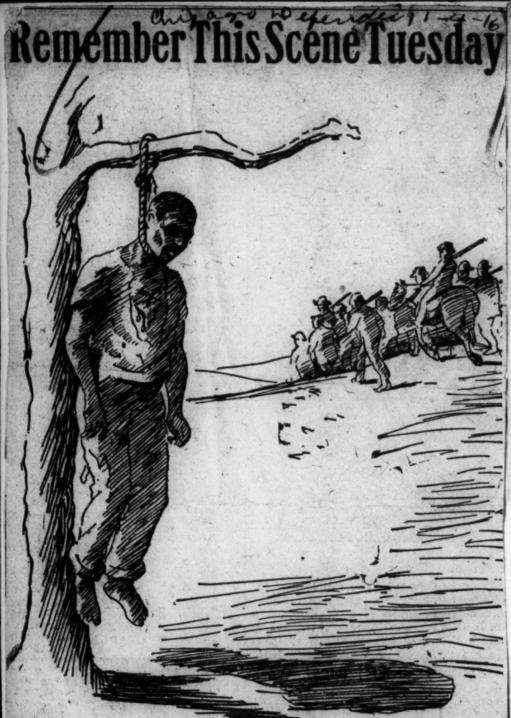
Georgia:— 'For goodness sake, Mr. Lynch; can't you see the same rope you lynched that man with is strangling me?'
Lynch—Aw gwan, who cares The Grant Control of the Control

2/12/16 Longer? Lucas 10 efenden

IN FOUR WEEKS the intelligent and cultured citizens of the commonwealth of Georgia have lynched sixteen colored people, which is a record breader even for this state of backward civilization where violence triumphs over law. Despite the emancipation proclamation and constitutional amendments ostensibly conferring equal rights, the world knows how cheaply the life of a black man is held in those regions that are still stained by the memory of a legalized system of servitude.

But it would seem by this time that the people of the South would have made at least some small progress toward controlling and finally eliminating mob murder. Instead of diminishing, the number is increasing, and in a least four instances it is stated, it later developed that the persons put to death were innocent of the offenses charged.

Whenever Georgia is able to execute legally the leaders of a lynching mob she will have made a step forward that will promise much for her future. The discouraging part is that as disgraceful and degrading as these occurrences are, the "best citizens" appear to have developed a pride in this hideous work. It is a species of provincialism and local conceit of a peculiarly ugly and grotesque kind that produces such a feeling, but it is plain that something of the kind exists among a large class there. As ghastly as are the horrors of the European war, man's inhumanity to man is not confined to our brethren across the sea. We have this same hideous story every year. Are we ever going to do anything about it?



When you go to the bailot box on Tuesday remember North Carolina, South Carolina, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky and other states wh ob riot and lynchings rule. Remember that the solid south "is in the s

A MOTHER ATTEMPTS 1 LYNCHED. This piece of news flashed over the wires and brought a sickening chill to the heart of every human being that had a spark of humanity about them. It is needless to state that the scene was again laid in Georgia, the home of brutality and lawlessness. A planter was reprimanding a boy for neglecting his work, say the reports, when the mother interfered and the planter "grappled" with her, pethaps none too gently; the boy went to the aid of his mother and struck the planter with a piece of iron, killing him, for which crime, mother and son paid the penalty. What impression it made on the tor of the Augusta, Ga., Chronicle, is shown in the following strong article

"If ever the story of a lynching carried on the face of it utter conden

tion of and disgust for the 'mob,' this one does. To repeat the story is emphasize its cruelty and horror-of a mother's not unnatural concern for her offspring; accounting for her 'intefering' while he was being 'reprimanded. And the not unnatural act of the offspring in going to the mother's defense when the farmer 'grappled' with her. If, however, we abandon those discreet and diplomatic terms, and assume merely for sake of the argument, as well as in defense of our own common sense and experience — that the farmer was whipping the Negro boy, that the mother flew to his rescue and that the son in turn went to his mother's aid, we shall, in all probability, have a better idea of just what occurred.

"And, perforce, we shall not fail to be impressed with the thought that the mother-black and ignorant and but a few generations removed from the savage, as she was-merely betrayed the traits of the mother animal of all species. As for the offspring, well, he is a murderer, and the law will deal with him. Provided, of course, the mob gives the law a chance. But the thought that will not down is this: that the mother-animal, even among the brutes, has been famed in song and story for defense of her offspring. In every specie is this instinct the same, from the tiniest bird that flies to the most ferocious animal that roams. And with our own eyes, we have all seen, time and again, this same mother-trait displayed by the more domesticated animals around our homes. Nor have we withheld admiration for the instinct that moved them and the spirit of sacrifice and courage that sustained them-even unto death.

"But it is for this-no more, no less, in its last analysis-that 'another Georgia mob' has put a black mother to death; a mother who followed a mother's natural instinct and 'interfered.' God help us, we seem to go from bad to worse. And, small wonder; for where the mob spirit is permitted to prevail, without even so much as a general public protest, who can say who it will stop?"

Even in the state where our clouds are thickest, it is gratifying to note her and there a glimpse of a silver lining may be caught in the shape of an editorial expression similar to that which appeared in The Chronicle. There comes that day of reckoning, and Georgia cannot escape it.

FREDERICK BROWN TO BE ELECTROCUTED.

he following dispatch from Edgefield, S. C., appeared in the pa

'Edgefield, March 10.-After being out about two hours the ury in the case of the State against Joe Grant, charged with murder, the killing of J. T. Durst, in 1906, this afternoon returned a verdict of guilty, and the defendant was sentenced by Judge Moore to be electrocuted on the 14th of April. A motion for a new trial was made and refused. An appeal to the Supreme Court will be taken. Grant was carried by Sheriff Swearingen to the State Penitentiary this afternoon. In passing sentence, the presiding Judge congratulated the public on the good order that prevailed throughout the trial."

The Joe Grant referred to is a Negro, who lived in Philadelphia s Frederick Brown, and who was turned over to the South Carolina authori ties by Governor Brumbaugh, of Pennsylvania, after being kept in conthat Brown could not get a fair trial in South Carolina, and the result shows it. The Governor could have saved his life by not giving him sp. In that he did, he is partly responsible for the unjust verdict against him. And whenever Brumbaugh comes again before the people for the frage, the Negroes should not forget him, and should to a

PREPAREDMESS AND TEXAS

Christ-like and charitable beyond the measure enjoined by the Scriptures must be the patriotism of the black Americans if they go Infantry are now enduring the hardships and privations and shed-point of the future of her white as well as her black people, ing dragon's teeth in the hearts of their race THE WHIRLWIND lynching was only a sleeping volcano. The lava of lynch law is now WILL BE REAPED WHEN AMERICA MUST HAVE THESE claiming poor whites and Jews. The money power has been hit. EMBITTERED BLACK MEN TO FIGHT FOR HER.

so stalwart in its defence as has been the black race. That THE poor, Gentile as well as Jew. The lynching of ex-Governor Slaton WORM IS TURNING WE SOLEMNLY WARN THE NATION, and a few more of the leading men of Georgia will follow. This Our wonder and surprise comes from the fact that the war spirit has not largely disarmed and confused the black public. With one acclaim since the Woodrow Wilson regime began its desperate and devilish destruction of the race's equal rights throughout the country, the press and public have agreed that the first thing the race should fight for is the regaining of its political and civic equality. THAT FEELING IS GROWING. War or no war we advise the nation, as is our patriotic duty, to turn about face in its present policy toward the black man. New York news

Tens of thousands of New Yorkers marched in the great preparedness parade of last Saturday. Less than ONE HUNDRED COLORED MEN, all EMPLOYEES of the public service corpora tions, marched in that parade. There was no spontaneous sentiment among colored men for it. With every fresh mob outrage against black men, with every fresh evidence of the hatred and hostility of the Government toward its equal citizenship, the colored race is asking itself more and more the question: "HAVE WE ANY-THING WORTH DEFENDING." There is no need for excitement. Words need not be wasted. The colored citizen should wait the action of the nation. HE SHOULD BE FOR PREPAREDNESS, but for that preparedness which will protect him against Jim Crowing, disfranchisement, mob murder and burning at the stake.

GEORGIE'S request of one of the n we repeat on this occasion, willing parism, lynching as she did five colored m ial of a few weeks ago. After riddling the perior white race returned to their bu

A den Leits to o one limb, an edipodies with bullets. ises, the bench and

Negro Papers, - North.

he Legislature. We said on the occasion of the lynching of Leg Theyen youk news 1/27/16,

The lynching of Leo M. Frank by the mob of white Georgians, out to fight the Mexicans for their muster of white Texans. The bloody and barbaric as it is, will prove in the final analysis one of black Ninth and Tents Cavalry, the Twents fourth and Twenty-fifth the best things that has ever happened in the South from the standding their blood to keep the Mexicans from crossing the border, blazes out in diamond light how hopelessly and helplessly sunk the while behind this stonewall of their defense the Texans are mur-South is in racial strife and anarchy. It convinces all, except, of dering and burning at the stake the youths of the black race. With course, President Wilson, his Southern Congress and all other purno degree of hope can we urge the Government of the United States blind Southerners, that unless aid comes from outside Georgia and and its President to protect the life and liberty of its own citizens, her sister States will at no distant day be so enmeshed in the anarchy We only leave the case in the hands of the American people. They of their lynch law vipers that permanent Federal martial law will must take the responsibility when the dreadful day of reckoning be necessary. But Frank was a Jew. Dragged from prison as he comes. They will suffer the consequences. The barbarous burn- was by his heels, shot and strung up while in the custody of a soving at the stake of the boy Jesse Washington, together with the ereign State, ghastly as this crime is against the civilization of the murder and outrage of scores of colored men and women during the nation, it will not arouse the nation. So long as poor helpless black crisis through which this country has been passing, have been sow-men were murdered by mobs America was not moved. But their America rubs her eyes. To-merrow, lynching will supplant Dixie's There has been no element in this entire nation so stable and courts of law for all men, white as well as black, rich as well as will AROUSE THE COUNTRY to the fact that the PRIMITIVE. DEGRADED MOB MURDERERS, THAT GHOULISH ANARCH-ISTS REALLY CONTROL THE LIFE AND LAW OF DIXIE. They bribe, they burn, they beat, they rule. They have triumphed in the Frank case. Sunk as the South is in the slough of their despond they will continue for a time with her rule and ruin. The outside world will some day help her even as Mexico needs aid-THANKS TO THE DEEP SEATED RACE PREJUDICE OF WOODROW WILSON against the strong mixed-blooded Huerta, THAT DAY will be THE DAY OF SALVATION FOR THE BLACK MAN ALSO.

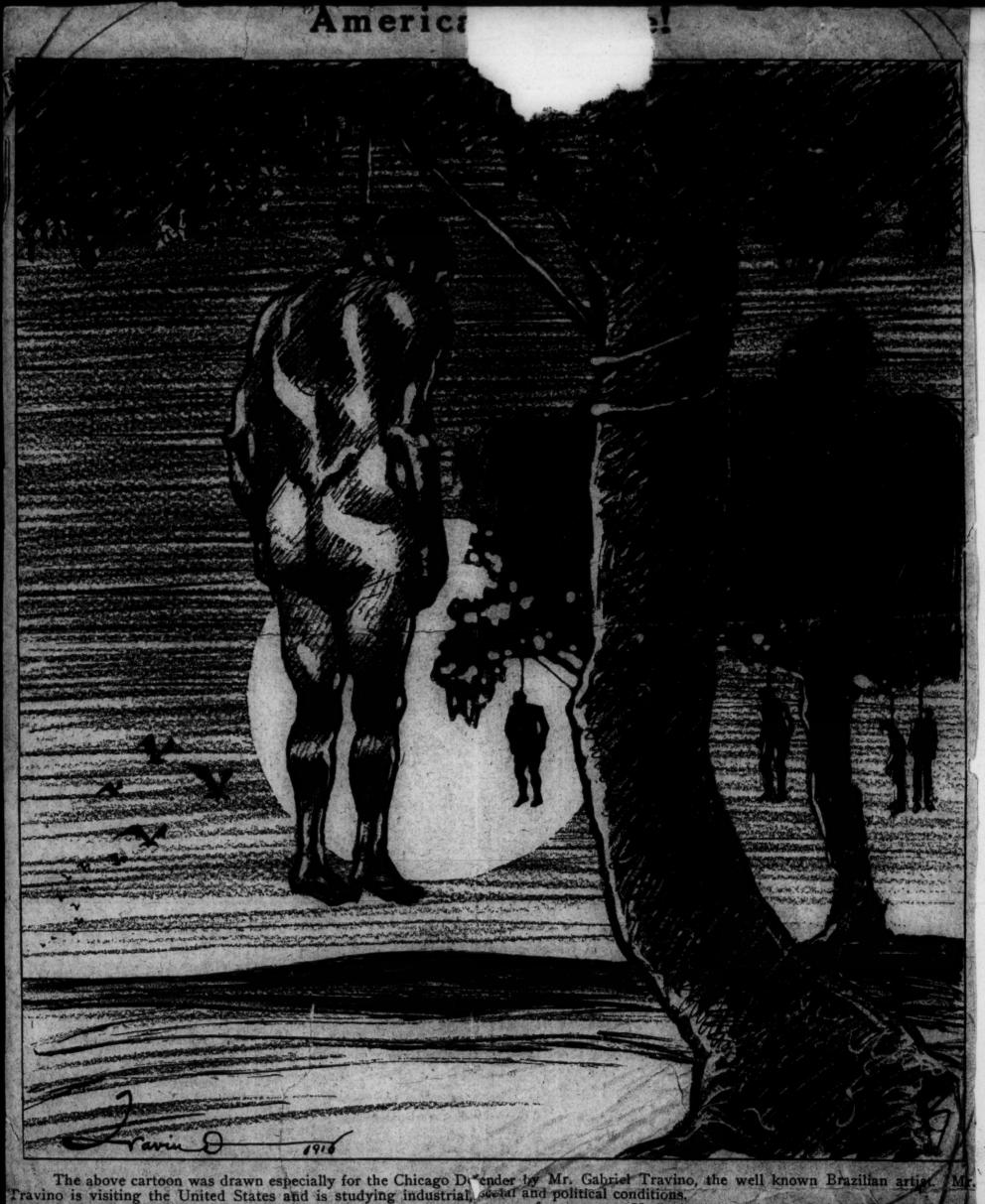
But the lynching of Leo Frank renders especial great and historic service to the black man. It puts into imperishable record the SUPERIOR CIVILIZATION OF THE WHITE MAN OF THE SOUTH. It paints for all time the beautiful picture of civil conditions under Woodrow Wilson, Hoke Smith, Ben Tillman, Cole Blease and Thomas Dixon when the Klu Klux Klan had made an end of "Negro domination." It carves into lasting adamant that the hildren of to-morrow may see, the civilization of the Caucasians of Dixie in 1915, THE FIGURE OF THE FINER MIND AND SOUL OF THE WHITE SOUTH OVER THE BLACK SOUTH. The South dances swiftly along toward the Valley of the Shadow of Death, TOKARD THE DREADFUL DAY OF RECKONING. when the march of the WORLD'S PROGRESS AND CIVILIZA-TION MUST CHECK HER. The swifter the better. ON WITH THE DANCE.

ent lynching of si Colored ns in Florida at one t Dere the hear-lynching of a white sheriff e northern state of O cause he was loyal to his utv and would not reveal the place he had spirited a Colored prisoner. are alarming signs of th times. They are a disgrace to t United States.

Inasmuch as in the sextuple lynching the crime charged was shooting arresting officers and the victims were lynched solely on the charge of assisting the alleged culprit to escape, two of the victims being women, this bloody lawlessness cannot be ascribed to any revolting crime. It is due to contagion of a condition which the head of the nation and other high officials permit to grow by their silence. At the bottom they are the result of the separation of the Colored American by civic segregation into an inferior class. The lynchers resent anv crime by a member of this weak and officially degraded class against a member of the prefered class.

This but shows the harm of the whole separation idea, and the need of opposing its spread. Colored Americans can prevent the worst by refusing to pass all this over in silence. Namely, public protest wins some respect. It all shows the need of a great national convention of protest by the Colored people. With such assaults upon our rights and standing will our men and women become fired with zeal to register such a mighty protest. Will they form committees everywhere to send delegates to the National Citizenship Congress of Colored Americans called by the Equal Rights League, Oct. 4th? Will individuals go down into their pockets to pay their own way to this Congress, or to contribute to send a representative? Is it not worth the cost to make a stand?

Suppose such outrages were committed upon Irish Americans ; suppose Jewish women were lynched. what a united protest they would These lynchings test our race metal. They are a call to assemble in deliberation and in protest. If these outrages will not move us to assemble in national convention, what in God's name will? Get together, meet, unite nationally.



The above cartoon was drawn especially for the Chicago Dender by Mr. Gabriel Travino, the well known Brazilian artist. Travino is visiting the United States and is studying industrial stated and political conditions.

Quite naturally Mr. Travino views everything here with the eyes of a stranger. He is shocked at the regularity of buchings that Mr. He compares them with Mexican parbarism and thinks that our lynchings are much worse. There is no doubt that Mr. T.

ynchings-1916

AMERICAN LYNCHING EVIL ILLUSTRATED

A Drawing and a Photograph of Actual Treatment of Colored

Americans by Whites Six Years Ago in U. S. A.—Still Kept Up as in Texas and Florida.

THE TITLE TO RESPECT OF MANKIND OF ANY RACE IS AT STAKE UNLESS THEY ASSEMBLE NATIONALLY EVEN AT MUCH EX-PENSE TO OPPOSE SUCH TREATMENT EVEN OF THE WOMEN On To Washington to the National Citizenship Rights Congress, October



Neero Papers,

NCHING OF A COLORED WOMAN AND HER SON FROM RAIL-ROAD BRIDGE IN OKLAHOMA A FEW YEARS AGO.

Lynching of our Women still kept up, will not send us to a national race Congress, to protect, what are we? On to Washington.



ACTUAL PHOTOGRAPH OF LYNCHING VICTIM AND THE MOB MURDERERS IN U. S. A. 6 YEARS AGO - NO ONE PUNISHED EITHER-CUT USED BY BOSTON COLORED WOMEN'S MEET-ING HEADE DBY MRS. G. L. T ROTTER IN FANEUIL HALL, BOS-

WIOLENCE IN SO TH lumbia, S. C.—The Rev. B. F. Riley irmingham, Ala., is creating sentiof hirmingham, Ala, is creating sentiment against lynching and injustice in the South. By invitation of the Rev. lichard Carroll, Br. Riley attended the Race Conference of South Carolina which met in Columbia, Columbia of the Negro and the white men on the program spoke against injustice to the Negro and deplored nob giolence. The Rev. Mr. Carroll, the sident of the conference, suggested that South/Carolina back up Dr. Riley with \$500. An organization was effected looking toward this end. The following arounc officers: The Rev. E. B. Burnoughe, editor Southern Reporter, tlesion, president; E. L. Cox, pringles of the conference of the

R Burloughe editor Southern Reporter, les on, president; E. L. Cox, printern School, Charleston, secretic Rev. E. H. Coit, Beaufort, Mc D., Columbia, second vice-president; the Rev. W. W. Beckett, president Allen University, treasurer.

Resident Carroll stated to the confedere that Dr. Riley could do more good in the way of getting justice and stopping mob violence than 1,000 colored preachers. He is fearless and brave, consecrated and earnest. orave, consecrated and earnest.

The Race Conference meets each year in Columbia. This was the eighth annual session with the largest crowd that

he Worth county jail and side by side to the Ilm

them side by side to the limb tree, winding up by filling the swinging bodies full of bullets.

The crime with which the prisoners were charged was the killing of the sheriff of the county during the Christmas holidays. According to the dispatches from Georgia, there was no positive evidence as to which of them were guilty. In fact, the one against whom there was direct evidence was not secured by the mob, having been removed to same unknown place before the attack upon the fail.

This is the second shocking occurrence in Georgia, within a comparatively short space of time. These things not only injure the State where they occur, but do the whole South incalculable harm to take a cold-blooded view of the case. But far worse is the practical certainty that innocent persons have suffered.

Georgia should bestir herself and wipe out these stains. These mobs should be hunted down and punishment inflicted which would deter in the future irresponsible persons from constituting, themselves judge, jury and executioner.

country for his philanthropy, has come for a nation-wide campaign to wipe out lynching. Hon. Morefield Story, another noted Bostonian, and one who has taken a number of "Jim" Crow cases to the Supreme Court of the United States, a great friend of right and justice, lover of liberty and fair play, has donated \$1,000 to the fund. If the members of the Race in the United States will give \$8,000 by Aug. 15, a sum of \$20,000 will be raised to fight the lynching mar now broadcast in the southland. A meetings will be held and publicity be given the lynchings and people be asked to contribute to the fund. Elizabeth Freeman, New York City went personally to Waco, Tex., Jesse Washington was lynched stirred "Old Boston" as did Garri Douglas in the days of slaver conscience of the old abolition been awakened and they have that lynching must be stopped President Wilson would not he Miss Freeman spoke at igan Avenue Baptist Church auspices of the National Ass the Protection of Colored F said that those who live in t' erioy privileges and adva

o those oppressed in th You must help those wi mselves," Miss Freeman he only national organ to stop lynching: worki the progress of the Race If you do not take par the condition of your Rack stop this movement, of co ou do work with us you a. help expected of you. You atisfied with your lot whitners are being deprived of the ese two Boston lawyers. M

ey and Phillip G. Peabody, been stirred to their generous offers the creation of a fund by the so-called Waco horror. Miss Freeman was lecturing for suffrage in the south when Jesse Washington was taken

and tortured before he was business the stake in front of the Waco city hall, She got to Waco the day after the lynching, May 16th. Miss Freeman told of the indignities which she, a white woman of culture, had to suffer at the hands of white officials of Waco while making her investigation. She told for her audience the miserable story of the lynching. As usual, she said, in addition to his actual crime of murder, the boy was acused "of that other crime that white men of the south insist, the Race always commits." In this instance that other crime was written into the lad's

Briefly the story is that Jesse Washington, an 18-year-old lad, unable to ead or write, feeble otherwise in his mental equipment, killed his employer. She then told about the Jesse Washington trial and said the jury had been out of the box only four minutes. After

Boson, Mass., Aug. 4.—Phillip G. Pea- minutely describing every detail, she said the mayor of the city sat in his body (white), a' distinguished lawyer of window to watch the torture and bethis city and well known all over the wailed only the fact that a good tree to the rescue of the people of the south for a man to start a bonfire. The Negro who are being lynched and ruthlessly lad's fingers were cut off so that he murdered and will give \$11,000 to a fund couldn't hold on to the chain thrown through the streets for another hour.
"Then children pulled out his teeth

and sold them for \$5 each," continued the speaker. "Links of the chain sold for 25 cents each. Pieces of the charred body were sold as souvenirs. What was left went into an ash can.

The election is now on and one of the candidates for sheriff is running on the plea that he himself has killed three Negroes. There is a law in Texas making it murder to take part in a lynch-There will be no arrests and no trials. The law will not be enforced. Laws won't stop lynching. Enlightened public opinion will. Are you going to help?

When such accounts were given by an eye-witness, the hearts of white friends were open and donated to the nation-wide campaign fund. Other meetings in the east will be held to increase the sentiment against lynching.

Cex., June 9.—Several week Washington, a young boy, w of murdering Mrs. Lucy F woman. It was evident th y did not commit the crime, t blood crackers of the cit ermined to stain their hands wit' the poor innocent boy, cr od Almighty he was not guilty, and the jury box and strung him to a tree, and in the crowd were doctors, lawyers, ousness men, ministers a With a chain around his fire to his body and 15. nessed the scene. It was hell, let alone this city.
this innocent boy has been murder.
Ingers cut off and head severed from h body, and children given pieces for sou venirs, the truth has come to light the this woman's husband is the murderer Is it any wonder that members of the cace are not ashamed to speak out

ace are not ashamed to speak out against lynchings when it is proven that nine cases out of test the Race man accused is innecess.

Now that this white man, according to report, murdered his wife not one word has been sent to the first agent not one word has gone out to the Associated Press, The crime smalls so with murder and is so disgraceful to the white race that they have not the fiscience say a word about of, but helf continues never pricks them to cease committing a horrible deed against a black man, guilty or not guilty. How long are the white culture of the South going to stand for such bestial cruelty? Is it goir for such bestial cruelty? Is it goir continue to indulge in an orgy of pas Surely it is time for Texas and southern states to cease their lynch and hangings and take a new stand law and order. The crime of this wiman should be a leason. The Chicago Defender was the only paper that stated the boy was innocent. Such a disgraceful hanging would not be tolerated in such civilized countries as Germany, England

(Special Communication.)

eye, ear and nose specialist, who is without doubt one of the most liberal-minded Southern men, and who is known throughout the country as the friend of humanity, has written a letter touching upon lynchings in the South, which letter was prompt-ed largely by recent editorials in the Birmingham Ledger on the lynching evil. Dr. Edelman's letter is pub-

lished here in part, as follows:
"When human beings lived like savages, roaming wild, looking for prey, their one defense was their strength. Then, perhaps, the mur-der of a fellow man for self-protec-tion was justifiable; but when people begun to live in groups they were forced by necessity to rules and regulations for self-protection. There could not have been one law for one party, and another law for another

"If a small number of people without the process of the law will take the life of a criminal for committing even the unspeakable crime for which they may be justifiable, we will soon drift back to barbarism and take life without a process of law for other crimes, real or imaginary. "For 20 years or more I have collected statistics of lynchings and have investigated many of them in Byhalia, Miss., last November person, and from all investigations a Negro man and product and observations, and from evidences ed, six others whipped, it being susand observations, and from evidences ed, six others whipped, it being susgiven by the best people in the community, there has hardly been a single case of justifiable lynching. In the number synchings I have investigated, only 22 per cent. were guilty of the crime for which lynching is declared to be justifiable, and for the whole amount only 3 per cent. were proven guilty beyond doubt. Of the whole amount only 3 per cent. Were proven guilty beyond doubt. Of "Only a few days ago, in Rula, "Only a few days ago, in Rula, and took the Negro bery, 37 with incendiarism, 4 with burglary, 27 with race prejudice, is the first lync." burglary, 27 with race prejudice, 13 quarreled with white men, 10 mak-ing threats, 7 with rioting, 7 with miscegenation. In 32 cases no rea-

S20,000 to Fight Lynching

minutely describing every detail, she wild the mayor of the city and minutely describing every detail, she wilded only the fact that a good tree would be spoilt. A small boy was hired to light the fire. It is a crime in Texas for a man to start a bonfire. The Negro is the people of the south gree being lynched and ruthlessly med and will give \$11,000 to a fund to light the fire. It is a crime in Texas for a man to start a bonfire. The Negro is the couldn't hold on to the chain thrown over the tree. He was lowered into the fire and relief up out of it for two hours. Then, his body was dragged then. Morefield Story, another Bostonian, and one who has taken brown the accounter than the shory of the man and one who has taken brown the story. Then, his body was dragged then. Morefield Story, another bours. Then, his body was dragged the more and will not be spoilt. Then, his body was dragged then. Morefield Story, another bostonian, and one who has taken the couldn't hold on the couldn't hold on the chain thrown over the tree. He was lowered into the fire and relies up out of it for two hours. Then, his body was dragged the more shouldness to some the souther source. Then, his body was dragged the more shouldness to some the souther source of the souther source. Then, his body was dragged the more souther source to the people of the south property of the street of a more to make it clear here, into the saw indeed in 1010. One was lynched for presping through a window; one for souths with the south propends in which propends in which the south propends in the south part of the law that he shours in order to make it clear here, in the shours is not should be spoilt. A small boy of the law."

CATHOLIC BISHOP'S STRONG PLEA TOR LAW and exceutes the law that he shours in the saw in order to make it clear here, in the saw i

Dr. Louis Edelman, the well-known ye, ear and nose specialist, who is without doubt one of the most liber-l-minded Southern men, and who is known throughout the country as the friend of humanity has written officer. The name of the Negro was to have a see to day a proper to save the state for whose sake they died, from a worse enemy than reconstruction—the dreadful supremacy of mob rule. These men did not die in officer. The name of the Negro was presence of his neighbors and in the streets of Clarksdale, Miss., a little boy and a woman were shot down and killed in the stampede. Nathan McDaniels was brought back to Clarksdale for trial, and the grand jury of Clary County, Miss., had this to say: 'That Nathan McDaniels, a Negro, did not shoot and kill Walter Marshall, a white officer, and charg-ed that Walter Marshall was killed by his brother officer, J. L. Shannon, while drunk. McDaniels was acquitted by the grand jury. In charging the jury, Judge Sam Cook said: Lynching, lynching, if any one should be lynched, it should be the men who sell Negroes cocaine and other drugs.' Here was a case where three people were lynched who were absolutely innocent.

"In Florence, S. C., a Negro who was trying to steal a few chickens was caught hiding under the house. He was riddled with bullets and hung. "In Byhalia, Miss., last November,

is the first lync'

by drowning.
"I could give and should give 2,000 examples of lynching, but what is the sons were given. Of the 269 charge use? Does lynching help to dimin-ed with rape, only 8 were proven guil-ish crime? I say, 'No, it never has and it never will.' It is a reflection burned at stake, only 6 were charged upon the white man who is the use? Does lynching help to dimin-ish crime? I say, 'No, it never has, and it never will.' It is a reflection

fidelity and law-abiding characteristics "In order to be more explicit and of the Negro. Referring to the dead plain, I will cite two cases. In Clarks-soldiers of the Confederate army, Bishop dale, Miss., two Negroes were sitting Keily said: The Man Morie and

officer. The name of the Negro was vain, for we are to-day enjoying the Nathan McDaniels. He escaped on blessings of life, liberty, protection of a male loaned him by his brother our rights and property, and these bless-diram. Hiram was lynched in the ings are menaced when law is weakened, and the unthinking mob rules.

"From his last resting place in old Virginia the voice of Robert E. Lee comes to us. I feel convinced that no one would countenance such outrage against law and order, but all will cheerfully submit to the administration of justice by the legal authorities, and I sincerely invoke the students to abstain from any violation of law and to unite in preserving quiet and order on this and every occasion.

Lynching

My The Waco Horror

A N account of the recent burning of a human being at Waco, Tex., as reported by a special agent of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

1. The City.

THE city of Waco, Tex., is the county seat of McLennan county. It is situated on the Brazos river, about half way between Dallas and Austin. It is the junction point of seven railways. The city is in a fertile agricultural region with grain and cotton as the chief products, and with nearly two hundred manufacturing establishments, representing some seventy different industries.

It had a population of 14,445 in 1890 which increased to 20,686 in 1900, and to 26,425 in 1910. The white population in these twenty years has almost exactly doubled. The colored population has increased from 4,069 to 6,067, forming thus 23% of the population. The bulk of the population is native white of native parentage, there being only about 1,000 foreigners in the city.

in the city.

The whole of McLennan county contained in 1910 a population of 73,250 of whom 17,234 were Negroes. This total population has nearly doubled in the last twenty years.

Waco is well laid out. The streets are broad, over sixty miles of them being paved.

The sewer system of one hundred miles is excellent. There is a fine city-owned water system, and parks on the surrounding prairies.

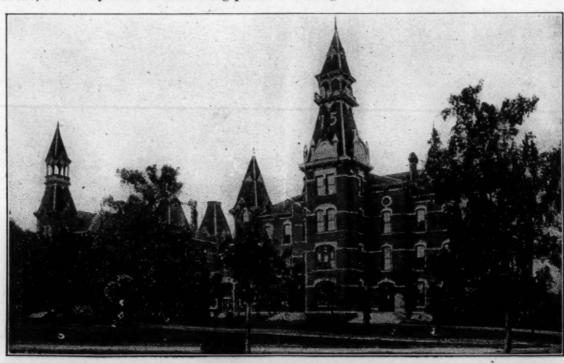
There are thirty-nine white and twentyfour colored churches in Waco. By denominations the white churches are: Baptist, 14; Methodist, 9; Christian, 4; Presbyterian, 3; Jewish, 2; Episcopal, 2; Evangelistic, 1; Lutheran, 1; Catholic, 1; Christian Science, 1; Salvation Army, 1.

The colleges are: Baylor University, Baylor Academy, the Catholic College, the Independent Biblical and Industrial School, all white; and the Central Texas College, and Paul Quinn, colored colleges. There are also the A. & M. College, the Gurley School, the Waco Business College, Toby's Practical Business College, the Provident Sanitarium, and the Training School.

Baylor University was founded in 1854

Baylor University was founded in 1854 and has between 1,200 and 1,300 students. It is co-educational. The president is running for the United States Senate.

Two high schools serve white and colored population, and there are seven banks, including four national banks.



BAYLOR UNIVERSITY, WACO.



RIGGINS HOTEL, WACO

In other words, Waco is a typical southern town, alert, pushing and rich.

The Crime.

NEAR the country town of Robinson, some six miles from Waco, lived a white family of four, named Fryar, who owned a small farm. This they cultivated themselves with the help of one hired man, a colored boy of seventeen, named Jesse Washington.

Jesse was a big, well-developed fellow, but ignorant, being unable either to read or write. He seemed to have been sullen, and perhaps mentally deficient, with a strong, and even daring temper. It is said that on the Saturday night before the crime he had had a fight with a neighboring white



THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, WACO

man, and the man had threatened to kill

On Monday, May 8, while Mr. Fryar, his son of fourteen, and his daughter of twenty-three, were hoeing cotton in one part of their farm, the boy, Jesse, was plowing with his mules and sowing cotton seed near the house where Mrs. Fryar was alone. He went to the house for more cotton seed. As Mrs. Fryar was scooping it up for him into the bag which he held, she scolded him for beating the mules. He knocked her down with a blacksmith's hammer, and, as he con-fessed, criminally assaulted her; finally he killed her with the hammer. The boy then returned to the field, finished his work, and went home to the cabin, where he lived with his father and mother and several brothers and sisters.

When the murdered woman was discovered suspicion pointed to Jesse Washington, and he was found sitting in his yard whittling a stick. He was arrested and immediately taken to jail in Waco. Tuesday a mob visited the jail. They came in with about thirty automobiles, each holding as many as could be crowded in. There was no noise, no tooting of horns, the lights were dim, and some had no lights at all. These were all Robinson people. They looked for the boy, but could not find him, for he had been taken to a neighboring county where the sheriff obtained a confession from him. Another mob went to this county seat to get the boy, but he was again



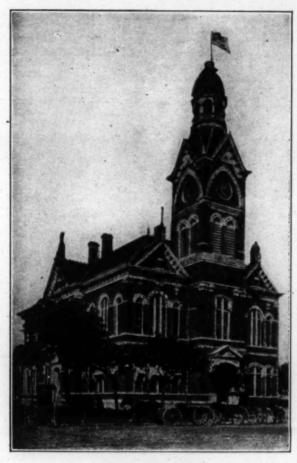
THE COURT HOUSE, WACO

removed to Dallas. Finally, the Robinson people pledged themselves not to lynch the boy if the authorities acted promptly, and if the boy would waive his legal rights.

A second confession in which the boy waived all his legal rights was obtained in the Dallas jail. The Grand Jury indicted him on Thursday, and the case was set for trial Monday, May 15. Sunday night, at midnight, Jesse Wash-

ington was brought from Dallas to Waco, and secreted in the office of the judge. There was not the slightest doubt but that he would be tried and hanged the pext day, if the law took its course

There was some, but not much doubt of



THE CITY HALL (The Boy Was Burned Back of This Hall)

his guilt. The confessions were obtained, of course, under duress, and were, perhaps, suspiciously clear, and not entirely in the boy's own words. It seems, however, prob-able that the boy was guilty of murder, and possibly of premeditated rape.

Waco Politics. 3.

M EANTIME, the exigencies of Waco politics are said to have demanded a lynching. Our investigator says:

"They brought the boy back to Waco because a lynching was of political value to the county officials who are running for office. Every man I talked with said that politics was at the bottom of the whole business." ness. All that element who took part in the lynching will vote for the Sheriff. The Judge is of value to his party because he appoints the three commissioners of the jury, and these commissioners pick the Grand Jury."

The District Judge of the Criminal Court is R. I. Munroe, appointed by Governor Campbell. He is a low order of politician, and a product of a local machine. His and a product of a local machine. His reputation for morality is bad, and his practice at the Bar has been largely on behalf of the morality in the largely on the large of the moral transfer. behalf of the vicious interests.

The Sheriff of the county, S. S. Fleming, is a candidate for re-election, and has made much political capital out of the lynching. He says, in an advertisement in the Waco Semi-Weekly Tribune:

Semi-Weekly Tribune:

"Mr. Fleming is diseased with a broad philanthropy. He believes in the equality of man. He carries with him in the daily walk of his officialdom none of the 'boast of heraldry or the pomp of power.' He is of heraldry or the pomp of power.' He is just as courteous, just as obliging, just as accommodating as Sheriff as he was when selling buggies and cultivators for the hardware company. He presents to the voters for their endorsement the record made by him and his corps of splendid deputies."

Our investigator says:
"When I saw the Sheriff (Fleming) he had a beautiful story to tell. He had his story fixed up so that the entire responsibility was shifted on the Judge. The Judge admitted he could have had a change of venue, but said the mob anywhere would have done the same thing."

Meantime, the tip went out:

"The crowd began pouring into the town the day before and continued early Monday morning. The court room was packed full and a crowd of 2,000 was on the outside. The jurors could scarcely get in and out from their seats. I asked the Judge if he could not have cleared the court room, and he answered that I did not know the South. I said, 'If a person is big enough, he can get up and stop the biggest mob.' He asked, 'Do you want to spill in-nocent blood for a nigger?'

"Some one had arranged it so that it would be easy to get the boy out of the courtroom. A door which opened by a peculiar device had been fixed so that it would open. One of the jurors was a convicted murderer with a suspended sentence over

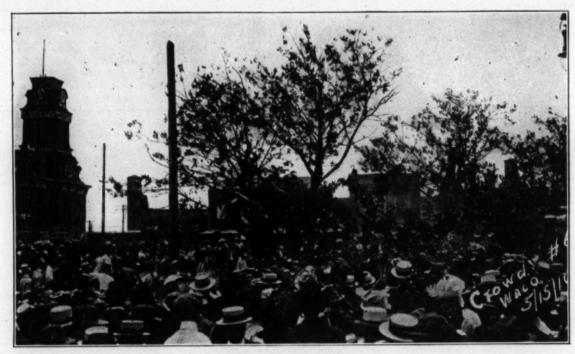
"Lee Jenkins is the best deputy sheriff, but he is under Fleming. Barney Goldberg, the other deputy sheriff, said, 'If Lee Jenkins had had it, it would never have been, but we are working for the man higher up and must take our orders from him.' Barney Goldberg knows perfectly well that if Fleming is not re-elected, and the other candidate gets in, he will be out of a job. The other nominee for sheriff, Buchanan, is reported to be unable to read and write, but is said to have three dead 'niggers' to his 'credit.'

"The boy, Jesse Washington, was asked what he thought about the mob coming after him. He said, 'They promised they would not if I would tell them about it.' He seemed not to care, but was thoroughly indifferent."

The trial was hurried through. The Waco Semi-Weekly Tribune, May 17, says: "The jury returned into court at 11:22 a. m., and presented a verdict: 'We, the jury, find the defendant guilty of murder as charged in the indictment and assess his punishment at death. This was signed by W. B. Brazelton, foreman. "'Is that your verdict, gentlemen?' asked

Judge Munroe.

"They answered 'yes.'



THE WAITING CROWD

"Judge Munroe began writing in his docket. He had written: 'May 15, 1916: Jury verdict of guilty,' and as he wrote there was a hush over the entire court room. It was a moment of hesitation, but just a moment. Then the tall man started over the heads of the crowd. Fred H. Kingsbury, who was standing alongside of Judge Munroe said 'They are coming after him' Munroe, said, 'They are coming after him, and as the Judge looked up, the wave of people surged forward." The court room accommodates 500 persons, but the Judge had allowed 1,500 persons to crowd in.

Our investigator continues:

"The stenographer told me that there was a pause of a full minute. He said the people crowded around him and he knew what was coming, so he slipped out of the door back of the Sheriff, with his records; and Sheriff Fleming slipped out also.

"Fleming claims that all he was called upon to do in the way of protecting the boy

was to get him to court
"A big fellow in the back of the court
room yelled, 'Get the Nigger!' Barney Goldberg, one of the deputy sheriffs, told me that he did not know that Fleming had dropped orders to let them get the Negro, and pulled his revolver. Afterwards he got his friends to swear to an affidavit that he was not present. Fleming said he had sworn was not present. Fleming said he had sworn in fifty deputies. I asked him where they were. He asked, 'Would you want to protect the nigger?' The judge made no effort to stop the mob, although he had firearms in his desk."

4. The Burning.

HEY dragged the boy down the stairs, put a chain around his body and hitched it, to an automobile. The chain broke. The big fellow took the chain off the Negro under the cover of the crowd and wound it around his own wrist, so that the crowd jerking at the chain was jerking at the man's wrist and he was holding the boy. The boy shrieked and struggled.

"The mob ripped the boy's clothes off, cut them in bits and even cut the boy. Someone cut his ear off; someone else unsexed him. A little girl working for the firm of Goldstein and Mingle told me that she saw

this done.

"I went over the route the boy had been taken and saw that they dragged him be-tween a quarter and a half a mile from the Court House to the bridge and then dragged him up two blocks and another block over to the City Hall. After they had gotten him up to the bridge, someone said that a fire was already going up at City Hall, and they turned around and went back. Several people denied that this fire was going, but the photograph shows that it was. They got a little boy to light the fire.

"While a fire was being prepared of boxes, the naked boy was stabbed and the chain put over the tree. He tried to get away, but could not. He reached up to grab the chain and they cut off his fingers. The big man struck the boy on the back of the neck with a knife just as they were pulling him up on the tree Mr. Lester thought that was practically the death blow. He was lowered into the fire several times by means of the chain around his neck. Someone said they would estimate the boy had about twenty-five stab wounds, none of them death-dealing.

"About a quarter past one a fiend got the torso, lassoed it, hung a rope over the pummel of a saddle, and dragged it around through the streets of Waco.

"Very little drinking was done. "The tree where the lynching occurred was right under the Mayor's window. Mayor Dollins was standing in the window, not concerned about what they were doing to the boy, but that the tree would be destroyed. The Chief of Police also witnessed the lynching. The names of five of the leaders of the mob are known to this Association, and can be had on application by responsible parties.

"Women and children saw the lynching. One man held up his little boy above the heads of the crowd so that he could see, and a little boy was in the top of the very tree to which the colored boy was hung, where

"Dry goods boxes and all kinds of inflammable material were gathered, and it required but an instant to convert this into seething flames. When the Negro was first hoisted into the air his tongue protruded from his mouth and his face was besmeared with blood.

"Life was not extinct within the Negro's body, although nearly so, when another chain was placed around his neck and thrown over the limb of a tree on the lawn, everybody trying to get to the Negro and have some part in his death. The infuriated mob then leaned the Negro, who was half alive and half dead, against the tree, he having just strength enough within his



THE MOB

he stayed until the fire became too hot." Waco Times Another account, in the

Herald, Monday night, says:
"Great masses of humanity flew swiftly as possible through the streets of the city in order to be present at the bridge when the hanging took place, but when it was learned that the Negro was being taken to the City Hall lawn, crowds of men, women and children turned and hastened

to the lawn.
"On the way to the scene of the burning people on every hand took a hand in showing their feelings in the matter by striking the Negro with anything obtainable, some struck him with shovels, bricks, clubs, and others stabbed him and cut him until when he was strung up his body was a solid color of red, the blood of the many wounds inflicted covered him from head to foot.

limbs to support him. As rapidly as possible the Negro was then jerked into the air at which a shout from thousands of throats went up on the morning air and dry goods boxes, excelsior, wood and every other article that would burn was then in evidence, appearing as if by magic. A huge dry goods box was then produced and filled to the top with all of the material that had been secured. The Negro's body was sway-ing in the air, and all of the time a noise as of thousands was heard and the Negro's

body was lowered into the box.
"No sooner had his body touched the box than people pressed forward, each eager to be the first to light the fire, matches were touched to the inflammable material and as smoke rapidly rose in the air, such a demonstration as of people gone mad was never heard before. Everybody pressed closer to get souvenirs of the affair. When they had finished with the Negro his body was mu-

"Fingers, ears, pieces of clothing, toes and other parts of the Negro's body were cut off by members of the mob that had crowded to the scene as if by magic when the word that the Negro had been taken in charge by the mob was heralded over the city. As the smoke rose to the heavens, the mass of people, numbering in the neighborhood of 10,000, crowding the City Hall lawn and overflowing the square, hanging from the windows of buildings, viewing the scene from the tops of buildings and trees, set up a shout that was heard blocks away.
"Onlookers were hanging from the win-

dows of the City Hall and every other building that commanded a sight of the burning, and as the Negro's body commenced to burn, shouts of delight went up from the thousands of throats and apparently everybody demonstrated in some way their satisfac-tion at the retribution that was being vis-ited upon the perpetrator of such a horrible crime, the worst in the annals of Mc-

Lennan county's history.

"The body of the Negro was burned to a crisp, and was left for some time in the smoldering remains of the fire. Women and children who desired to view the scene were allowed to do so, the crowds parting to let them look on the scene. After some time the body of the Negro was jerked into the air where everybody could view the remains, and a mighty shout rose on the air. Photographer Gildersleeve made several pictures of the body as well as the large crowd which surrounded the scene as spectators."

The photographer knew where the lynching was to take place, and had his camera and paraphernalia in the City Hall. He was called by telephone at the proper mo-ment. He writes us:

"We have quit selling the mob photos, this step was taken because our 'City dads' objected on the grounds of 'bad publicity,' as we wanted to be boosters and not knockers, we agreed to stop all sale.

"F. A. GILDERSLEEVE."

Our agent continues:

"While the torso of the boy was being dragged through the streets behind the horse, the limbs dropped off and the head was put on the stoop of a disreputable woman in the reservation district. Some little boys pulled out the teeth and sold them to some men for five dollars apiece. The chain was sold for twenty-five cents a link.

"From the pictures, the boy was apparently a wonderfully built boy. The torso was taken to Robinson, hung to a tree, and shown off for a while, then they took it down again and dragged it back to town and put it on the fire again at five o'clock."

5. The Aftermath.

TRIED to talk to the Judge. I met him on the street and said, I want to talk with you about something very important.' He asked, 'What is the nature of it?' I said, 'I want to get your opinion of that lynching.' He said, 'No, I refuse to talk with you about that. What do you want it for?' I said, 'If you refuse to talk with me, there is no use of telling you what

I want it for.'
"When I met him the second time, with different clothes on, he did not recognize me. I put on a strong English accent and said I was interested in clippings from New York papers which showed that Waco had made for itself an awful name, and I wanted to go back and make the northerners feel that Waco was not so bad as the papers had represented. Then he gave me the Court records.'

Our investigator continues: "I went to the newspaper offices. They were all of the opinion that the best thing to do was to hush it up. They used it as a news item, and that finished it. The Dallas News did not cite anything editorially because not long ago they had done something quite as bad and the boy was not guilty.

as bad and the boy was not guilty.

"With the exception of the Tribune, all the papers had simply used it as a news item and let it drop. The Tribune is owned by Judge McCullum, who says anything he pleases. He is nearly blind. When I read the article to him I said, 'I would like to ask you, if that had been a colored woman and a white boy, would you have protected



THE VICTIM



THE TORTURE (Note the "Frenzied" Mob)

that woman?' He answered, 'No.' 'If it had been a colored boy and a colored woman? No.' 'We would not have stopped the niggers doing anything they wanted to.' 'Do you think they would?' 'No.' 'Then, they prove their superior civilization.' Then he began to tell me how he knew all about the niggers and we northerners do not. He

said that as an old southerner he knew perfectly well how to handle the colored population. He told me how he was raised with them, had a colored mammy, nursed at her breast, etc.

"There is a bunch of people in Waco who are dying to see someone go forward and make a protest, but no one in Waco would do it. Ex-Mayor Mackaye and Colonel Hamilton both said, 'We do not know what to do. We are not organized to do it. It is a case of race and politics.'

"I put out a lot of wires for a lawyer to take up the case, but no human being in Waco would take it up. I wrote to a friend in Austin and one in Houston, and the Austin friend telegraphed me that he would send me word as soon as he had found someone. I had a letter from the Houston friend who gave me the names of three lawyers, but am not sure whether they would take up a case of this kind. All

have their doubts of ever getting the case into court.

"I did not dare ask much about lawyers.

"As a result of the lynching a Sunday School Conven-tion which was to have met there, with 15,000 delegates, has been stopped.

"W. A. Brazelton, the foreman of the Jury, was very outspoken against the whole affair and blames the officials for it. He felt that as foreman of the Jury he could not lead in a protest but thought some protest ought to be made.

"Mr. Ainsworth, one of the newspaper men, seemed the



only one who wanted to start a protest. "Colonel Hamilton, a man of high standing, a northerner, and at one time a big railroad man, was outspoken against the whole affair, but said that if he led in a protest they would do the same thing to him. He said he would never register in any hotel that he came from Waco. Waco men who did not register from Waco.

"Allan Stanford, ex-Mayor of Waco, saw the Sheriff and the Judge before the trial and received assurances that the lynching would not take place. They shut the mouths of the better element of Waco by telling them that the Robinson people had promised not to do it. They had gotten the promise of the Robinson people that they would not touch the boy during the trial, but they did not get the pledge of the disreputable bunch of Waco that they would not start the affair.

"Judge Spell said the affair was deplorable, but the best thing was to forget it.

"When representing myself as a news reporter, I asked, 'What shall I tell the people up North?' Ex-Mayor Mackaye said, 'Fix it up as well as you can for Waco, and make them understand that the better thinking men and women of Waco were not in it.' I said. 'But some of your better men were down there.' The whole thing savors so rotten because the better men have not tried to protest against it. Your churches have not said a word. Dr. Caldwell was the only man who made any protest at all."

The Lynching Industry.

HIS is an account of one lynching. It is horrible, but it is matched in horror by scores of others in the last thirty years, and in its illegal, law-defying, race-hating aspect, it is matched by 2842 other lynchings which have taken place between January 1, 1885, and June 1, 1910. These lynchings are as follows:

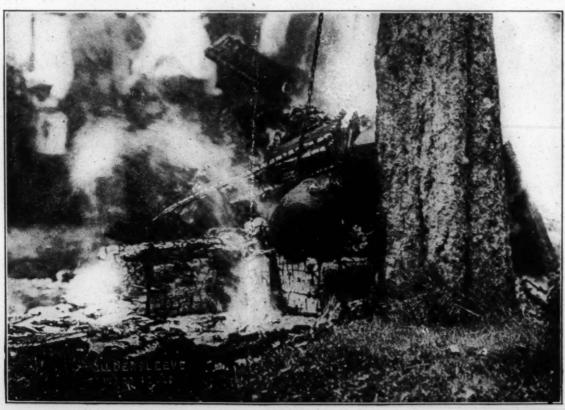
COLORED MEN LYNCHED BY YEARS,

	1885-1	1916.	
1885	78	1902	86
1886	71	1903	86
1887	80	1904	83
1888	95	1905	61
1889	95	1906	64
1890	90	1907	60
1891	121	1908	93
1892	155	1909	73
1893	154	1910	65
1894	134	1911	63
1895	112	1912	63
1896	80	1913	79
1897	122	1914	69
1898	102	1915	80
1899	84	1916 (5 mos.)	31
1900	107		
1901	107		

What are we going to do about this record? The civilization of America is at stake. The sincerity of Christianity is challenged. The National Association for the Advancemnt of Colored People proposes immediately to raise a fund of at least \$10,000 to start a crusade against this modern barbarism. Already \$2,000 is promised, conditional on our raising the whole amount.

Total2843

Interested persons may write to Roy Nash, secretary, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.



FINIS

THE ABBEVILLE LYNCHING

GIVES HIS VIEWS ON SOUTH CAROLINA'S L LESS ACT.

ristram Recorder: 12 - 2 - 16

tances, but it is easy to understand that in the presence of a helnous rime that men might be carried way by passion and wreak suminary vengeance upon the perpetrator of the act. In this lynching, howelf, there was an absence of anything of this nature and this fact enders it one of the most disgraced and inexcusable crimes that has ver been committed in South Caroma, and one that will ever be a rescout to Abbeville and to the whole tate as well, for which there is no such thing as blotting such an act is savagery out and Abbeville Councan never live it down. Any expenses that may be made for it will ally make matters worse and the may thing to do is to see that nothing like it ever occurs again. Abbeville, and not inappropriately, has ten been referred to as the Athens of South Carolina and it is very certing that no county in the state, ossibly not a single one has given of South Carolina and it is very certain that no county in the state, possibly not a single one, has given birth to so many distinguished men as has the one which has allowed this foul blot to stain her heretofore spotless record. The voices of her sons have been heard in the councils of the nation and in the legislature of their native state and they have taken prominent part in the enactment of her laws; some of the state were born within her limits and the decisions of her pure and learned judges will ever adorn the court records of South Carolina. On almost every battlefield of Virginia, and in other portions of the South, many of her best and bravest men made their country and state every lorious by their heroic deaths, a willing sacrifice to a cause they illing sacrifice to a cause they new to be right. Yet with all these collections of the past its people tood supinely and allowed this iece of barbarism to occur. It is asy to imagine that were it possible ese great men of Abbeville's glorius would shake off the cere-

To the Editor of The News and ourier:—Please allow the writer ace to give his most emphatic encuration of the article, which tently appeared in your columns.

Mr. W. T. Clayton, in which he mounces the lynching of a Negro Abbeville, a man who was chargwith no crime or misdemeanor, only fault being that he was intent and in this way had become noxious in his intercourse with me of the white citizens of the results of the most summon a posse and protect the man, as he had sworn to do, from the hands of the most can any same man be made to believe that the presence of a helnous that the sheriff really tried to protect the prisoner? Why did he not can any same man be made to believe that the presence of a helnous that the sheriff really tried to protect the prisoner? Why did he not can any same man be made to believe that the prisoner? that the sheriff really tried to protect the prisoner? Why did he not use his pistol and have shot, as he ought unquestionably to have done down a few members of the mob? Had he done this, he would in all probability have saved his county from this burning disgrace, for while a mob may be composed of individually brave men, as a mob they are the veriest cowards that can be conceived of and can, as has been often the case, easily be cowed by one determined man. To make matters worse still, there is the finding of the coroner's jury that the man came to his death at the hands of parties unknown. The finding shows

parties unknown. The finding should have been, at the hands of parties whose names the jury did not wish to divulge. If it were not such a serious matter, the taking of the life serious matter, the taking of the life of a man against whom there was no indictment, the whole affair would furnish an adequate theme for the basis of a comic opera. Was the sheriff so overcome by fear that he was unable to recognize any of the mob when it came to giving his testimony before the coroner's jury or to remember their names? He should have been put in solitary confinement until he could freshen up his memory a little and give in some of the names of those who compored the mob. But the writer alme forget to mention the fact that victim was guilty of the bearing one of his ants with a hammer. If the had been a powerful dynamit, he would have been perfectly fied in throwing it in the mich his assailants when it became evident that they were determined to kill him, and take as many of them along with him as possible, for they were more deserving of death than their victim. But while all this was going on where was the mayor of the litt? Where were the rolling going on where was the mayor of the city? Where were the police and where was the patriotic citizen

willing to sacrifice his own life to save the fair name and honor of

October 16, 1916, and if she lives a hundred centuries the scarlet mark of her disgrace will be upon her face.

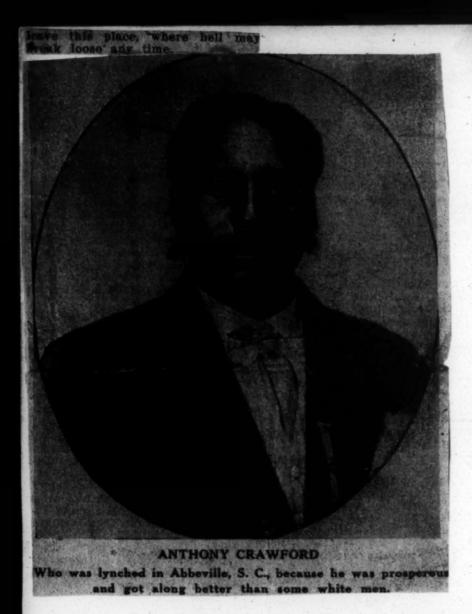
Today, nearly two months afterward, Colored men and women and white men and women look askance t each other. The Colored people suspicious, distrustful and sullen and the white people over-polite. olicitous and apologetic.

white men in business depending on Colored patronage, such as groders, insurance and newspaper collectors, assume an attitude of extrapoliteness and a we-did-not-take-apart-in-the-mob attitude. And they go out of their way to impress Colored people that they are innocent of the deed.

The Colored reople Aro Not Fooled!

The Colored insurance is doing better now than ever before, Colored groceries—there are but two-are getting more trade and it is far easier to convince Colored people

Any information to The News at the principal of the High hool resigned on account of the aching is false. Prof. J. B. F. rather is principal and he is from eorgia and is used to mob rule. The never resigned. G. A. David, assistant principal, resigned to join his wife, but he would have gone anyhow.



Pittsburgh, Pa.

Education and Mob Murder.

In the South a movement has begun in a mall way, that is apt to grow to large proprisoner in his charge from the menacing neighborhood were so incensed that they where he will receive the best treat-authorities must realize that they office in Georgia are being made to take not, or who, upon the commission of mobile refused to wait for orderly process. number of lynchings as to be utterly unable communities than their own lay stress obsecured. To cope with the gigantic evil. Unquestion the very circumstance that the victim is PITTSBURGH POST ably the remedy is to be found only in the whose ethical perspective is blurred. education of the people to the enormity of As a matter of trust, is it not plain that his frequent crime. Through familiarity we are inclined to be pharisaical and to with its hideousness the people of Georgia while all unconscious of the mote in our for instance, have become calloused toward, Naw York Morning Telegraph. lynchings. The criticism of Northern newspapers does not make them feel ashamed. Reform must come from within.

At a meeting in behalf of the new moveings in the United States during the last 13 THE SOUTH'S AWAKENING attempt, after the capture of the years, 3,600 took place in the South. The The recent lynching of Anthony Craw aused the captive to be spirited away majority of victims are negroes in a section ford, a black man, at Abbeville, South where the white man obviously dominates Carolina, has created conditions which from a mob bent on killing him, is handled in a community which not only tolerates and among reputable citizens to end a terrible me of the ugliest all around that has law." condones, but actually approves lynchings, it evil. is useless to say that the authorities must be vancement of Colored People has contine standpoint of the dignity of the where held responsible. With the proper public at sidered the Crawford case in a way to titude the authorities would be stimulated to the South toward industrious and rehat the lynching in both respects was to their duty, instead of intimidated. The spectable blacks. It points out that the lynching in both respects was to the spectable blacks. hat they are beyond the reach of an intel-gently conducted campaign of education, they will not be treated fairly in every such case preparation must wanting in the horrible lynching at and this propaganda against mob must be the conducted campaign of education, by the white folk. and this propaganda against mob murder Crawford's offending plainly was due be made immediately, on the capture Waco, Texas, yesterday. The prisoner should in time produce results.

EVERY EVENING

Wilmington, Del.

LYNCH LAW IN MANHATTAN.

But this did not deter them lynch the latter case, when the mob found manity of burning which stains the We have some curiosity to know justing Crawford. Not satisfied with this that the prisoner it was seeking had whole country with its shame. Fifteen mall way, that is apt to grow to large probortions, for an organized propaganda against what attitude the Georgia press will take cruel procedure, they drove the victim' been spirited to Cleveland, it burned thousand Americans looked on, and no now that a man has been lynched in the A few days later there was a revult the city hall, the municipal prison one apparently was even moved to prolower part of Manhattan. A careful ion of public opinion, due largely to the city hall, the basement, and several test; not one policeman or judge or city colleges and has been quietly but steadily at study of our local press seems to indicate on viction that the citizens of Abbeville work, influencing public opinion toward wip- that the application of lynch law in our ad lynched their purses when they up persons were killed and others woundofficial cared enough about the law to ng out the dark disgrace involved in these very midst doesn't seem to react upon the held the murder of the unfortunate sd; the police were routed and order local mind in the same way that the crawford. There was a public meet llegal killings that periodically shock the application of lynch law in other States ing. and resolutions favoring steps "to was not restored until the arrival of application of lynch law in other States ing. and resolutions favoring steps "to was not restored until the arrival of application of lynch law in other States ing. and resolutions favoring steps "to was not restored until the arrival of application of lynch law in other States ing. and resolutions favoring steps "to was not restored until the arrival of application of lynch law in other States ing. and resolutions favoring steps "to was not restored until the arrival of application of lynch law in other States ing. and resolutions favoring steps "to was not restored until the arrival of application of lynch law in other States ing. and resolutions favoring steps "to was not restored until the arrival of application of lynch law in other States ing. and resolutions favoring steps "to was not restored until the arrival of application of lynch law in other States ing. and resolutions favoring steps "to was not restored until the arrival of application of lynch law in other states in the contract of the town and other states are also application of lynch law in other states in the contract of the town and the states are also application of lynch law in other states are also application of lynch law in other states are also application of lynch law in other states are also application of lynch law in other states are also application of lynch law in other states are also application of lynch law in other states are also application of lynch law in other states are also application of lynch law in other states are also application of lynch law in other states are also application of lynch law in other states are also application of lynch law in other states are also application of lynch law in other states are also application of lynch law in other states are also application of lynch law in other states are also application of lynch law in other states ar realize the enforcement of the laws is possible only with the support of the people.

Coasionally there arises within what has Occasionally there arises, within what has amount of space. Paula Boleta, the victrial fields. The Governor of South Caro come to be regarded as the traditional juris-tim of a mob's fury at the corner offina, who is on record as being unal the gathering of the crowd, the tragediction of Judge Lynch, a sheriff or mayor or Hudson and Perry streets, did not attackterably opposed to lynching, is instructed is and loss of property would have a woman he was not charged with a name ing the public authorities to proceed in other responsible official who has the back-less offense against the moral and the conviction of the men responsible for some shead with the duty of protecting the and yet the people of his immediate death of Crawford. goes ahead with the duty of protecting the and yet the people of his immediate There is a certainty that the negro will

murder which he has not been in a position Italian immigrant had something or alldiscrimination which has been practiced their hands. It must be recognized there are beginning to feel the sting of to prevent, takes immediate steps to capture to do with the indifference of the local against him will end. Through the in- that the men of the neighborhood and punish the perpetrators. But such ofbe borne in mind that the persons whom the black race to attain to higher levels
ficials are so few in comparison with the declaim loudest against lynch law in other. ficials are so few in comparison with the declaim loudest against lynch law in other of the negro in the United States will be

Journal

Providence, R. I.

NOV 2 8 1916

(From the Troy Record)

Both men used harsh words. Wher tended prey. The sheriff, while using weighed with the mob no more than the

struck one of his assailants with a ham some ways, the case of Lima is thatthe fact that the blow was not serious

Pittsburgh, Pa.

AN UGLY CASE.

The case at Lima, O., in which a white woman was attacked by Negro and left for dead, followed by

which from a mob bent on killing him, is The National Association for the Ad men reported in a long time. From

The white people were aware of the Akron (O.) riot over again. In ing less than that most horrible inhu or in the vicinity, in anticipation of

might result in an obligation to pun- noh law rules in any ish them for attempting to avenge aPUBLIC LEDGER hideous wrong. See that the law is equipped with a force large enough to restrain the members of the family affected and their friends from add the law proceeds promptly to the Branch National Association for the Asthandling of the case of the accused in Freeman, of New York city, will speak a ing to their woe. Then see to it that

Take no risks in such cases any

EVENING POST

New York City

to persecution. He was an industrious of the suspect, to defend not only him had been found guilty and sentenced to substantial man. Three generations of his family had resided in Abbeville. He but his captors. It must be recog death. No delay was possible, for no was a taxpayer, owning property valued nized that the spiriting away of the Governor would think of commuting the at \$20,000. On the day of the lynchins prisoner is bound to have reaction in sentence. The fact that the extreme he had a disagreement with a white storekeeper over the price of cottonseed the fury of the mob cheated of its in-punishment was to be meted out legally

sanctity of the courtroom. Some on crowd threatened to take his are becall his power to handle the crowd byhaving raised the cry, "Take the n the negro was reason, must have enough force, if gro!" the people were at once as though bailed, he was attacked by a crowl of necessary, to command respect. In ossessed, and were content with noth

> test; not one policeman or judge or city fight for It. These Texas for the mic was not restored until the arrival of ment outdoes Georgia in infamy—and tne good people in both States doubtles thank the Almighty daily that we ar not as the Mexicans with their Panchi Villa! How long is the South, how The-moment word is received of South, we are glad to say, is beginning such an attack upon a woman the o awake. The candidates for political too, is the statement by Dr. W. D. Weatherford on this grave evil, which we print become infuriated to the point of mad- in another column. Bearing as it does ness. The victim and her relatives the approval of the Southern Sociologinaturally are entitled to the utmost cal Congress, written as it is by a South sympathy; her men relatives would ern man to a Southern audience, it is be unnatural if they were not moved highly gratifying sign that the enlightto fury; it is repulsive to think of ened South is aware that its claim t allowing any risk to be taken that being civilized is in dispute so long

> > Philadelphia, Pa.

JUL 16 1916

To Hold Anti-lynching Meeting Under the auspices of the Philadelphi nanner justifying 'leaving it to the Martin streets, at 3 p. m. today. organization is starting a nationwide camaign against lynching

EVENING GERMAN HELE

New York City

MAY I R 1918 Schaufpiel für Taujende.

Baco liegt im großen Staate Texas, wie bie Erbfe im Sad, und be Herald says: "Eleven negroes lynched i gnügt fich in seiner Weltabgeschiebenheit nicht mit ben abgestandenen Sen Georgia within three weeks is a frightful rec sationen bom fernen europäischen Kriegsschauplat. Das verehrliche Bu restrain the mob spirit every interest in blitum ber teganischen Stadt hatte Appetit nach einer an Ort und Stelle Georgia will be in peril." And the Mont "Mabe in America"-Sensation und verfiel auf bas Naheliegenbste, einigomery Advertiser: "A lynching is a publi-Enncherei. Ein Regerjunge, ber eben von ben Geschworenen bes verbreche crime in which the whole state is con cifchen Angriffs und der Ermordung einer weißen Frau schuldig befunder cerned. It is a crime of violence against the vorden war, wurde den Behörden entriffen und auf dem öffentlichen Plat It does not seem that Georgia needs ans ber Stadt bei lebendigem Leibe zu Tobe geröstet. 15,000 Bacoer Gemuths new laws on the subject, but simply a rigid nenschen faben zu. Go wie andere Menichen, die folde Lynch-Liebhabe imparttal enforcement of the present ones, reeien nicht begreifen fonnen, einem Bafeball-Spiel gufeben. Bemertens sulting in the legal hanging of a few indiverth ift, daß berartige Lynch-Beranstaltungen unter Theilnahme von Tau-viduals who have constituted themselves enben feinerlei schwierige Arrangements benöthigen. Alles geht wie am judge, Jury and executioners. Schnitrchen. Strid ober Scheiterhaufen find im Ru gur Stelle; biefe burchmis bobenftanbigen Bolfsberanftaltungen ber Gubftaaten geben ohne irgenb pelde Rorhereitung non Statten attaburg Pa. Unromicle Lelego

monicle

Will Georgia Leform? hile Georgia hasn't even the grace to ashamed of herself, the ringing denunciaion of recent lynchings of negroes, issued by Gov. Harris, and his assertion that "unless conditions improve by the time the next General Assembly meets" he will ask the enactment of "more stringent laws to stor lynchings in this state" should not be without effect. The General Assembly will meet in June. The conclusion is unavoidable that Georgia's governor has been stirred to this action by the power of public sentiment as expressed recently by representative newspapers and leading citizens of the state. Within the last few days influential journals have been outspoken in their condemnation of the criminal indifference of the people

The Macon News declares: "The preof the nation is pointing with pitiless pu licity to Georgia as a state where barbar outrages are committed to a degree no le appalling than the murderous exploits of t bandits of Mexico." The Savannah News claims: "How any patriotic Georgian of condone lynching is a mystery." The Sav nah Press points out that "It is the pracal assurance of immunity from punishm that makes a Georgia mob so bold and bloodthirsty." The Atlanta Constitut

of Georgia to the activities of murderou

e record: "With the exc when there were only the state, Georgia has held r mob executions the last five yes he has begun 1916 in a fair way to surp er own foremost previous record." Ne papers of neighboring Southern states equally aroused to this blot upon the repu

tion of the South. The Birmingham Age

ect Lesson for Georgia. Constitution, in calling attention comr

"He is a progressive farmer on the diversified plan, and here is his record for one year: "He has sold \$3,000 worth of cotton and

has twelve bales left.

"He has paid off all his debts, and besides has made wheat, corn, peas, potatoes, hay and meat.

"Hard, consistent work on intelligent lines is his motto, and that is the way he settles all the problems that confront him. His is the work that wins; he fives well and wisely, enjoying the respect and confidence of the white people of the county, which is a good place for him to live, because his earnest, honest effort helps to make it so.

"Reaping the benefit of his work in the present, provident of the future, he is an example to his race in industry and characterbuilding."

It is well worth mentioning in connection with the above, that the state of North Carolina ha long since ceased to lynch negroes. So rare, indeed has this crime become in that state, that a ver: recent and rare act of mob violence in a certain North Carolina county called forth the unmeas ured condemnation of the press of the state, while the governor and other leading state officials as sailed from the stump and through the newspaper: those responsible for the outrage and the disgrace in the Twelfth Baptist Church, Shawwhich they had thus brought upon their state.

Georgia has just as good negroes as North Caro-local branch of the National Equal lina, and more of them. There are many Dunk Rights League. Incidentally, delegates McLaurens in Georgia; negro farmers, negro mer-meeting of the league in Washington, chants, merchants, doctors and others, who by D. C., Oct. 4, 5 and 6, will be selected. their individual efforts and success, are helping Speakers will be C. G. Morgan, the to build up their state. They, too, are a credit to Rev. B. W. Swain, C. H. Seales, William is likely to occur anywhere even i their race and to Georgia, and they deserve every D. Brigham, the Rev. M. A. N. Shaw encouragement and commendation.

But in Georgia we continue to lynch negroes: ler, William C. Reed, Sherwin L. Cook for small crimes, as well as large—and, sometimes, v. U. Jones, J. M. Burrell, Charles L for nothing at all, except that they happen to oupor and J. W. Shenck. E. T. Uwin come in the way of a mob in its frenzy. And maddened mob is no respecter of persons, much

ess where they are of a certain color; hence out ge has been piled upon outrage in this state until, at last, the governor of Georgia feels impelled to speak out against it; while the news papers of the state, after a long and shameful silence, are moved to take up the fight against mol GAZETTE TIMES

Pittsburg, Pa.

The Crime in Florida.

The shocking lynching of five Negroes, three men and two women, at Newberry, Fla., on Saturday, calls attention to the farcical Southern pretense at executing the laws where Negroes are concerned. Again it was mob murder, after the victims had been taken from jail. Northern newspapers, fortunately, are not given to reciting details of these horrors, so something is left to the imagination, and it requires a great mental effort to picture the civil authorities resisting the lynchers to guard their prisoners. The law is not for the Negro in the extreme South, neither has there been any respectale record of a North Carolina neg ble attempt to put down mob rule. For some Auburn, N. Y. farmer, Dun. McLauren, of Hoke County, has titime, after the murder of LEO FRANK, lynch-ings fell off. Even Georgia seemed shamed That dreadful deed of cowardly stealth was enough to turn the rest of the nation away in loathing. The contempt of a majority of the states had a salutary effect. But recently it became apparent the demon was only sleeping, for Texas produced a boy burning only the other day, and now Florida has a quintuple lynching. This is only the beginning; their red hands are in again; the dreadful work will go on-on until the people see a great light, or until civil government is established in these offending states.

TRAVELER & EVE. HERALD

Boston, Mass. SEP 2 1 1916

PROTEST MÉETING

mut avenue and Madison street, by the Miss Eliza Gardner, A. W. Whaley, Dr Alice W. McKane, the Rev. A. W. Pul

ARY EVENING Wilmington, Del.

SEP 23 1310 A Lynching in Kansas.

This week a lynching occurred i Kansas, that "model State" of the Union A prisoner, accused of the heinous crime of a double murder, had been arrested and was in jail, in legal custody. A mob o masked men overpowered the sheriff. dragged the prisoner from the jail and hanged him.

A public mass meeting to protest This and other instances of a like charagainst lynching colored persons in the acter prove that lawless mob violence em-South will be conducted tomorrow night ployed in the summary punishment of crime is not confined to the Southern States. It is liable to break loose in an State, under sufficient provocation. Give horrible crime that excites the indigna tion of the people to the boiling point and arouses their brute fury, and a lynchin

Discussions.

New York City

DEC 1 11916

THE LYNCHING OF ANTHONY CRAWFORD

BY ROY NASH

Crawford drove into Abbeville, the over twenty thousand dollars, far richcounty seat of Abbeville County, South er than most of those who pursued Carolina, with two loads to be baled; him, and proud. He once said to a and while waiting his turn at the gin, friend, "The day a white man hits me went into the store of W. D. Barksdale is the day I die." When he heard the to sell a load of seed.

no one knows but Mr. Barksdale. The a partially covered pit, where he took version current on the Abbeville curb off his coat, picked up a four-pound negro; he pleaded, he cajoled, he is that Barksdale offered eighty-five hammer, and waited. McKinny Cann, a entreated his constituents to cents for his cotton-seed. Crawford told

him he had already received a better offer and Barksdale called him a liar. Whereupon, (and from this point the evidence all tallies) Crawford curst the storekeeper and accused him of trying to beat him out of his money. Barksdale turned back into the store and left Crawford giving free play to his temper outside until a clerk came flying out with an ax handle in his hand. Crawford backed off toward the square and was promptly arrested. By the time the policeman and the negro reached the municipal building a hundred yards distant, the crowd was streaking across the plaza from every store around the market place, intent on giving the negro a whipping for daring to curse a white man. This crowd dispersed without having laid hands on Crawford, and when they had gone Chief of Police Johnson collected fifteen dollars bail and let the negro out a side door. Crawford started toward the gin a short hundred yards straight back of the municipal building, where his two bales of cotton were waiting.

There was a second rush across the square as some one

OTTON-SEED was selling at probably would have gotten off with a good beating if he had been a good beating if he had been a humbler sort, but Anthony Crawwealthy pegro named Anthony wealthy negro named Anthony ford was a successful farmer worth hue and cry behind him, Crawford made As to just how the dispute started, for the boiler-room of the gin, down in

> vent what followed. These citi- to the county jail. again. While he was down and trusty. bleeding, two hundred white "I thought I was a good citimen kicked him into uncon-zen," he said.

Enters the law. The police, as soon as they er T. Washington held to be virtuous turned Crawford out of the in a negro. His father, freed from municipal building, had urgent slavery, acquired a cotton patch seven business further up the street; miles northwest of Abbeville. Anthony, but Sheriff Burts ran to the gin born in January, 1865, used to walk as soon as the fight started. He that seven miles to school in the mornbegged the boys not to kill the ing and back at night, so eager was

22: "Roy Nash, of New York City, spent several days in Abbeville recently looking over Abbeville county farm lands with a view to making extensive investments. So far no sales have been reported, but Mr. Nash proves that he is interested in Abbeville by subscribing to 'The Press and Bunner." -THE EDITOR.

rough chap who sells buggies consider him and his duty; he and feed for J. S. Stark, led explained that they were putthe rabble. As they closed in ting him in a terrible hole; and on him, Crawford smashed in at the end of forty-five minutes, Cann's skull, and would have by promising Leslie and Jack killed him had not some one Cann and their followers that grabbed his arm as he aimed he would not remove the negro the blow. Then a rock from from the county jail nor make above caught the negro in the any other move until they were head and he went down. To sure their brother had not been their credit be it said, the su-fatally hurt, the sheriff persuadperintendent of the gin and two ed them to permit him to arrest furniture dealers, W. A. Calvert the mass of pulp lying there in and his son John, tried to pre-the road and cart it half a block

zens of Abbeville took Craw- At the jail, after the sheriff ford into the road where every-had summoned a doctor to patch body could get at him. Under him up for the next round, their ministrations, the negro Crawford told John Scoven to regained consciousness, got on get his coat from the gin his feet, and fought his way and give his bankbook to for fifty feet up the road before his son; and during the aftera knife plunged into his back noon he talked rationally to a

sciousness-we spare you the What is the evidence on this point? Anthony Crawford's life and character embodied most of the things that Bookhe to educate himself. At his father's death, Anthony fell heir to the clear-

ing and by dint of hard work and thrift

increased his holding to four hundred and twenty-seven acres of the prettiest cotton land in the county; as his family increased to twelve sons and four daughters, nine of whom are now married and settled in homes of their own. near enough to their father's house so that all could hear his voice when he ealled from the front porch. For nineteen years their father was secretary of the Chapel A. M. E. Church, and as its chief financial prop he was unconversation did not unearth another tangible thing against Crawford's character.

While he lay on his couch of pain in o'clock train."

making for the jail as quickly as he, for riff-raff, the Canns, and the crackers Sheriff Burts is not built for speed. that they would try to get an agree-They swarmed in the front door to meet ment with the Crawford boys to quit him coming in the rear. Neither he nor the State quietly by November 15. Jailer Foster McLain made effective Captain Perrin, Mr. Smith, and J. S. protest when they took away their guns Stark, a dealer in the town, thereupon and keys. Up the three flights of stairs jumped into a machine and drove out the leaders rushed as fast as they could to the Crawford place. unlock doors (for the Abbeville jail is

feather.

Altho he was dead before they reached the fair grounds, they hanged Crawford to the solitary great pine that stands in the row of junipers at the gate, and expended a couple of hundred cartridges in firing at his body. Coroner F. W. R. Nance led a ury up the hill at sunset good men and true who, without going thru the formality of taking evidence, announced their verdict that Anthony P. Crawford came to his death at the

nands of parties unknown to the jury. That Saturday night the boys were drunk and propositions to go out and clean up Crawford's fifteen children and their kin met with such hearty response that, as one eminent citizen said. "I knew if they ever started they'd shoot doubtedly something of a dictator; but every nigger along that seven miles of aside from that, three days' diligent road." So three or four leading business men intervened and postponed the party by suggesting a meeting on Monday to settle the fate of the Crawford family.

The Monday meeting proved as big the jail, the afternoon wore peacefully an attraction as the Democratic prion in Abbeville. For all one who ar- mary, even Anderson County, twenty rived on the noon train could see, no miles to the north, being well repretragedy was impending more imminent sented. The boys were all for immethan the boll weevil a hundred miles diate action. Things were looking so away over in Georgia-not up to three ugly that Jack Perrin, for thirteen forty-five. Then some evil tongue turned years clerk of the court and one of the loose the rumor, "The sheriff is fixing most respected men in Abbeville, hurto take the nigger away on the four ried over to the bank and persuaded its president, Mr. J. Allen Smith, to assert No such concept of his duty was in his influence. As a sop to Cerberus. the sheriff's mind; indeed, the mob was these eminent citizens suggested to the

A solemn deliberative assembly was unusually well built) and let themselves called in the court-house upon their reinto the cell where the magnificent turn, attended by several hundred peovitality of Crawford was battling with ple. The three committee men reported death. They dragged his broken body that the Crawford boys were very polite down and threw it to the cheering and took off their hats as good "niggers" throng at the door. Inru the should; and that they agreed to abannegro quarter they dragged don twenty thousand dollars worth of Crawford by the neck as a hint property and quit the State any time to "good niggers" to continue the white citizens of Abbeville requested so, but on coming into a white it, altho they would prefer to stay in residential district they threw the home of their father and of their their victim on top of a passing father's father. A revolver shot interload of slabs, and so passed in rupted the words of the first speaker triumph thru the streets of this just as an expression of respect for city of handsome homes, sur-their committee, the court-house in rounded by lawns adorned with which they were meeting, the sheriff late-blooming marigolds and the there present, and deliberative assemlovely old fashioned princess blies in general. Cries of "Run 'em out

today," and "Lynch the black bastards," to his assistance whenever he is re-thority and welcome its assistance. deliberations it was voted unanimously have taken a prisoner from such men munities than Abbeville." to order the immediate family of An- as Capt. J. L. Perrin, or Senator J. M. thony Crawford to wind up their busi- Nickles, or Hon. W. P. Greene, the son- died wholly in vain. ness affairs and leave the State by in-law of the late Gen. R. R. Hemphill. November 15, 1916. A portion of those By a score of editorials of like tenor attending were not satisfied, and after and by the conduct of the negroes, who the meeting proceeded to close up all of came to the gin, received their \$100 a the negro establishments in Abbeville bale for cotton, and returned home "Today's Sunday, Sam. Close up!" without spending a cent, the white

every day'll be Sunday from now on." home to them that the time has come Only one negro place remained open, when the lynching of a negro may be Jack Perrin beat the gang to the black expensive; that mobs in these days may smith shop of Gus Roman. "You stay lynch their own pocketbooks. And on open, Gus," the clerk of the court said, November 6, at a meeting in the court-"and I'll be here when they come to house attended by practically every close you up." A mob has tremendous business man of the city, war was de-

respect for courage.

clared on those who had decided to On the way to the County Fair less run out the Crawford family on the than a fortnight after this, a young 15th, in resolutions which decried lawcountryman with whom I walked point-lessness, pledged physical support to the ed out the tree where Crawford was officers of the law, suggested the formahanged and advanced a reason for this tion of a local company of militia, asoutburst of fury which lynched so sub-sured the protection of the men at the stantial a colored man on such slight meeting to all citizens regardless of provocation. "I reckon the crowd condition or color, and called for a wouldn't have been so bloodthirsty," he meeting of representatives of the lawsaid, "only it's been three years since abiding elements of the whole county they had any fun with the niggers, and for noon on Monday, November 13, it seems as tho they jest have to have a two days before the Crawfords were lynching every so often." The editor to be expelled. The second peace conof one of South Carolina's leading ference differed on ways and means of journals stated a second:

maintaining law and order, but en-"Crawford was worth around \$20,000 dorsed the resolutions of the first meetand that is more than most white farm-ing and appointed a conciliation comers are worth down here. Property mittee of twelve, two from Abbeville, ownership always makes the negro two from the towns of the county other more assertive, more independent, and than it ville, and eight from the the poor whites can't stand it. There rural districts wno shall "take up with is an element of jealousy that enters the citizens the matters discussed in in whenever they see a 'nigger' forge the meeting, and endeavor to bring ahead of them, and they lay for a about a proper understanding between the people of the county." The Crawchance to jump him."

were their orders. "And we reckon business men of Abbeville had it driven

What is going to be done about it? fords were not expelled on the 15th. Article VI of the Constitution makes it One clause of the Abbeville resoludifficult for South Carolina to avoid the tions is worthy of especial note: "Reissue. The answer depends largely upon solved further, That if it be necesthe moral courage of Sheriff R. M. sary to carry out this determina-Burts. He is a well-to-do farmer living tion, the aid of the State and Federal near Honea Path, the son of Rev. R. W. Government be called in order that Burts, and was superintendent of the every citizen may enjoy his rights Sunday school of Broadmouth Baptist under the Constitution." For citizens Church when the appointment to fill an of South Carolina to suggest that Fedunexpired term came from the governor eral intervention be invited if necessary unsolicited and unexpected, because of to insure his Constitutional rights to the family's high standing. the negro is not usual. As the editor of

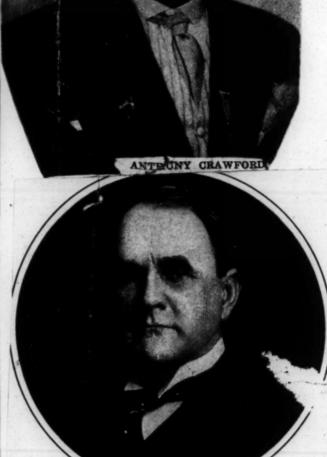
There are those in Abbeville who are the Columbia State, one of the most outspoken in condemnation of his con-influential journals in the South, says: duct on the days the mob ruled. The "The action of the citizens of Abbe-Abbeville jail is unusually well built; a ville makes plain that they are aroused. single staircase leads to the cells on the They do not intend to allow the law to second and third floors. Four men with be prostrated, with the result that in-Winchesters or shot guns could have dustry will come to an end and propheld that jail for two weeks against erty values be destroyed. If the choice the whole county, and militia could be between mob law and Federal law, have been on the ground within a few they will lay aside the traditional obhours. A sheriff in South Carolina has jections entertained by Southern men "power to call out the posse comitatus toward interference by Federal au-

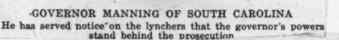
was all the applause the leading citizens sisted, or has reasonable grounds to Moreover, it is scarcely to be doubted received, according to the report of one suspect that such assistance will be that this is a condition of mind that who was present. At the end of the necessary." No Abbeville mob would is found among the people of other com-

Perhaps Anthony Crawford has not



SHERIFF BURTS







200

DEVILLE PURLIC SQUARE WHERE THE MOB GATHERED AND THE LYNCHING

STANDARY

MEW REDFORD, MAS.

ply could not wait for the received the courts and the courts and the courts are spect for personality if we are to respected the prisoner and urner him thus committing a crime as henrible as that of the Negro himself. Neither which includes the strongest friends of community.

"If Mr. Persons had been a true and the effects of the law and there would honorable man, he should have fully inhonorable man, he sh thus committing a crime as henrible cames of ignoring so has that of the Negro himself. Neither hardened our hearts as to make us bold to ignor women, even white women, even white women, even white women, in whose defense we first practiced this horrible cruelty. Lynching has brutalized every community.

out the country. Yet there is ground for the hope that the south is beginning to see a light. Georgians, it is censure of lynchings, and at the reent Southern Sociological congress, a southerner, W. D. Weatherford, read paper condemning lynchings that was so favorably received that the congress voted to give it the widest ublicity and print it in pamphiet form. This much of Mr. Weatherford's address, stating the steps that must be taken to stamp out this form of awlessness, is of interest:

"Six specific things must be done if e are to remove the stigma of lynch-

ing from the south.
"(1.) We must have such changes in court procedure as will insur-prompt and just punishment of crimi nals, particularly in cases of crimina ssault. There is no particle of doubt that many lynchings take place beause of apprehension on the part of he people that the courts will legally with the case until the lessons taught from prompt administration of justice

vill be lost.
(2.) We white men must start a crusade against the white vultures who prey on colored girls. If there vere fifty white women assaulted by legroes in 1916. I have not a doubt

must begin to preach a crusade against nose Negro brutes who commit this Statements of Senator. terrible crime.

"(4.) White and colored alike must unite in uncovering every criminal Special to The Chronicle.

and bringing every offender to justice Savannah, Ga., Aug. 8.—Sheriff Merbromptly and without evasion. Whiteritt W. Dixon, of Chatham County, tomen must guarantee safety to everynight made answer to reported state-

The shame of Texas is felt through- it has been practiced, and has sowed the dragon teeth for a new harvest of crime.

Time was when even a southerner would not have dared to talk that way said, are getting tired of the nation's before a southern assemblage. That Mr. Weatherford can thus censure the whites as well as the Negroes for the conditions that contribute to lynchings may be a sign of a changing sentiment. Lynching, it is plain, has not prevented the crime it is usually supposed to be aimed at, it does not strike terror into the heart of the Negroes, but rather arouses them to do their worst, and it does debase the people who resorted it.

"(3.) The leaders of the Negro race His Say in Reply to Published occurred at Paducah, Ky., where two ust begin to preach a crusade against

max who is waiting trial, and colored ments of President Persons of the state men must cease to defend every senate. It was published that Mr. Permien must cease to defend every senate. It was published that Mr. Permien must cease to defend every senate. It was published that Mr. Permien paid the price fixed by scalawag by saying it is a case of race sens said of the sheriff, white talking law for the crime he committed, there projudice. The white man is criminof his "anti-lynching" bill: "Also, if is no reason to doubt, but the mob man a due trial, and not a few collowing the corrupt sheriff, in league with the devil, was unwilling to curb its desire for any man are guilty of tribe and grafter we want to the state of the s

discharged more than my full duty in: New York City trying to stop the sale of alcoholic drinks of every kind, not only on Tybee Island, but everywhere else in the county of Chatham.

Every Syllable False. "I have been advised by friends to treat the unworthy and irresponsible utterances of Mr. Persons with the contempt that their author richly deserves and I would perhaps follow this advice but for the fact that, while the people of this city require no defense rom me, there are other communities

Georgia which might possibly be misand be impressed of this reckless ion than to say as much to Mr. Ogsand from to face"

Bulleti

MORWICE, (MAN'

ACT E.3 TER FAILURE TO UPHOLD THE LAW.

The record of lynchings in this country continues to be added to almost weekly, and it is not a small section of the country which is given this manifestation of disregard for tablished law and the disposition to commit atrocities which are on a par with, if not worse, than many which occur at the time of war.

the latest case of mob rule which seed girls seduced by low-down white Sheriff of Chatham County Has has stirred the country is that which of the victims was doubtless guilty of a flendish crime while the other had

man a due trial, and not a few colored men are guilty of trying to
make martyrs of every Negro charged
with criminal assault.

"(5.) We must inspire new respect
for law in the hearts of our younger
more indignation over lawiessness in a direct blow at stable government.
Mexico and outrages by Mexican bandits, then has Texas. Yet a few days
are constantly defied by those who
ago a mob in Waco, a city of 38,000 claim to be the defenders of justice.

The LYNCHING IN TEXAS.

THE LYNCHING IN TEXAS.

THE LYNCHING IN TEXAS.

THE LYNCHING IN TEXAS.

The man a due trial, and not a few colcorrupt sheriff, in league with the devil,
an outlaw and grafter, we want some
law to get him out of office. I have
heard that Types Island is wide open that the sheriff is a brother of the
wards an investigation which would
recorruption. The sheriff should have
made raids and we want a law to make
them raids and we want a law to make
with criminal assault.

"(5.) We must inspire new respect
for law to get him out of office. I have
heard that Types Island is wide open
that the sheriff is a brother of the
wards an investigation which would
lead to the arrest and punishment of
those who unlawfully fook the lives
fice." The sheriff answers:
Sheriff's Caustic Reply.

"It is an old and favorite dedge of
malicious and irresponsible who make
with criminal assault.

"It is an old and favorite dedge of
malicious and irresponsible who make
matter that the start of the sheriff is a brother of the
ward an investigation which would
heard that the sheriff is a brother of the
wards an investigation which was
ward an investigation which was
wards an investigation of
the wards an investigation dits, then has Texas. Yet a few days are constantly defied by those who ago a mob in Waco, a city of 38,000 claim to be the defenders of justice. When any group undertakes to administer justice unlawfully, it soon atrocious crime. The usual excuse that the lawless element of that group gets into control, and we that group gets into control, and we have a reign of anarchy. This is the present situation in regard to lynch.

WOULD BRING NEGRO'S

IN SOUTH CAROLINA OUTRAGE

Make Recommendations to Legislature to Improve Conditions.

The lynching of Anthony Crawford, a substantial and law-abiding negro farmer fenders know that such acts will not be of Abbeville, S. C., by a mob on October 21, was a peculiarly revolting example of crime of this character. The facts were: Crawford, owner of a farm of 427 acres of good cotton land, and the head of a family of seventeen, drove to Abbeville to sell a load of cottonseed. He had an argument with the dealer over the price. but no blows were struck. Crawford was seized by a policeman, Later, when he was released on bail, a crowd of idle persons attacked him. He struck down the leader with a hammer, and was then overpowered and nearly killed. Crawford was then thrown into jail, and a few

hours later a mob entered, took th wounded man, mutilated him, and then hanged and shot him. Warnings were then sent to the family to leave the county by November 18.

State officials, officers of the law of the county and town, and the business men of Abbeville are united in denouncing the lynching, and in demanding that the offenders be brought to justice. Gov. Richard I. Manning writes to the Evening Post:

"I realize the gravity of this offence, and am determined to do everything in my power to bring the offenders to justice. I have called on the Sheriff of Abbeville County to take the necessary steps to prevent any unlawful action with regard to the expulsion of the family of Crawford.

"I am giving serious consideration to his matter, with a view of making recommendations to the Legislature, so as to be able to deal with such conditions when they arise."

Immediately after the lynching, Gov Manning, in an interview, said:

"I was out of the State when the Abbeville lynching occurred. As soon as I learned of it I called Solicitor R. A. Cooper and Sheriff R. M. Burts, of Abbeville, to the office and called on Coroner MICHES TO JISTICE Comply with the law and furnish me with a copy of the testimony taken at the coroner's inquest. I found that the coro-MARTINE ACT ONCE ner held an inquest, but took no testi-

"Solicitor Cooper and Sheriff Burts n's statements, every syllable of ich is false, unmanly and gratuitous Writes that He Realizes the Gravity to secure the names of all parties connected with this affair, those who took of the Offence Committed by the part in the whipping, in the taking of Mob at Abbeville, and Will Do the negro from the jail, in the lynching and all those who were at the meeting Everything in His Power to Find reported to have been held on the foland Punish the Offenders — Will lowing Monday. I have requested Solicitor Cooper and Sheriff Burts to make the a complete investigation of the whole matter and get the names of all parties concerned and to swear out warrants and arrest them.

"I intend to do everything in my power to uphold the law and let the oftolerated, and that those guilty of violating the law must suffer for it. I have requested Solicitor Cooper as the State's representative and Sheriff Burts as the highest peace officer in the county, to leave no stone unturned in order to vindicate the law, and all the powers of the Governor's office are at their disposal in bringing the guilty ones to justice."

At a mass meeting of citizens held in Abbeville on the afternoon of November 6, with virtually every business man of Abbeville present, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

e, the citizens of the city of Abbee in mass meeting assembled, do herey express, in unqualified terms, our disoval of the recent violent acts of rtali persons committed in our comimity and the spirit of lawlessness that as rife in the county resulting in consinued acts of lawbreaking. In order to event further acts of lawlessness it is aved that the Sheriff of Abbeville Reger von wiffender Bolfsmenge por County, the Mayor of Abbeville, the police force, and every officer of the county and city be urged to use every effort enforce the law and to protect the citizens of the town and county regardess of condition or color.

"Resolved further, That we do hereby siedge ourselves as individuals to give to the officers of the law our physical suport in maintaining the law.

"Resolved further, That if it be neceseary to carry out this determination the aid of the State and Federal Government be called in order that every citizen may enjoy his rights under the Constitution.

"Resolved further, That a committee with Capt. J. L. Perrin as chairman be appointed for the purpose of ascertaining what can be done towards the organvation of a local military company for the protection of the citizens of this county and for maintaining order in our midst and that this committee be empowered to act in the premises.

of the town of Abbeville be assured of Lift verschaffte fich inbeffen heute Morgen gestion that State courts are less rethe protection of the men of this meeting die Menge Zutrift zu bem Gefängnis und as long as he obeys the laws of the State wenige Minuten barauf baumelte Mc= and pursues only his own legitimate bus- Corfle bereits bor bem Rothause.

"Resolved further, That a meeting of he law-abiding citizens of Abbeville ounty be called to meet in the courtouse on next Monday at noon, to perect an organization for enforcing law and order in this county and that every comnunity in the county be represented at that meeting, and that steps be taken to show to the people of the State and United States that the men of Abbeville

Now York Bladle Collub Now York A beaublat: FEB 25 1916

Amerifanische Greneltat

bem Rathaufe von Cartersville gelnncht

Carter Bille, Ga., 25. Februar. Der Reger Jeffe DeCortle murbe beute früh bon etwa hunbert Mannern und jungen Burfden aus bem biefigen Befängnis geholt, bor ber City Sall an States Grand July at well may be, a einem Baume aufgefnüpft und bon buns valuable contribution. This most serious berten bon Rugeln burchfiebt. Der Reger form of lawlessness, he sald, would war unter ber Beichulbigung berhaftet never be seen if it were known that morben, mabrend ber Racht in bas Baus every participant in a lynching would bon A. T. Beath eingebrochen ju fein und suffer for his crime, even to the extent bie Frau heath, beren Gatte abwesenb of paying a \$50 fine. And the Judge war, attadiert zu haben.

In bem Rampfe mit bem Gomargen cof bie Frau ihren Angreifer ins Danbgelent, wurde aber bon bem Burichen iberwältigt und gefchanbet. 2118 man McCorfle fand, blutete feine Bunbe noch und bet Revolver, welchen er ber Frau abgenommen, befand fich noch in feinem | court. Besit. Trot bes Rachegeschreies bet In the course of warmly approving Menge wurde ber Neger ins Gefängnis comment on these remarks. The Au-"Resolved further, That every citizen gebracht und scharf bewacht. Durch eine gusta Chronicle makes the further sug-

PIONEER PRESS

St. Paul, Minn.

DISCUSSES LYNCHING: G. C. S. Says Missionaries Are Overlooking Fertile Field in South.

United States that the men of Abbeville
County will defend the law and protect
the citizens of the Commonwealth in the
enjoyment of all rights guaranteed by the
law.

"Resolved further, That a copy of the
resolutions be sent by the secretary of
this meeting to the Governor of the State
and that copies be given the press."

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People undertook
an investigation of the Abbeville lynching. The investigation was conducted by
Roy Nash, acting secretary of the Association.

Fertile Field in South.

To the Editor of the Ploneer Press:

I notice all is quiet in Paducah, Ky,
after the successful lynching of two
blacks by some of her beat citizens. It
must be a great honor indeed to that
state to sumber among its citizens crimmals who are able to lynch and burn
without any fear of law. I do not know
if these men were guilty or not, nor de
any of the fine members of that dirty
bloody, howling mob. But if they were
the law covers early came near listing
and slaughtering many negroes every year.
Barbarity keeps negroes in their place.
To give them a trial in the courts would
mean allowing them to come in contact
with Southern gentlemen and ladies, at
these aristocrats would no doubt have to
come to court to appear against them
At one time there were those who protested these crimes, but not so now. It
is a custom of Southern hospitality and
must be looked at in that light, even by
Northerners. I often wonder if Paul
should go South today to preach Jesus
Christ and His crucifixion, how far he
would go. He certainly would be lynched
if he undertook to tell those heathens any
revoig they could commit. When missionaries take collections for the heather To the Editor of the Pioneer Pi

TIMES

New York City

APR 1 1 1916 TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

To the widespread

A Georgian and evidently sincers effort now making in on Courts the South to put an in Georgia. end to lynching in that part of the country, Judge EMORY Speek, in a recent charge to a United States Grand Jury at Atlanta, made

Prisoners from the United States Court are never lynched, or at least I have never heard of one being lynched, and it is because United States Judges have unlimited power to fine or imprison for contempt, without having to wait on juries. I would fill the Atlanta penitentiary with members of a mob who lynched a prisoner from this

spected and feared than the Federal courts, not only because the Judges in the former are more dependent on juries for the maintenance of their dignity, but also because they are elected instead of appointed, and therefore are more dependent on and influenced by popular sentiment in their communities more phable.

EVENING MAIL

New York City

ons any To the Editor of The Evening Mail;

touched a sensitive spot in this gen- to the sunny south again. G. C. S. Heman, for he takes great pleasure in referring needlessly to the South and Southerners. I wish I could shake Gallon, O. hands with the writer who "Regrets New York's Geography" and who signed himself "An American," for he lvew York Cit apparently voices my own sentiments as regards the efficacy of lynch law. May I ask Mr. R. Savine if he ever new of a case where permission was either asked or given to carry out lynch law? As he and others well know, just punishment for any horrible crime is meted out in the South immediately, and the results are usually lasting. I also challenge Mr. R. Savine to give simply one name of "American-born gentleman making his living from politics and vice" and how many "American-born, and how many "American-born, thoroughly respectable pillars of the church and society, some having Southern blood in their veins, who de-

> in the shape of rents from disorderly houses" can he name? JNO. RUDOLPH WILSON. New Haven, Conn., Aug. 24.

LEADER

Cleveland, Ohio 3 1916

SOUTH AND THE NEGRO

To the Editor of The Leader.

Walter Jackson in today's Leader asks how long we are to permit negro lynching in the south? Having lived in the south a number of years I think I can answer the gentleman's inquiry. Negro lynchings will continue in the south just as long as they do in the north, which is the same thing as saying that they will continue as long as human and districts. The result of this differtime. No doubt Mr. Jackson will reence. The Chronicle says, is that the member the affair at Lima, O., just Judge makes it, either by his personality, recently, and some years ago at his strength of character, or his popularity with the people." But if he have that such outrages have occurred in too much personality and strength of other cities in Ohio and probably character to suit his constituents, they in every other state in the United defeat him when he stands for re-elec-States. If Ohio had as many negroes as tion, and give his place to somebody Georgia has there can be no doubt that the number of lynchings would nore phable.

This "sad state of affairs," The be much greater than they are 1906-1915 and the Commission empha-This "sad state of affairs." The be much greater than the commission empha-Chronicle asserts, exists in Georgia, and The trouble is race friction. There sizes the need of altogether stamping Judges are appointed, with long tenure instance in this country was with the citizens." and adequate compensation, will "a Indians. The gravest trouble at the State Judgeship really be worth while present time is not with the people to somebody besides a third-rate law of the south, but with the west. Ask yer," or the administration of law in any Californian if he loves the Japs.

It is unfair to the south to say that southerners have been more unjust to the negro than other people have been under the same conditions. I would call the gentleman's attention to one other pertinent fact. The negroes of the south are free to come north. If, as he supposes, they are so unjustly treated in the south, why don't they come north? Sir-Referring to the letter in The The answer is, that negroes who Mail of August 23, 1916, entitled "Too come north are not well pleased with

Many to Lynch" and signed R. Sa-fine way they are treated up h vine, it is evident that I must have and as a general rule they go back Yours truly, W. W. PHILLIP

SURVEY

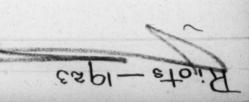
FOR THE ELIMINATION OF MOB LAW

IN AN open letter to Southern college men issued at the beginning of the present year, the University Commission on the Southern Race Question urged them to unite their efforts with those of the "press, the pulpit, the bar, the officers of the law, and all other rive profits from Botwin and his like agencies laboring for the elimination of the monster evil of mob violence." In a second letter recently issued attention is directed to the educational aspects of the question.

"The inadequate provision for the education of the Negro is more than an injustice to him," the letter runs, "it is an injury to the white man. The South cannot realize its destiny if one-third of its population is undeveloped and inefficient. For our common welfare we must strive to cure disease wherever we find it, strengthen whatever is weak, and develop all that is undeveloped. The initial steps for increasing the efficiency and usefulness of the Negro race must necessarily be taken in the school room. . . Our appeal is for the larger share for the Negro, on the ground of the common welfare and common justice. He is the weakest link in our civilization and our welfare is indissolubly bound up with his."

The average annual number of lynchings has been reduced from 171 for the decade 1886-1895 to 70 for the decade

will continue to do so as long as the is not one single instanted out "so virulent a social disease." This judiciary remains elective, and it makes races the first and be effected only "by the prolonged the statement, somewhat startling in its mately equal numbers that racecan be effected only "by the prolonged the statement, somewhat startling in its matery by the prolonged implications, that not till the State trouble has not developed. The first and vigorous effort of sane and patriotic



nchinos-1916.

DOST THEY OC. Thus far the only effort toward putting a stop to the frequent lynchings that are a disgrace to the South has een made by the Republican convention of the state of Georgia,

Into the platform which the conention adopted was written a plank manding the enactment of a law which would obligate the state to pay the sum of \$10,000 to the family of any person lynched, and making ineligible to re-election the sheriff of any opinions on lynchings: Judge George

That would be an indirect means of stop lynchings is to stop the crimes remedying the evil, but the application that provoke lynchings." The Augusta Chronicle, "The best remedy is the inculcation of a moral sentiment that sible. Prosecution of lynchers on the lynching is plain, flat, unadulterated numbers and will have, in that dreadsibility. There is in their numbers always a conspiracy of silence or menlacity which would make ineffective Sheriff who shows real grit and coureven a determined effort of authorities to bring th lawless ones to justice, it such an effort should be made.

In the conditions which have long quotes Judge Lambdin's opinion. It been in evidence, there is manifestly hits the nail on the head.—Springno other way to attack the evil than field. Mass. Republican. through menace to the pockets of the taxpayers and the desire of sheriffs to be re-elected. So the Republican convention recommends and demands that that way be taken.

Presumably the effort will be fruitess, but the Republicans of Georgia are on record as resenting the continu. ance of the lawlessness that has disgraced the South, and Georgia in par-

WILMINGTON, N. C.

AYS STATE JUDGES MUCH TO BLAME FOR LYNCHINGS.

Points Out That There is No Record of Lynching Federal Prisoners.

Augusta, Ga., April 6.-Judge Emory Speer, in charge of the Federal grand lury at the opening of the regular term of court here today, made an appeal for national preparedness and denounced lynchings. He laid much of the blame for lynchings upon state judges and pointed out that there is no record of lynchings of prisoners of Federal courts. He declared that if the lynchers only knew to a certainty peer, in charge of the Federal grand

that they would suffer even a fine of \$50 apiece there would be no lynch-

Judge Speer, who is presiding judge of the Federal district court of the southern district of Georgia, declared on in the course of his charge that if a prisoner under his jurisdiction were put to death or otherwise deprived of his rights without due process of law he would "fill the Atlanta Federal penhe would "fill the Acianta stop such il- ite North Carolina's first lynching in

Star St. Louis, Mo-

MAR 7 9 1916 How to Stop Lynchings.

Here are three eminent Georgia county in which a lynching may occur. Hillyer of Atlanta, "The best way to ful day, to be answered for as such."
Judge W. W. Lambdin of the Federal Court of the Southern district, "One age will forever put an end to lyncho bring th lawless ones to justice, it ings in his county, and a few hangings of lynchers would stop this crime in our State." It should be In the conditions which have long added that the Chronicle approvingly unites Indee Lembelli's conditions.

A public meeting is to be held on Tues day evening, Aug I, at the Bethel church in the interest of the suppression of lynching in this country. Miss Elizabeth Freeman of New York is to be the principle. pal speaker

The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Providence Branch of the N. A. C. P., for the purpose of extending the movement to raise funds to carry on the work. Donations amounting to \$2000 have been pledged by Boston men providing the association raises \$8000 by the first of the month.



more than a year has resulted in the prompt arrest of thirty alleged participants, in the removal of the sheriff and in the scathing denunciation of the lyaching by the governor of the state, North Caroline is making progress, CHRISTIAN SC. MONITOR

Boston, Mass.

ADR 1 0 1916 BOSTON PASTORS CRITICIZE ACT OF HAVERHILL MOB

Pulpit Speakers Hold Incident a Serious Violation of Right of Free Speech

Criticism of the mob that prevented Thomas E. Leyden of Somerville, Mass., from delivering a lecture in Haverhill a week ago was voiced by numerous pastors in Greater Boston pulpits Sunday, all holding that the incident was a serious violation of the right of free speech, one of the foundation stones of democracy in the United States of America. The subject also was taken up at the Sunday Commons meeting in Huntington Chambers, Boston, by Dr. Charles Fleischer, leader of the Commons, who spoke on "Free Speech; It's Use and Abuse."

"The Haverhill mob has precipitated the discussion of an issue which timid tolerance, so-called, and insincere politeness. would gladly have avoided," declared Dr. Fleischer.

"I refer not to the mutual bigotries of Roman Catholics and Protestants, but to the vastly more important problem of free speech. Religions and nations come and go, but the human race continues. And the free expression of the human spirit means more to the race than the survival or domination of religions, or the continuance of nations.

"Sooner or later, we shall have to face the issue of free speech, and to come to an understanding regarding the value of its use and the danger of its

abuse. By 'speech,' in this sense, I mean not mere talking with the tongue, but every kind of human expression, every means of giving voice to the human spirit. Specifically, I refer to platform, pulpit, press, politics and the various arts.

"All mankind, but especially a democratic civilization, is concerned for the conservation and for the deliverance fostering of freedom of expression. Indeed, a progressive democracy and a growing human race are impossible without this freedom. When William Lloyd Garrison asserted that he would not retreat and that he would be heard, there was more at stake than the unchaining of the Negro. He proclaime the right of the individual to differ free the mass and to challenge existing conditions with forthright speech.

"The fact that we have learned not to hate one another because of difference of belief is beautiful. But mere superficial tolerance is ugly, if it means indifference to unfolding truth. So, too, it is well for the social strata to live harmoniously, but social corruption is sure if, for fear of class antagonism, we lose our concern for social justice.

"While freedom of speech may be abused, there is much greater menace in its attempted suppression than its possible exuberance. Faith in truth would make us fearless. The dread of disturbing existing conditions makes us timid. Organized religion, especially when dogmatically orthodox; intrenched plutocracy, particularly when soulless; obsessive patriotism, especially when hatefully nationalistic; and an irresponsible press, especially when mercenary and servile these are the reliable foes of free speech and the (perhaps) unconscious enemies of a growing democratic society."

The Rev. Austen K. de Blois of the First Baptist church spoke of the issue as follows in his sermon Sunday morn-

"The Jesuits and the Roman Catholic church should not fear the light." He added that he had no doubt that many broad-minded priests would join in the condemnation of the mob spirit which evidenced itself in Haverhill last Monday night.

"We cannot forget that the state has been disgraced by the action of this mob," said Mr. De Blois. "A peaceful citizen applies for a license to speak, This was granted, but his life was threatened while he was talking. The Roman Catholics, as a whole, are a sincere people but their system belongs to the past."

At the Roslindale Unitarian church the Rev. Charles W. Casson, the minister,

based upon fear and ignorance. Frequid intolerable. peech and free thought must go to "Let me further say that the 86,000, rether, and so long as the church rejects 000 non-Roman Catholics in this great he latter the former will be unattained land of ours will be looking toward It is the cardinal principle of the Roman Haverhill, inwardly demanding that Catholic church to keep its adherents in a time be meted out to those who have ignorance, and so in that condition of struck this dastardly blow at the laws unreasoning fear wherein they remain which govern free people." servile petitioners for paradise on the church's terms."

"The present campaign of the Roman, SS: Catholic church against socialism is the firect outcome of the fear that socialism will inspire the workers with faith in themselves, and the vision of a paradise this side of the grave, and hence would repudiate their ecclesiastical exploiters.

"Whatever Leyden might have said in Haverhill he could not have told more falsehoods concerning the Roman Catholis church than the latter, through its agents, Mrs. Avery and David Goldstein, have told concerning socialism.

"Yet it may be noted that there have ever been any riots of opposition. Falsegood always destroys itself. Do the Roman Catholics of Haverhill fear that Leyden would speak the truth?"

Dr. Cortland Myers at Tremont Temple last night said:

"Some of the greatest foundation stones upon which this nation rests are the freedom of the press and of speech. There is a far deeper meaning in the Haverhill trouble than most people suppose. When you close a man's mouth on this American continent you shove the nation back into barbarism.

"No man has ever been given the right to injure his fellow-men by his tongue, but if he is telling the truth he should be heard. No mob will close this mouth of mine. I demand free speech for my people in America as well."

"I hope Leyden will be called back to Haverhill and given a chance to speak, even if it is necessary to have the the Brotherhood and I'll go myself a a bodyguard," said Dr. Myers.

At the Advent Christian church, Roxbury, last night, the Rev. C. O. Farnam said: "The recent riot in Haverhill has stirred this section of the country as it has not been stirred for many rears. It is a disgrace to our civiliation that a lawless mob should gather to prevent a law-abiding citizen from aking to an audience on any subject gitating the minds of people along regious, civic and patriotic lines. But now much greater the disgrace when an ttempt to terrorize a whole city, detroy public and private property, asault ministers of the gospel on the treets and endanger the lives of many

"Such a thing as this, in a country

"The situation at Haverhill is inevit izens by the law, which also guarantee bly the sequence of religious system them protection, is simply outrageous

CALL

New York City

NOV 2 6 1916

VIGOROUS AGAINST CRIMINALS.

The Association for Advancing the Knife and Kick Him. Condition of Colored People reports While he was down, they knifed him the lynchers of Abbeyville, S. C.

stigma which attached to it during the back to the jall at 4 o'clock that aftera ministration of his predecessor, the noon, took their keys and guns away is reported on its way to Lima. The

whole militia protect him, and if that as I learned of it I called Solicitor R. A. Negroes Ordered to Leave.

Can't do we'll organize a regiment from Cooper and Sheriff R. M. Burts, of Abtaken at the coroner's inquest. I found 15. took no testimony.

Gathers All Names.

to make a complete investigation of the whole matter and get the names of all parties concerned, and to swear out warrants and arrest them.

"I intend to do everything in my power to uphold the law and let the

be tolerated, and that those guilty o violating the law must suffer for it. have requested Solicitor Cooper, as the State's representative, and Sheriff. Burts, as the highest peace officer in the county, to leave no stone unturned in order to vindicate the law, and all the powers of the Governor's office are at their disposal in bringing the guilty ones to justice."

Details of Lynching.

The lynching referred to occurred October 21 in one of South Carolina's most beautiful and progressive cities Amthony Crawford, the victim, was a Negro 51 years old, worth over \$20,000. He got into a row with a white storekeeper, named Barksdale, over the price of cottonseed. It is reported that Barksdale called him a liar and the Negro cursed him roundly in return, whereupon a clerk ran out to give Crawford a beating with an axe handle. He was saved from this by a policeman, who arrested Crawford and Mob Overpowers Sheriff's Force took him to the Municipal building. When they let him out on bail a crowd pursued him again, intent on punishing the Negro for daring to curse a white man.

"The day a white man hits me is the day I die," Anthony Crawford once GOVERNOR MANNING OF said to a friend. When he saw the HELD ON CHARGE OF crowd coming after him he went down SOUTH CAROLINA TAKES in the boiler room of the gin, picked up a four-pound hammer, and waited. STEPS The first man who came at him, Mc-Kinney Canh, received a blow on the some one hurled a stone which knocked out Crawford before he reached any one else.

that a movement is on foot to punish in the back and kicked him until they

county, to comply with the law and and daughters of Crawford, and their and revolvers still surround the mob furnish me with a copy of the testimony families, to abandon their \$20,000 hometo prevent the escape of the negro, if and get out of the State by Novemberhe is still held there. taken at the coroner's inquest. I found 15. After the meeting this mob pro- at 8:30 o'clock the mob overpower-that the coroner held an inquest, but ceeded to elose up an the Negro snops. At 8:30 o'clock the mob overpowerin Abbeyville.

The Columbia State, in a powerful ard entered the jail. The sheriff's editorial, pointed out that, in view of wife opened all cells, but they failed "Solicitor Cooper and Sheriff Burts the exodus of Negro labor from the came to my office, and I requested them South to Northern industrial fields, and to secure the names of all parties conthe approach of the boll weevil, South when Sheriff Ely returned to Lims nected with this affair, those who took part in the whipping, in the taking of colored men, instead of serving notice demanded the negro. Ely refused and the Negro from the fall in the lynch. the Negro from the jail, in the lynch- in them that, no matter how industri-the mob broke into the sheriff's home. ing, and all those who were at the jus or successful they might be, their Ely escaped through the rear door. meeting reported to have been held on ase was absolutely hopeless. It so Mrs. Ely escaped through the following Monday. I have request-onvinced the business men of Abbeyed Solicitor Cooper and Sheriff Burts lile that they had lynched their own till followed. ocketbooks, that on November 6 an-ill, followed.

Enter Jail, But Criminal Is Gone.

head which fractured his skull, but Reported Police Officials Haveberry Lake, McLean count, in which Disappeared and Taken Man

With Them.

thought they had finished him, when people have surrounded the Lima jailwarrant for the arrest of Deputy Governor Richard I. Manning, of unconscious Crawford on condition that South Carolina, as a result of the re- he would not take his prisoner out of negro, held for assault on Mrs. John rest, a warrant having already been cent lynching of Anthony Crawford, at town until they knew whether Cann Barber, a white woman. An armed ssued for him. Abbeyville, has taken a vigorous stand to clear the name of his State of the thought, but nevertheless a mob went borhood of the Barber country home a iministration of his predecessor, the moon, took their keys and guns away notorious. Cole Blease, Governor Man- from the Sheriff and jailer, dragged sheriff is reported unable to control crawford through the streets of the he mob. Sheriff Ely has disappeared 27 ning, in a statement given out to the Negro quarter with a rope around his and is reported to have taken the press on the day before election, said: neck, hung his mutilated body to a pine tree at the entrance to the fair prisoner to the new Lima state hospital for the criminal insane, said to dred rounds of ammunition at it.

Crawford through the streets of the mod. Shering his disappeared and is reported to have taken the prisoner to the new Lima state hospital for the criminal insane, said to dred rounds of ammunition at it. n the world. An armed mob in 50 beyville, to the office and called on Coroner F. W. R. Nance, of Abbeyville Courthouse, at which it was decided to order the sixteen sons a crowd armed with shotguns, rifles county, to comply with the law and and daughters of Crowdows.

ed the police and the sheriff's deputy

ther meeting was held in the court-ouse, at which resolutions condemn-house to search the tower, where, 20 g recent acts and promising protec-on for Negroes was passed.

Part of the mob went to the court-house to search the tower, where, 20 years ago, a mob found a negro hid-den and lynched him

The shariff later was found hidin in the Elk's Home. He was taken t the principal street corner by 1,00 men, a rope was placed around hi neck and the mob threatened to han him unless he told the mob the where abouts of the negro.

With his clothes torn off and blood

streaming from a dozen cuts, Sheriff Ely yielded to the mob and left town. presumably to take the men to the hiding place of the negro. The mob left town in more than 100 automobiles. Ely was placed in the leading automobile. He suffered several broken ribs while resisting the mob.

Firemen Called Out.

Police Chief McKinney and a number of policemen were badly beaten. The fire department was called out but arrived too lat to save Ely from the mob's fury. With chemical tanks open, throwing liquid into the crowd. the fire engines charged down the street at 20 miles an hour, just in time to see a motor truck with Ely aboard disappear northward.

HOLD BROTHERS IN M'LEAN SHOOTING CASE

ASSAULT ON WOMAN Minot, N. D., Aug. 30,-Richard Kemple of Sawyer, under arrest for participation in a big fight at Strawone man was shot, went to Washburn from this city, unaccompanied, to provide bonds for his appearance at the next term of court.

Frank Kemple, a brother, going to Lima, O., Aug. 30.-A mob of 3,000 Washburn yesterday to swear out a

> Brookly - Titizen February 1916

Georgia is again roubled over its dis-graceful lynching roord. More laws will be passed and a deal of oratory will be wasted, and something may perhaps be accomplished.

Yet the conditions could be remedied very simply if a way could be found to put sheriffs and judiors under heavy bond for the safety of their prisones. The idea is not new. Very likely some constitutional technicality might nullify such

a statute. But, if the law would stand, the State of Georgia would not dare pass it. For with all respect for the redoubtable cour age of Georgia jailors, such a law would put an official backbone in some of those who have hitherto been without one.

And that kind of backbone is no particular down there.

erg. Bathamton Pres popular down t

TRIBUNE Oakland, Cal.

JUL 1 1 1916

KID GLOVES TO A LYNCHING.

We are indebted to the Atlanta Constitution r information as to the manner in which eorgia proposes to tackle the lynching evil. The legislature is going to caution the county Texas, for that matter. heriffs to be more careful in permitting mobs EVENING GLOBE seize prisoners in their custody for the hilarous pastime of stringing accused and suspected rsons to a tree or burning them at a stake.

"If the legislature enacts into law the measur introduced by Representative Henry J. Fullbright of Burke, which seeks to minimize, and ossibly eliminate altogether, the crime of ynching, it will have advanced this State a long way in the triumph of law and order," says the constitution.

We quote this paragraph to show the characeristic vigor with which newspapers and public nen of the Southern States approach the subject of lynching. Certainly they should be commended for introducing in the legislature a bill that "seeks" to "minimize" lynching. We must confess our surprise, however, that they venture to connect it in a phrase with the word "crime."

The Fullbright bill imposes the heaviest sort of penalty upon a sheriff if he should turn a prisoner over to meb vengeance. He will automatically forfeit his office. And it is further gravely provided that if a sheriff permits a prisoner to be removed into another county and the sheriff of the county to which the prisoner has been removed, knowingly fails to object to a and further to impress the great principle that the There may be some truth in the contention the lynching bee, both the sheriffs shall be subject to removal from office by the governor.

Seemingly suspecting that popular opposition will be manifested against the enactment of the leading newspaper of the state, instead of condon-clably successful must take into consideration al such an unreasonably severe law, it is unctious-ing the outrage, vigorously condemned it. It said that the major factors in the problem. ly explained that, reduced to the last analysis, in view of the exodus of Negroes to northern industrial the measure "simply requires that the sheriff to keep her colored men instead of serving notice that in the mob which a few months ago lynched Lo shall perform his duty according to law. It makes this demand and no more." And then a successful. ourful apology for the dear sheriff: "Certainly here is no reason why a Georgia sheriff can obect to the stipulation that he shall perform the and county must be protected 'regardless of condition ties and agitators were connected with the matter duty which the laws of the State demand of or color," and that if necessary "the aid of the state and contempt for the orderly processes of law has And that the sheriff may not feel that the and federal governments be called in order that every

domain of his official prerogatives is to be in-citizen may enjoy his rights under the constitution." vaded, he is reminded that if a lynching occurs This is said to be the first public declaration in South in any county of the State, the governor is sim- Carolina since so-called carpetbag days ever made by a ply empowered and directed to require the sher-tecting Negroes in their constitutional rights and of iff to show cause why he should not be removed, calling in the federal power if necessary.

iable for prosecution as an accessory to murder Manning, who has declared that he will do all in his if he gives a prisoner in his charge over to a power to punish the guilty and to prevent the expulsion mob. Oh no! Not in Georgia. Nor in Waco of the Crawford family. Nothing has actually been done

New York City

LIGHT IN DARKNESS.

On Oct. 21, in Abbeville, S. C., Anthony Crawford, a highly esteemed Negro, whose thrift and industry had accumulated property worth more than \$20,000, quar- people themselves; that it cannot be introduced from relled with a white storekeeper. During the row a clerk with an axe handle ran out to attack Crawford. but was prevented by a policeman, who arrested not the bludgeon carrier, but Crawford. He was taken to jail, proving the relations of the two races. But the afterbut released on bail.

Crawford on his way home was chased and took at last a change is coming. refuge in a bofler room, and picked up a four-pound deemed finished. Then the sheriff strolled in. Finding

and the arrested the unconscious Crawford, not assailants, solemnly promising not to take him out of town until the fate of the white man hit was known.

The white man wasn't hurt as much as supposed, Nevertheless a mob went to the jail in the afternoon, received the keys from the obliging sheriff, dragged Crawford through the strets with a rope around his Date neck, hung his mutilated body to a pine tree, and poured a couple of hundred shots into it.

openly held in the Abbeville courthouse at which it New Orleans. It was argued by several speakers was decided to order the sons and daughters of Craw- that lynching is a hyproduct of illiteracy and that a ford and their families to abandon their homes and to campaign of education would help toward eradic get out of the state by Nov. 15. To fill in the time tion of this evil. Negro must not develop the illusion that he has any illiteracy is responsible for the prevalence of lynes rights the white is bound to respect, the mob closed up ing in the southern states. But illiteracy is not the all the Negro shops and smashed things generally.

Then a strange thing happened. The Columbia State, educational campaign against lynching to be appre fields and "is hall weevil South Carolina's or blem was north or south. There were clever, educated m they were not wanted no matter how industrious of Frank in Georgia, it is admitted. And clever, edu

meeting in the courthouse, unanimously passing resolu-chargeable to illiteracy. Race prejudice, anti-Semit tions to the effect that law-abiding citizens of the town ism, bore a share of the blame. Political animosi

representative gathering of white men in favor of pre-

The all-powerful sheriff is not to be made. Equally encouraging is the attitude of Governor (an inquest was held, but the coroner took no testimony), but nevertheless it would appear as if a light were shining. South Carolina may not be open to claims of abstract right and justice, but her business men do not wish to lynch their pocketbooks.

It is generally recognized that if the oppression of the Negroes is to stop in the south the change must come from within; must be the work of the southern without. Comment from the outside is only practically helpful in so far as it may tend to persuade the southern people themselves to undertake the great work of immath of the Abbeville lynching furnishes evidence that

Anthony Crawford is reported to have once said to ammer. Crawford hit one of his assailants before he a friend, "The day a white man hits me is the day I knowled down and then knifed and kicked until die." The instinct of his manhood led him to resist wrong even though he well knew the consequences to him personally. He died, but his death gives promise of not having been in vain.

FRESS PRESS

Detroit, Mich. Address:

Lynching was among the subjects considered at On the following Monday a public meeting was the recent Southern Sociological congress held in

only factor in the growth of the mob spirit. Any

Mobs are not always raised or led by illiterati cated men apologized for that mob and excused its The business men of Abbeville then held another action. Clearly, the Frank lynching was not wholly been generated in the minds of the lynchers.

In spother lynching affair of recent date prejudice

ite labor were noticeable liftuences. rness remaining from the Civil war period remin to be dealt with in some districts. In others onomic conditions must be considered.

Lax enforcement of law, inadequate punishment of rime, inefficient police control and other items intinately related to these must also be considered. Vhen mobism is checked it will be by the removal not of one but of all its root causes.

MORNING TELEGRAPH

New York City

ne Giving Them

European war, the coming national conventions, tapping ynching sentiment in anybody's mind. The reof citizens at this moment. Recently The Morning Tele-the one it was supposed to avenge. graph paused in its course to briefly consider an article in the Herald in which an appeal was made for "protec- moved about by means of automobiles. Now authird of them were committed in the

tion of negroes." The Morning Telegraph asked who under the sun was hazing megroes, and asserted that no one was ill treating them. The Crisis, a monthly ities to arrest every one of the culprits or at least nagazine published in the interests of colored folk, becomes excited over The the principal culprits in such cases; yet to date, Morning Telegraph's statement. We have no desire to get into an argument or in the face of a number of these lynchings, there have any slight bickering with our contemporary, but one or two declarations made is not a record of a single arrest nor for that matby it require attention. Quoting from The Morning Telegraph, the Crisis says: ter of the slightest attempt to punish any of the "Who has hazed the negro?" Who has lynched 3,000 of them in the last genera- offenders. Only the other day a crowd at Lima, tion," We stop right there to consider the question. Who has lynched 3,000 Olio, attempted a lynching, and in its indignation by lynching eight more negroes in negroes? There is only one reply: White men-white men driven to frenzy and at being foiled by the concealment of the prisontury. Inquiry will show that more than 60 per cent. of the negroes slain by mobs Ohio, is not very far south. Nor is it comforting perticipates in these orgies. They in America were guilty of the "usual crime." The assertion of the Crisis that for Northerners to note how easily the lynch fevnegroes of America are "insulted from their getting up to their lying down" is er can spread. of worth talking about. No one insults negroes at all, and the black folk do not think they are being insulted. The decent negroes go their way in peace, follow peculiarly atricious lynching. The victim, a colings, and progressive and enlightenheir avocations, and have the esteem of the white men and women.

MORNING TELEGRAPH

New York City

Attract Very ittle Attention.

we have some curiosity to know just what attitude was to take place on the day in question that ex-may be remedied. The respectable lynched in the lower part of Manhattan. A careful study parts of the county. of our local press seems to indicate that the application of lynch law in other States reacts upon it. There is no

more excitement in New York over the event than there is in Atlanta, Georgia, likely the resemble the resembl although the newspapers here give the story a fair amount of space. Paula the scene and there are in existence a number of the country of a national disgrace. Boleta, the victim of a mob's fury at the corner of Hudson and Perry streets, did shocking photographs showing every detail of not attack a woman, he was not charged with a nameless offense against the the lynching in progress and the laughing, jeering moral and the statutory provisions under which we live, and yet the people of his immediate neighborhood were so incensed that they refused to wait for orderly

Maybe the fact that he was a poor Italian immigrant had something or all so do with the indifference of the local press and public to his fate; but it mus

se borne in mind that the persons who declaim loudest against lynch law in other ommunities than their own lay stress on the very circumstance that the victim is usually an ignorant and friendless negro, whose ethical perspective is blurred.

As a matter of truth, is it not plain that we are inclined to be pharisaical and to discover the beam in our brother's eye while all unconscious of the mote in our own?

LYNCHINGS AND PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

HENEVER a brutal lynching is reported, most northerners wonder why public sentiment in the community where the crime oc-Bridgeport, Carocurred was not strong enough to prevent it, nor a law enforcement sufficiently active to make an attempt to punish the offenders.

of telephone wres, the combat between the Mayor and suit is, that one murder is often followed by are a church—all these matters are occupying the attention second one more brutal and bloodthirsty than

In several recent lynching cases, the mobilities united states last year, and one-

ored boy of 19, was dragged by chains attache of newspapers such as the Augusta to an automobile through the principal streets of Chronicle have labored unceasingly the town and then tied to the stake in the public eliminate lawlessness and restore square and burned alive in the presence of the good name of the state. But crowd of about 10,000 people. He had previously somehow public sentiment has not been taken from the court room without a wordmade itself effective in state adminof protest from the judge, the sheriff or the police istration. in fact it was so openly known that his lynching There is now hope that this defect

Lynch Law in the Georgia press will take now that a man has been cursion trains had been run to Waco from othermajority is aroused against lynch-

. There was nothing secret or sudden about this on for the nomination of a governor of lynch law in our very midst doesn't seem to react lynching; it was accomplished in broad daylight and other state officials, and lawupon the local mind in the same way that the application with the greatest publicity. There were women enforcement is the leading issue. and children in the mob which watched the writh Every other state joins in the hope faces of the crowd that watched it.

> It is evident from this that talk of appealing to the "better sense" of communities where such lynchings are frequent, is more or less idle chatter. There is no such "better sense." Public

sentiment is all for the lynching, and there would be nothing but surprise and scorn for anyone who protested against it. The problem must be approached in some other manner-probably through the-avenue of better education; for and illiteracy are inseparable twins lynchin

rewspape dutting Bureau in the work FREEPORT, ILLS

TO STOP LYNCHING.

There were about 75 lynchings in state of Georgia. The full measure of Georgia's disgrace is revealed in the statement that her mob-killings equalled those of any other sixteen states in the Union combined. And

dozen counties. Georgia sentiment Not long ago at Waco, Texas, there was a in general has condemned the lynch-

ing as never before. A campaign is

Buttle Creek Mich

THE RULE OF THE MOB.

the death sentence on the man, at the close of a legal trial. The sheriff was about to take him to jail to await the fulfilment of the sen- HOPES TO RAISE FUND tence. Then it was that the mob appeared. And taking the negro to the public square the summary justice of the mob was meted out to the terrified black.

The fellow was convicted of the murder of a 56-year-old woman. The crime was a brutal one, and revolting. It merited the sentence that had been passed on by the court, but not that of the mob. For mob law has no part in modern civilization. And every man who takes part, in the execution of such justice becomes a murderer in every sense.

As black as was the crime of the negro, blacker still is the crime of the mob that lynched him. Dark as was the stain which he placed on the history of that community, it is completely hidden now by that blot which the mob placed on the city. The place where that unfortunate black was murdered is looked on with a sort of curiosity now. In the years to come it will be looked on with a sort of a horror, and the time will come when Waco will wish to forget the event, and will have no desire to point out the spot where agent of the National Association for it occrured.

place in modern days. It is simply speak in Cincinnati next Saturday the overturning of all the laws, and evening at the Park Street M. E. the substitution of rules that are in- Church, at Park street and Carlisle human and brutal. The mob that avenue. Miss Freeman went to Waco, takes a man from jail and hangs burning of a negro by a mob, and has him, or that takes a man from the since been speaking in order to raise

much to be despised as those mobs of the bloody days of the French revolution, which combined to form New York City the blackest stains on French his-

The men who burned the negro to the Editor of The Nation: mob of 15,000 persons looked on sense of the word; and the time will I was born and raised in the South, and for

Cincinnati, O.

JUI 221916

TO SUPPRESS LYNCHING

MISS ELIZABETH FREEMAN.



Miss Elizaboth Freeman, the special the Advancement of Colored People, The law of the mob can have no who was sent to investigate the lynching of a negro at Waco, Tex., will Tex., shortly after the killing and and hurne him, is a fund to supsums lynching.

A negro was burned in the public will come when they will realize that they are murderers in every sense of the word; and the time will come when they will realize that they are murderers in every sense of the word; and the time will come when they will realize that they are murderers in every sense of the word; and the time will come when they will realize that they are murderers in every sense of the word; and the time will

the lynch law. Not a hand was with a shudder, and the full realization of negroes on a farm where there was no est was entered against the prolaced on the good name of the city.

COMMERCIAL TRIBUNE

of negroes on a farm where the control of negroes on a farm where the control of the stain that they have other white man for a mile or more. And so the city is the control of the city.

COMMERCIAL TRIBUNE of such matters.

In most Southern communities where & majority of the population is colored, the negro who commits an offence against another negro, no matter whether it is chickenstealing or murder, seldom receives justice From the time an offence is committed until the negro is either acquitted or pardoned from the penitentiary, he has white friends who are willing to excuse his offence on the ground that he is a negro, and nothing is expected of a negro. And, therefore, in most Southern that they love so well do we hear. As docommunities there is a class of disreputable, jail-bird negroes who have committed practically every crime against their own race, and who are hated and feared by peaceable prey upon, and among whom they are known as bad negroes.

It is this class of bad negroes and bad ble. It is but a step from being a bad negro to being a rape fiend. So I think that if the negro who commits a crime against his own story writers, but are daily performed by a race were to receive stern and severe punish- kind-hearted, hospitable people, in whom ment, the same as if the offence were against race. Criminal white men make criminal ne-

Morrilton, Ark., June 25.

THE VIEW OF A NEGRO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." To our friends who have done this for us, children would be no more than obediwe grateful, but simple, negroes of this ence to the divine law that the sins of Southland must ask that you not feel us as the fathers shall be visited upon their a mass a "troublesome and insolent" people, children even unto the third and fourth even where in majority, lest you feel your generations unspeakable gifts to us of freedom and opportunity given in vain.

As a people, we implore the Almighty to wipe from among us all manner of evil-doers.

Our beloved neighbors will attest that the negro is the last one in general to harbor a desire to defend from just punishment any sort of criminal. To the little black babes on the knee hums the negro mother one of the many old plantation melodies, the sentiin Waco, Texas, may appear satisfied Sir: The recent editorial in the Nation mats of which are ingrained in this people—

or took a part in the execution of come when Waco will look on them the past eight years have worked with a crew is like a w. man. His conception of that race as a whole is above reproach. He waits not to outnumber his benefactors to kindle the quenched fires of savagery, nor are we as a people, in these beloved Southlands, hoodlums, but by nature a humble people:

From where I write, the negro is in a majority: in many sections of the city the negro is in vast majority, but not through fear does he not molest the many solitary white men going their various ways among him, but welcomes them. Overlook our parks and squares, negro nurses are everywhere, even guiding the very plastic period of life of even the cream of an aristocratic stock, yet never a provoked whimper from one of these mestics, our employers have but to testify to our ever-ready earnestness to be polite.

Then, kind friends, your many and great sacrifices for us simple, grateful black folks and law-abiding colored citizens, whom they have not been made in vain. We are not remorseful towards your kinsmen of the South, for they, too, are our kind benefactors. They have given to us bread in need and whites who cause practically all racial trouaway have never dreamed. These kind acts are not brought before the world by shortkindness is genuine. And as the negro mama white man, there would be less probability mie says, "They'll understand it better bye'n of his gracing the rope or stake for some crime bye" and allow us more straw to make the against the white race. The negro is no bricks for this grand structure, dedicated to, higher or lower than he is made by the white freedom, our glorious American common-ROBERT F. GIBSON.

Savannah, Ga., June 23.

Being awearied of lynching only colored men suspected of murder, Georgia has now begun to lynch the aged mothers of the suspects also. Next, no

doubt, she will lynch grandmothers. and then the children and grandchildren, and the Hon. Tom Watson will tell us, too, that lynching the grand

PRESS

Advocate

New York City

Lynched After Being Lawfully Convicted

With 15,000 persons as witnesses, Jesse Washington, a Negro boy, eighteen years old, was taken from the Fifth District courtroom at Waco, Tex., on May 15, and burned to death on the public square. Washington had confessed to attacking and murdering the wife of a farmer. The burning came immediately after the Negro's trial had ended. The jury had returned a verdict of guilty, giving him the death penalty.

TRAVELER & EVE. HERALD

Boston, Mass.

Winder JUL B 1916 THE WACO HORROR

The gurrent issue of The Crisis contains an eight-page supplement dealing with the burning of an eighteen-year-old boy by an American mob. A brief outline of the facts was published in the press throughout the country at the time of the outrage, May 15. The detailed and unbiased account reveals a crime of measure pending in the Georgia legislature which unprecedented loathsomeness and brutality. Its victim, a men-county in which a lynching occurs. It is protally defective Negro boy, had been found guilty of murder and posed not only that this official shall be rementenced to immediate hanging. But this did not satisfy the law ing that he has falled to prevent a lynching in and justice-loving inhabitants of the city of Waco, Tex., seat of a his county, but that he shall be disqualified for the rest of his life from holding office. It is aduniversity, six colleges, numerous academies, and no less than mitted by the proponents that this is drastic, but sixty-three churches, in a population of only 26,000. Hardly that is regarded as a point in its favor. Objections had the verdict been pronounced than the mob, as usual com-who had done his best to protect the life of a posed of the city's "best citizens," pounced upon its victim, by a provision of the proposed law that he shall dragged him through the streets, mutilating him on the way, and have an opportunity to satisfy the governor that for the edification of its citizens roasted him to death in the design only after the most strenuous efforts on city's public square. Not a hand was raised to prevent the trag-bility in the larger sense is shifted to the chief edy. The mayor, calmly surveying the scene from the City executive of the state. Portland Oregonian. Hall window, was concerned only with the injury to the tree be- WORLD neath which the auto-da-fe took place. Other details of what took place are too nauseating for reproduction.

Adequate comment is impossible. How long will a nation tha United States Judge Speer of Georgie, in his tolerates such outrages continue to hold itself as a champion charge to a Federal Grand Jury at Augusta, fixed humanity, the defender of the weak and oppressed, the upholdethe true responsibility for lynchings when he laid of equal rights, liberty and the pursuit of happiness?

EVENING GLOBE

New York City

DEC 29 1916 A RIGHTLY DESERVED HONOR.

Sheriff Eley of Lima, Ohio, last August at the risk of his life prevented the lynching of a Negro prisoner in his custody. Although a rope was placed around his neck, and he was kicked and beaten into unconsclousness by an infuriated mob of his fellow citizens, he refused to the last to turn over his charge to the blood-hungry men.

Night before last Governor Frank B. Willis presented to Sheriff Eley, on behalf of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a silver loving cup inscribed "For devotion to duty in defending

a colored prisoner from lynching, enduring torture an insult that the majesty of the law might be upheld at Lima, August 30, 1916." The world loves and appre clates a man, as Governor Willis said, who stands squarely with a heart unafraid and his face to the front at times of stress.

Sheriff Eley didn't think what he had done called his duty. Quite true, but how many men would have many Eleys wearing sheriff's badges, but this country's rifice rather than be false to his oath of office.

There appears to be strong sentiment behind a noved from office by the governor upon a showthe lynchers succeeded in accomplishing their

New York City

the blame upon the State courts: "If lynchers knew to a certainty that they would suffer even a fine of \$50, there would be no lynchings."

Most of the victims of mob law are in the custody of local courts having full power to act in support of their own dignity. When they refuse to proceed, and await the travesty of inquiries by Prosecutors and Grand Jurors already forsworn, they do as much as the mobs themselves to bring the law into contempt. That courts are not helpless in such matters was shown some time ago when certain self-appointed executioners of a Federal prisoner in Tennessee quickly found themselves at the bar of the United States Supreme

Judge Speer's habit of plain speech has not endeared him to his neighbors. Probably he will be assailed anew for this utterance, but he can ja auch auf anderen Gebieten beobachtet hat,

AMERICA

New York City

The Texas Lynching

for any such action. He had done nothing more than THE recent lynching in Texas is a particularly outrageous instance of the altogether reprehensible asdone it under similar circumstances? There may be sumption of authority on the part of a mob. A prisoner had been tried and convicted of a detestable crime, that We can, therefore, well afford signally to honor any was calculated to awake the righteous wrath of any man. official who shows himself willing to make any sac- He was found guilty and condemned to death. Justice, however, was not allowed to take its course. A group of irresponsible and unauthorized citizens forcibly seized the negro, bound him to a tree, piled fagots about him, and burned him to death. A crowd looked on and applauded.

No one indeed but a sentimentalist of the advanced type would deprecate the exaction of the full penalty for the dastardly deeds that ended in the murder of an innocent woman. The black man richly deserved death. Nor would any normal person object if this retribution had been meted out without delay. That too would be perfectly legitimate. But the manner of the execution is another story. In the first place the men who took the negro's life had no authority to do so. They were private individuals and, as such, had no more right to put the prisoner to death than the criminal had to slay his victim. No doubt they would wax wroth over the insinuation that they are murderers. But what are they? Without authority to do so, they took a man's life. That is murder and the man who does it is a murderer.

This latest Texas lynching is particularly indefensible. The State was willing to punish the criminal as he deserved; the death sentence had been passed; there was absolutely no fear that it would not be carried out, and yet the mob defied law, order and decency and gave the world an example of brutality more worthy of savages than of civilized people. Surely Texas is not honored in these men, but then they constitute but a small fraction of the inhabitants of a great State notable for sturdy Americanism.

rew Yorker Herold Morganilate Richter Innch und Ordhibition

John Seymour Wood, ein "Nordlicher", wie er sich nennt, klagt in ber "New York Times" barüber, baß in Sumter County in Alabama ein 16jähriger Negerjunge wegen Diebstahls gelinncht worben fei. - herr Boob fchreibt bann wortlich: Biele Rorblichen, wie auch ich, hatten erwartet, bag mit ber Ginführung ber Probibition bie Lynchereien aufhören murben, aber bas ift gang und gar nicht ber Fall. Es zeigt fich jest, daß Lynchmorbe nicht in wilber Buth bon Betruntenen berübt werden." Gewiß nicht, bie herren Onncher find ftets nüchtern, es find bie fogenannten "beften Burger", bie gele= Court, where they received summary punishment, gentlich auch in Automobilen zu ben Lynch-Gefellichaften fahren.

Rach ber Ginführung ber Prohibition find fogar bie Lynchereien häufiger geworben. Es icheint bemnach, bag auch in biefem Falle bie Unterbrudung bes Getränkehandels teinen besonderen Fortschritt gebrackschat, wie man ba

OIVILIZED.

Waco yesterday won a niche in the all of fame by burning a negro at the take for rape and murder.

Texas, by that test represents a low tage of civilization.

It is not the punishment which the victim suffers that is important, but not right": ect; burning a human being airve could not reach.

blood lust, excuses and grounds and rook at the Frank lynching. reasoning for which are considered afterwards.

Southern mob champions frequently are heard to exculpate themselves by reminding Northern critics that three centuries ago New England people "burned witches at Salem". It is a ceble excuse, even if based on fact, which of course it is not, witches never having been burned in New England.

The fact is that the South at present s below the highest standards of civilization in civil zed lands. It is one of the few spots left on the earth By Associated Press.

EVENING POST

New York City

ng it go at that. Civilizations are venomous hate." Mob law, he tells the ed among other things by the misguided editor of the Telegraph, from ments they mete out, and Waco, time immemorial "has been the people's weapon to right wrongs that con-stituted authority would not or could WICHITA, KANSAS

he conduct of the community. Its We never tire of eulogizing the mobs act in this case was fully as brutal as of the great Western country, known as that of the black murderer. In its in- "Vigilance Committees," for putting One of the worst evils in America down crime that constituted authority today is the lynch spirit. It is every-

higher stage of civilized life than French history as patriots of the first or out only as public sentiment con-Birmingham Age-Herald we find the Lima was of another mold. He held be was clearly der because they initiated the movement demns its every manifestation.

that they deter weak-minded criminals men responsible for the operation of the from similar crimes. If the criminals machinery of the law, and who are derewere strong-minded there might be something to the reasoning, but bloody lict in the performance of their duatrocities do not deter the weak ties." Why they should be especially minded from crime but impel them to derelict when a negro is involved does crime. But the fact is that reasoning not appear; but if it be objected that the has nothing to do with such acts. They explanation is to be found in the color are a simple indulgence in savage line, a triumphant answer is ready;

MEPUBLICAR INDLAY, D

FC 7 1016 ONE PLEADS GUILTY IN LIMA LYNCHING CASE; ANOTHER IS CONVICTED

where human beings are burned alive. LIMA, O., Dec. 6.-A surprise was In 10 years, it it stands still, it will sprung in the courts here early this the only not on the ontire lane morning when Frank James, 30, state hospital guard appeared before Conhospital guard appeared before Conmon Pleas Judge William Klinger and pleaded guilty to an indictment charging "assaulting an officer with intent to lynch a prisoner."

He was given a suspended indeterminate sentence in the Ohio penitentiary. James was one of the rioterrested for attacking Sherif

Sherman Eley, Aug. 30. He had been that Americans would do well to pon-released on bond. Other indicted der the record of 4000 lynchings in the men, led on by the plea of James, are United States before repeating the out-expected to follow his action.

Pittsburg, nurse, Miss Cavell, was shot by the

A vigorous defence of lynching is By Associated Press.

Made by a reader of the Macon Tele
OTTAWA, O., Dec. 6.—George Sax-the white and colored American must by was found guilty by a jury tonight cease," warned Dr. Krauskopf. "Lynch of being implicated in the riot atlaw must be rooted out. To the dis
Northern newspapers, but is provoked to utterance by the spectacle of a South.

A vigorous defence of lynching is By Associated Press.

OTTAWA, O., Dec. 6.—George Sax-the white and colored American must be found in the riot atlaw must be rooted out. To the dis
Northern newspapers, but is provoked to utterance by the spectacle of a South.

A present a special colored American must be found in which an attack was made franchisement of the negro-citizen an on Sheriff Eley in an attempt to lyncheffective stop must be put. Having drag-Most persons will agree that no punshment was too severe for the negro to utterance by the spectacle of a Southern journal joining in the "scramble to
four hours. At a previous trial in set him free after two and a half
centuries of slavery, he is entitled to
his full freedom and to all the educational and economic advantages that may make his freedom a blessing to the white man as well as himself."

Washington Post

CITES LYNCHINGS AS PERIL

is head, and said: "Oh, no! Too much langer of lynching."

B. M. MILLER.

14 9 9 1916 AN EXPLANATION NEEDED

where prevalent. It can be stamped

of such a surrender to passion. The that reclaimed a people from Bourbon and the tyrannies.

The tyrannies of which the crime of the was elected to defend his best to Glowing on lynchings:

"Last year's record showed that Georgia led. There were eighteen ynchings in that State, as compared to nine in Alabama and nine in Missappi, and not only did Georgia's succeeded is occasion for congratulation.

Southern mob apologists now and the war of the Revolution possible that they deter weak-minded criminals men responsible for the operation of the who have been wronged should take the law into their own hands. Though the law into their own hands. Though the law into their own hands. Though the law, and who are deregoned the control of the county's peace officer, beating and kicking him and subjecting him to all the compating to the county of the law, and who are deregoned to the operation.

The defend we find the was elected to defend his best to Glowing on lynchings:

"Last year's record showed that Georgia led. There were eighteen ynchings in that State, as compared to nine in Alabama and nine in Missappi, and not only did Georgia's succeeded is occasion for congratuation.

The spectral of the was elected to defend his best to the law led. The operation of the was elected to defend his best to congrate the properties of the mode of the was elected to defend his best to congrate the properties of the mode of the mode of the mode o

disgraceful lynching

RECORD

Philadelphia, Pa.

KAPS TREATMENT OF NEGRO Dr. Krauskopf Says White Men Are

to Blame. In his fifth discourse of the series on "Americanism Waning," Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf took up the defense of the American negro, yesterday, at the Temple Keneseth Israel, Broad street above Columbia avenue, and rebuked the white race in this country for criticising European war atrocities while condoning the wrongs inflicted upon the colored people. He referred to Georgia as "that lynch-mad State" and declared

Pittsburg, Pa.

SEP 1 The Mob Spirit Demonstrated

With Coatesville in mind, Pennsylvania will be chary of pointing the finger of scorn at Ohio for the violence of the mot at Lima. These exceptional outbreaks of savagery in isolated communities in the North are not due, as are all the lynching in the South, to a habit of mind, but rather to an emotional aberration. Ohio has had other outrages in recent years but this at Lima differed from these and indeed, from anything the Southern mobile have done, in resorting to the torture of an officer of the law who was trying to do his duty. In the South, of course, there has been no occasion to torture a Sheriff to reveal the victim's whereabouts TO PROSPERITY OF GEORGIA There he has usually yielded promptly the demands of the "best citizens" lawless array. Sheriff Sherman Eley

the law into their own hands. Though the law into the the captain commends the negro girl iny enlightened community."

"But," continues the thoroughly due processes of law. Thoughtless perwho the other night shot down from roused editor, "Georgia's lynching sons who may be disposed at times to behind the man she claims wronged record of 1915, as bad as it was, will gloss over a mob taking the law in its pe far worse this year, unless the law-own hands because of the provocative na-abiding people of that State rise up in ture of a crime should pause to reflect The captain should be asked to extheir might and demand that the law that a mob is just as likely to turn and plain. If he said what he is quoted officers of the State make reasonable efforts to have all lynchers brought to spirit, once evoked, is not easily supars as saying he manifestly does not be justice." as saying he manifestly does not be justice."

The above statement in a paper pressed. The only assurance of protection of life and property under the law has wronged, she had a remedy in the his own State is very timely, and shows is for all good citizens to stand back of law. To encourage defiance of the hot only the horror and injustice of law is to build up in Wichita should be under foot in one case without a reaction. The Lima mob set out after a suspected vantages over any other section of criminal, it ended with a reaction. our country, as capital is slow to in-the Sheriff's neck. The communities vest under such conditions. Some time which permit such outbreaks sow seed ago a man who wished to buy a farm of anarchy more dangerous than a hun-asked me where I would advise him to dred criminals such as the mob alleged its I knew more about them. He mook intended victim to be.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mob Law in the North.

Another northern city has joined the ranks of But, however strong the sentiment Ohio, is a reminder that there is no head in the lion's mouth. He does the those that can no longer point the finger of scorn at which condones the offense of the North and no South, no East and no feat safely sometimes, but most of those sections of the South where there are outbreaks Waco lynchers, American justice is hu-West, in the matter of lynching. It such trainers are maimed or killed of lynch law, and Lima to regain its self-respect will miliated before the world and Ameri-serves also as a timely warning of the eventually, and they are never cerhave to bring to justice every leader of the mob which can judgment of the civilization of all excesses natural to the mob spirit once tain of the hour when the jaws will a reign of terror in her streets the other night other nations of the world can com-it is aroused in any community. and which was indirectly responsible for the death of mand little respect until the last record The crime which aroused that spirit exists in the mob as surely as in the the sheriff's little daughter. The fact that the mob of such outlawry has been written. did not lynch the accused man was due to the foresight of Sheriff Eley, who spirited the prisoner away to an- There is a growing appreciation of whom the mob wreaked its violence in command. Foresight is less costly other town, anticipating an assault upon the jail. The the fact that a war with Mexico would was a white man, the Sheriff of the than hindsight. sheriff is paying the price of his faithfulness through vastly simplify the business of pre-county, and his offense was protecting the loss of his little daughter, the probable death of paring the nation's offensive and dehis wife's sister from shock, and with the suffering of fensive forces for any emergency. It his own bruised body and fractured bones.

No doubt the law-abiding element of the city is there will be great expense attached deeply chagrined over the affair and will see, first, even to a war with Mexico and interthat there is no repetition and, secondly, that the vio-national complications with powers lation of law, order and decency is suitably punished. over the seas may perelop to make

There was law and punishment for the prisoner, if matters more interesting, all of which he was guilty, which it is safe to assume would have seems to be upder consideration at been meted out through prompt trial and quick sen- Washington. tence. The point is that there is no crime so heinous that it is rendered less so by committing another. In this case, as is its invariable custom, mob law has brought disgrace and condemnation upon a community Kansas City. Mo. which ill deserves such a fate.

er Cutting Bureau in the Wes Waterbury, Conn

Texas Shamed

Since the lynching of Leo Frank there has been no more brutal crime committed in this country than the burning in the public square of a Texas town of a negro lad who, a few minutes before, had been found guilty by a jury of attacking a white woman It has been reported all over the country that some 15,000 persons stood around and saw the negro who had been snatched from the courthouse bathed in oil and burned alive. No more disgusting incident has been recorded in the annals of the blackest and most barbarous sections of the war zone in the old world; no more humillating record could be written into the history of the proud state of Texas.

It is possible that there are American citizens in Texas who will excuse this crime against man and against his

civilization and against Christianity. EAGLE It is certain that thruout the south thousands will hold that the offense deserved the punishment dealt out, and that thruout the north thousands of women and some men who have lived

LYNCH LAW HAS DEFENDER.

Champion of Mobs Cites History to Prop His Argument.

From the New York Post.

A vigorous defense of lynching is made by a reader of the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, who can endure the "holier than thou' slush" in the columns of Northern newspapers, but is provoked to utterance by the spectacle of a Southorn journal joining in the "scramble to crucify your own state on a cross of venomous hate." Mob law, he tells the misguided editor of the Telegraph, from time immemorial "has been the people's weapon to right wrongs that constituted authority would not or could not right:"

the great Western country, known as "vigi-lance committees," for putting down crime that constituted authority could not reach.

The mobs of Paris occupy a place in French history as patriots of the first order because they initiated the movement that reclaimed a people from Bourbon tyrangles.

Our own "Boston Tea Party" occupies an

exalted place in history for having made the War of the Revolution possible.

In a word the trouble lies with "the men responsible for the operation of the machinery of the law, and who are derelict in the performance of their duties." Why they should be especially derelict when a negro is involved does not appear; but if it be objected that the explanation is to be found in the color line, a triumphant answer is ready: Look at the Frank lynching.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE MOB SPIRIT.

in the south will seek to excuse it. This shameful story from Lima, dence of the performer who puts his

in Lima was committed by a negroupon captive lion, and under strained cona white woman. But the man upon ditions it takes only a trifle to put it court of law. For that purpose the mob to Ottawa, where he had taken the negro for safe keeping. In the meantime somebody else had moved covery the Sheriff escaped.

Governor Willis has promised milino masks and could be identified by the were earning too much for Negroes.

Georgia then, by wature seems

The truth seems to be that the brute of them. . . . lies close beneath the surface of civ-Ilization everywhere. That fact has been shown on a vast scale in Europe and lynchings and attempted lynchings in all sections of this country reveal spirit. The eagerness shown by both [The Survey for May 6]. sides in the great railroad controversy to settle the matter by a 'test of

trength is threatening, in view of the long history of strikes in this country, and of t' violence which has sprung from the confidence of the unions that they can carry through an "orderly" strike is like the confisnap. The instinct of the wild beast

MR. WEATHERFORD OF LYNCHING TO THE EDITOR: What splenmust be borne in mind, however, that Sheriff had removed his prisoner. When did words from a white southerner [The the mob learned that, they pursued the Survey for May 20, page 196], how Sheriff, pounded, cut and kicked him, honest they must ring to the man who broke two of his ribs and finally ran believes in even-handed justice and is a noose over his head and made ready imbued with the milk of human kindto string him up to a lamppost. Under ness. The Negro who reads this must that terrorism the Sheriff guided the think, "a Daniel come to judgment." And the writer feels sure there are many Daniels, if they would only come to judgment. The writer speaking from the standpoint of a Caucasian (who has no the prisoner on to another refuge, and axe to grind), has had a little experience in the confusion caused by the dis- among the Negroes and knows that at best they are up against it.

Some time ago he interviewed some tla protection to Lima if needed, the yard brakemen and switchmen in Virmob has scattered and the recur- ginia. They were making good wages, rence of violence is not averaging \$120 a month, but the writer pected. There has even arisen talk was told by one of them that they were of prosecution for the mob leaders, being displaced by white men, not on acwhich ought to be easy as they wore count of inefficiency, but because they

sheriff and by the police. The latter engine-room of a large plant, where he The writer had occasion to go into the tried to secure assistance from the asked for the engineer, and was told crowd for the Sheriff's protection, only that he would be out of the city for sevto find that the onlookers sympathized eral days. Then he asked who was runwith the assailants. That last touch ning the engine while the engineer was makes a close parallel to the refusal away, and was informed that the Negro of the people in Georgia to make oiler was. He asked if they were not known the lynchers of Frank. The afraid to leave the engine in his hands? We never tire of eulogizing the mobs of rest of the country poured scorn on The answer was: "Oh, no, he's been here seventeen years, during which time we've had three engineers and he really to be cut from the same piece in Ohio. understands the engine better than any

B. M. MILLER.

Washington, D. C.

POST OFFICE DISCONTENT

To THE EDITOR: I read with no little the same savage spirit. The lesson is interest the recent article wherein you the need of guarding against those touched upon the discontent existing conflicts which tend to arouse the mob among employes of the postal service

41pt-noitesup

New York City

Georgia has only herself to blame if he rest of the country expresses doubts f the depth of her desire to put a stop lynching. Her Legislature has adourned without passing the bill authorzing the Governor to remove a Sheriff r failure to perform his duty. The Il was accepted as a weapon against ob law, and was the centre of animated iscussion. The Judiciary Committee of the House reported it favorably. Newsapers of the standing of the Atlanta Constitution declared:

The House owes the enactment of this leasure to Georgia. No member of it an oppose this legislation without quesning the bravery of Georgia Sheriffs nd their purpose to obey the law when hey go into office. No brave Sheriff etermined to carry out the law as he inds it can afford to offer opposition to it. The last sentence is printed in full- can be pleaded in the case of the afface type, as if referring to an impor- fair at Waco early in the week. tant obstacle in the way of the bill. But on the closing day of the session, the munity over the crime had passed. The House voted 113 to 29, to lay it on the accused had speedily been brought to Lima Is Vindicating. table. This was the more inexcusable, trial and had been convicted and sen- The city of Lima, in our neighboring state to pass it?

Haverhill, Mass.

Says Lynching Aids the Negro.

Lynching as an economic asset to the negroes of the south is the novel viewpoint advanced by the Columbia State, and the South Carolina paper supports its proposition with what appears to be sound

Only one-third of the land of South Carolina is under cultivation. The prevalence of lynching, and the immense mount of publicity southern lawlessness given, prevent the natural influx of white farmers to take up these uncultivated lands. Consequently, farms are theap, and an initial payment of \$200 or is sufficient for the purchase of a sere tract. Negroes who can get a few 209

It is altogether doubtful, however, whether the colored men appreciate this conomic advantage. They would probably be willing to let lynching die out, even though it advanced the price of land \$20 per acre.

When order finally is established in the South, and it will be some day, the negro will be the principal landowner and he will profit from the great increase in land values that will come with the abolition of the crimes of violence. In every country in the world the landowner is the aristocrat. It will be interesting with th universal condition in mind to follow course of avents in the south,

mana, Neb

LYNCHING AT WACO.

None of the excuses that have been commonly made to extenuate lynching

The first indignation of the com

morals, could not possibly be aggraplaza or public square of the city, and the lynchers. afterward the half charred body was dragged through the streets.

where g! diators fought to the death,

hundred dollars ahead find it easy to be-

ward of freedom.

Such an event as this at Waco undoes what the churches and the schools are many years in doing. Some times in cases of this kind one regrets done to society, and never more than baneful effect on the community.

to Atlanta which has become the cen- the beginning. Two convictions make a ter of an earnest movement to improve good start. the south in this important matter.

Fort Wayne, Mi

MOV 2 5 1918

as the bill had been amended to give an tenced to death. There could be no of Ohio, was sadly disgraced last August been reached At Paducah, Kenaccused Sheriff the right to carry his reasonable doubt that the sentence when a mob, frenzied and probably drunken, tucky, on Monday, another most case to the Legislature as a court of would be carried out. No fault could tried to murder the sheriff whose courage final appeal. If it be said that this be found with the course of justice. and wit had cheated the rioters of their amendment took the teeth out of the bill, Yet on return of the verdict, with prey as they fared forth to "lynch a nigger." why should the Legislature have feared the attending designation of death as But Lima is vindicating herself quite well. the penalty, and in the very presence Not many days following the shameful afof the court, the prisoner was seized fair the prosecuting attorney had a grand and dealt with in a way which, as a jury at work and scores of indictments were revelation of the spirit and motives returned against members of the mob for of the mob and as a detriment to public their cowardly and murderous attack on vated. The prisoner was burned in the Sherman Eley, the brave sheriff who foiled

The second of the rioters to be tried has fastened behind an automobile and just been found guilty in thirty-five minutes by a jury in Putnam county, to which the And 15,000 people, comprising men, case was taken on a change of venue for comen and children, were spectators, trial. The man convicted is a machinist, It is this holiday-making, as one who was shown by the evidence to have might almost call it, that is the most climbed a telegraph pole, made fastes rope discouraging circumstance connected and then, descending, had aided to place with the event, and it is this that re the noose about Sheriff Eley's neck, because minds us again of one of the most the official refused to tell the mob where difficult parts of the problem of abol he had secreted his prisoner. The first ishing mob law. It appears that conviction was of a business man-a grocery even yet, when there is a passable ex-merchant-whose participation in the outcuse for it, there are people who want rage was proved to the satisfaction of a ery corner of the nation. the savage entertainment that was fur-jury. There are still to be tried thirty-two nished in the old Roman colliseum persons against whom indictments were re-

Lims is doing very well in the vindication of her name. The mob's work placed # ATON. MASS a sorry stain on Lima's repute and her fame will not be made good until more of the guilty have been overtaken by retribution. It is something, however, to have convicted two for mob violence. It is a radical and wholesome departure from the rule. Few are the instances in which the perpetrators hanging bee in Florida six negroes individual or the commission of a horrible crime upon one person. In every Usually the peace officers and courts' officase one deplores the injustice that is clais stand in awe of the mob because politious relapses in the sunny state even ical and sometimes personal consequences now and then. in this case could one lament the are feared. There appears to have been no such cowardice in Lima. The authorities But perhaps we should leave it to lost no time getting on the trail of the leadher sister cities of the south to re ers and most diligent of the mob and they monstrate with Waco, and particularly have pressed the salutary business from

AUC 9 9 1016 1 Georgia is trying seriously to dis courage lynching, but at a week-en

HERALD DUBUQUE, IOWA

When a Georgia mob took Leo Frank from the state penitentiary, carried him across three counties and hanged him near the home of his alleged victim, it seemed the zenith of mob lust and official weakness had

ked its lawlessness more terribly Kentucky officialdom was more vile, more pussilanimous, more it possible for an American citizen

The Georgia mob worked at night first cutting telephone and telegraph wires, and carried out its wrecking of the Georgia prison without the knowledge of anyone save the few prison officials on guard. The Kentucky thugs worked in broad day light, surrounded by thousands of Pa ducah citizens. The sheriff and his deputies, for more than an hour be ore the fail was stormed, knew the mob's intentions; the Paducah police were fully warned and on the scene in full strength; telephone and telegraph wires were not touched and before the jail was entered the news of the mob's purpose had flashed to ev-

The mob, after it had broken into the jail, worked for five hours, with the assistance of a blacksmith, cut- bauched or so feebly represented. ting the steel bars of the cell that

confined the unfortunate negro they sought and then, while Kentucky officialdom supinely watched, they dragged him away. Nor was the sum-Q1910 mit of their beastiality reached even then. Another negro, whom rumor said had sympathized with his colored brother, was seized, carried along to the spot chosen for the lynching, and brutally hanged and for no other cause.

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Paducah is barely 200 miles from Frankfort, where the Kentucky governor sits in power. At Frankfort the Kentucky national guard is mobilized. supposedly ready for instant service. even than we would have believed In the hours that intervened between the time the mob first gathered and when it took its victim away, Kentucky, had its officials not been spineless jellyfish, could have dumped its. total strength of over 2,000 armed troops into Paqueah and have prevented the lynching.

Had the sheriff possessed the courage implied by his office he could have prevented the jail delivery with the warning he had. Had the Paducah police been worthy of being classed as men they could have

crushed the uprising before it reached its strength.

In the name of Heaven! what are our southern cities coming to and o what vile clay are our southern citizens made? Never, even during Ku Klux days was the law so brazenly defied as in Paducah on Monday Never was the law so utterly d The national guard of the natio

es been called to the Mexican border to suppress the lawlessness that had southern officials cannot better uphold the law than in Georgia or in Kentucky, if human life under protection of the law is to be no better safeguarded in the heart of the republic than it was in Paducah, then it will become more necessary to keep our national guard at home, ready, at arms, to defend the majesty of the law against, craven officials more thoughtful of re-election than of the numan lives in their care.

..., 1 nursday, August 31, 1916.

MEMORY OF FRANK'S LYNCHING IS FRESH IN NATIONAL CON-SCIENCE.

Hanging of Jew in Georgia Town, Instead of Being Forgotten, Becomes Most Vital of All Issues in State Election.

Alexander Brin in Boston (Mass.) Traveler.]

One year ago today an outrage was perpetrated by a band of men in leorgia. Leo M. Frank was torn from is prison cot while lying sick and elpless from a throat-wound inflicted by a convict, and his tortured body leposited near the grave of the girl f whose murder he was convicted.

What of Leo Frank's murderers? all justice-loving people? Will the ran of Georgia's shame remain?

o bring the perpetrators of the crime courts of the United States. justice the state and county offi-

hat it was possible for the state au- Frank by the perjury of a Negro. know the identity of the lynchers, or armed guards held back the fanatics to tell what they know.

ceding the final act, which could come by unprejudiced investigators. Had on them?

drawnout lynching of Frank. That began in April, 1913, when the Atlanta by the murder of Mary Phagan. The take nothing else. aurder of this little girl was the culmination of a long series of similar crimes for which not one of the perpetrators had been apprehended and brought to justice. The police had for some time been condemned by the itizens of Atlanta. Hot-headed Georia, blindly led by the panic-stricken olice, eager to save its own face, ixed on Frank as the victim. vas doomed from the time Mary Phaan's body was found, and for several easons. Some of them are:

He was a northern man, coming to a southern city where the bitterness against everything northern is deep.

He was an educated man. He was a moral man.

But the worst thing against him was that he was a Jew. He was the president of the local chapter of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith. He was also a member of the local board of managers of the Hebrew Orphans' Home of Atlanta.

The Frank case has been complicated by racial and religious prejudices, politics, personal ambitions, state pride, labor troubles, hatred of working people for employers, and heaven alone knows what else. Never the inquisition nor the bloody assizes were more devilish in their determination to do a man to death.

The murder of Mary Phagan and the eventualities that have occurred Can Georgia answer this question for in the years since the commission of the crime have furnished one of the most interesting legal battles that has By refusing to take action in order ever been seen in the history of the

Mary Phagan was found murdered cials have betrayed their trust and in the factory over which Frank was worked in collusion with the murder-superintendent. There was no direct evidence to connect him with the There cannot be a reasonable doubt crime. Suspicion was directed against.

thorities to apprehend the murderers Frank was marked by the mob for of Frank. There has been much boast-death before he was even brought to ing on the part of many individuals trial. He was tried in an atmosphere of Atlanta and Marietta that they that seethed with prejdice, while at least of their leaders. Persons at the threshold of the court. He was who do such boasting confess them-convicted before a line of testimony elves to be accessories after the fact was taken. Despite the other events and are therefore subject to arrest that have intervened during the past Deprived of their liberty and put un-12 months, the history of the trial is der oath, they could perhaps be made still familiar to every reader of the public press.

The newspapers of Georgia had In normal times no southern comlittle trouble in interviewing men who munity would put a dog to death on new all about the affair. They print-Jim Conley's evidence. The details of ed columns of description of the oc this muddled, contradictory and perurrence itself and of the details pre-jured testimony have been laid bare

from no one except eye witnesses and Frank been a native Georgian he participants. If reporters could find would never have been convicted. The safe? grown on both sides of the border the lynchers so easily why was it diffi- jury was intimidated by the mob that until almost anarchy reigned. If cult for the authorities to lay hands filled the court room, and their lives were threatened with death if they The murder of Leo M. Frank was dared to bring in a favorably verdict. dated Aug. 17, 1915. It was merely The judge himself, upon the bench, completed at that time. As revolting was also threatened, so that his life as was the actual hanging, it was the was in danger. The mob filled the least heinous phase of Georgia's long- court room at all times and manifested an utter disregard of justice. They wanted conviction, and they wanted police found themselves discredited to see Leo Frank hanged and would

was a moral degenerate. But the ac-as an anti-lynching fund and they cusation was not sustained in court. have sent out the following notice: His life had been put under a microscope, and every act scrutinized from president, formerly president of the his earliest childhood till the hour of American Bar association, and Mr. his arrest, but there was not a single Philip G. Peabody, another distinact but was above criticism. His home guished Boston lawyer, have each of-life, his college life, his social life, his cored to give \$1,000 toward an anti-

dence and under such circumstances August 1. that the whole United States was re- "The time has come, they believe, whole country. For the sake of law had been denied "due process;" that directors has discussed every detail he had been tried by a mob.

subsequent events have uchoust at ed with force that the minority of the Holmes and Justice Hughes, was correct in its appreciation of the situa-

The time is not far distant when the state of Georgia will observe the day of Frank's lynching as a day of mourning.

Today in Georgia the Frank case has become an "issue" in the contest for Governor and other offices. Hugh M. Dorsey, the young state's attorney who prosecuted Frank, is a candidate for Governor as a consequence of his popularity as Frank's prosecutor. Watson, the arch-agitator against Frank, the man who openly raised the paspions of the bloodthirsty element to take the supposed law into their own Fruds, is supporting the candidacy of Porsey! One of the members of the jury which convicted Frank is now running for prison commissioner against Judge T. E. Patterson, the only one of the commissioners who recommended the commutation of Frank's sentence. Sheriff Mangum. the old confederate soldier, who guarded Frank at the Fulton county OHIO HAS made a promising start in being lynched on several occasions at the trial, was defeated for his position. Sheriff Mangum was an out- jail and all but lynched the sheriff in an

question that rings in the ears of returned indictments against sixteen of Georgians wherever they go A fine the would-be lynchers, including "sev-

openings and all that; but what of it? What is it worth if human life is not



JUI 2 2 1916

An Anti-Lyndning Crusade. The national association for the advancement of colored people is now The charge was brought that Frank engaged in raising a fund to be known

"Moorfield Storey, our national business life, alike were examined, but fered to give \$1,000 toward an anti-nothing was found against him. Inching fund of \$10,000 on condition the death of a sick child of the sheriff Frank was convicted on such evi-that the other \$8,000 be raised by from shock at the mob's actions has

volted at the idea of putting him to to arganize such influential southern and order and common decency, the death. His cry for justice was heard opinion as is right on this question persons guilty of this crime should be from coast to coast. A minority of the and help them fight every lynching made to pay the extreme penalty. The United States supreme court, repre-that occurs by legal action by pub great state of Ohio owes it to itself to sented by Justice Holmes and Justice licity, and by political agitation, as we grase this blot on its name. Charles E. Hughes, held that Frank are fighting this one. Our board of We believe there is enough sentiment tion of Lima and Ohio, the attempt to with us in the south to justify such lynch the negro, Charles Daniels, court, in the persons of Justice an expenditure. Our plans are fully failed. To the sheriff of heroic mold, formulated. President Storey's action Sherman Eley, who submitted to fiendspeaks for his faith in their practical ish torture rather than play the craven

this association will launch the first the credit for this. As the situation nation-wide campaign against the ancient American institution of lynching stood in the early hours today, Goverthat ever gave promise of wiping the nor Willis had been asked to send

ing July to make the two \$1,000 haughter of the sheriff had died from pledges available. Is it worth any shock occasioned by the handling of sacrifice to you?

"J. E. Spingarn. POST

Chicago, Ill.

A Rope for Judge Lynch New York Evening Post

dealing with the outrage at Lin where, a week ago, a mob stormed the spoken believer in Frank's innocence, attempt to get its hands on a negro "How about Leo Frank?" is the prisoner. The Allen County grand jury Georgians wherever they go. A fine the would business men," and thirteen of the climate, people say; good soil, thriv-ing communities, excellent business praise is due to the authorities for their tispatch and to the member

handling of the disgraceful affair see so far, to be in marked contrast to th apathy and cowardice shown by st states as Georgia and Texas in dealir with these horrors. Meanwhile the pris oner awaits trial for murderous as Let swift justice be done to him and to the men who sought to wipe out one crime by another as foul!

COMMERCIAL

Buffalo, N. Y.

A BLOT ON OHIO.

If Lima, Ohio, wishes to remain blot on the face of the land it will do nothing to punish the mob leaders responsible for torturing the sheriff in wakened the hot indignation of the

Fortunately for the future reputato the demands of the blood-thirsty "Two dollars from each member of mob, must be given a great deal of blot once for all from our escutcheon state troops to Lima to quell threat-"But your aid must be received dur-ened race riots. Word that the little her father, while a sister-in-law was "Chairman of the Board of Directors, said to be in a serious condition from "Oswald Garrison Villard, Treasurer."injuries sustained when the would-be lynchers broke into the jail, had an effect in sobering the minds of these white men, so-called.

What right have we of the North to cast aspersions at Georgia, Waco, Texas, and other scenes of man's inhu nanity to man when such a horrible thing as this occurs far north of the mythical Hne?

COURTS ENCOURAGERS OF LYNCHINGS.

United States Judge Speer of Georgia, in his charge to a federal grand jury at Augusta, fixed the responsibility for lynchings when he laid the blame on the state courts: "If lynchers know to a certainty that they would suffer even a fine of \$50, there would be no lynchings."

Most of the victims of mob law are in the custody of local courts having full power to act in support of their own dignity. When they refuse to proceed, and await the travesty of inquiries by prosecutors and grand jurors already foresworn, as was the case in a recent "independent hanging" that added one more disgrace to the record of the state of Georgia, they do as much as the mobs themselves to bring the law into contempt.

Judge Speer's habit of plain speech has not endeared him to his neighbors. Probably he will be assailed anew for his utterance, but he can hardly be impeached for telling the truth.

St. Louis Republic

1AN 241916 THE OWER REMEDY

The lynching of five negroes at one time by party of men at Starkville, Ga., resulted, as usual a Coroner's verdict finding that the negroe ame to their death at the hands of unknown percons, and that, in all probability, will be the last hat anyone hears of this shocking affair.

It is of no avail for newspapers and public m in or out of Georgia to call upon the authorities for action or to invoke the power of public opinion in he neighborhood where the lynching took place. In such cases the overwhelming testimony of experience is that the officers of the law are indifferent to appeals in such cases, or, when they are not, that witnesses will not tell the truth and juries will not

Where government is as completely localized as t is in this country such evils will yield only to the slow process of agitation and education. The and of such affairs as that at Starkville will not e until public opinion has been made over and the men who now approve lynch law have been made to see that their own material and moral inerests and the name of their native State-it is he native who lynches demand that crime be purshed by due process of law.

WORGESTER. MA

"If lynchers knew to a certainty that they would suffer even a fine of \$50 Denunciation of the Latest Outthere would be no lynchings." These are the words which United States Judge Speer uttered to a Georgia To the Editor of The New York Times: grand jury. The words are practically an indictment of the courts. How much mirable and noteworthy for its fearwarranted the indictment is we find lessness on a recent lynching: testified to in every section of the country where Judge Lynch is active.

The victims of lynchers are in most cases in the custody of the courts and are taken from the courts and executed in defiance of the courts. In general, lynchings are supreme testimonials of contempt for the courts, So long as the courts remain passive to this particular form of lawlessness and so long as the police are lukewarm in the pursuit of this class of offenders, just so long will this class run amuck every time that a chance offers itself for mob violence.

There have been cases where a mob has been held up at the jail door by a single sheriff with a repeating riflo and a large stock of backbone. The would be lynchers knew the sheriff and knew some of them would get badly hurt if they persisted in their lawlessness. If the courts took occasion to mete severe punishment to lynchers barbarism under the guise of a crude and die out down bles. The sort of justice, would cease in large not the case at all. Lynching is not when apprehended these outbreaks of measure to disgrace American social life.

Judge Speer's declaration is not calculated to make him popular, for the as those are doing who are warring telling of an ugly truth is rarely ever

the community.

New York Times

February 1916 AN ALABAMA LYNCHING.

break of Mob Violence.

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 27, 1916.

I quote from an editorial in this morn Advertiser, which is most ad-

Who are we that we vilify Russia for its uelty? We have excoriated Georgia for depressing record in mob and personal ence. Lynching is a crime whether comlitted in Alabama or Georgia. Alabama s no reason to plume itself on its respect for law and order when we are only less splity in that we do not have as many ynchings as Georgia does.

The usual excuse for lynching was missing in the Sumter County affair. The negro had not committed "the usual crime." He had not even committed murder. The apologists for lynching, in this case, can not take refuge in the explanation of such a crime of violence by boasting that they were protecting the honor of their women The negro was a thief; he attacked a man who interfered while he was stealing. A double crime was committed, he had stolen and he had committed an assault to murder. But there are courts in Sumter County. Were the courts not competent to deal with two crimes which unfortunately are committed daily in Alahama? The lynching was not an execution of the law; it was the commission of a general and public crime, to avenge a private wrong, with which the courts would have dealt fairly and justly, wo small crimes were smothered in a greater crime, which will hurt the com munity to a greater degree, because the participants in it were numerous and are very probably sustained by an abnormal ocal sentiment.

A great many Northerners, like myself mmitted by drunken men in blin frenzy, but deliberately, out of a settles ellef that it is the only way to act for the best interests of the community.

The newspapers must teach the people that the courts that deal leniently, or deal not at all, with lynchers, will have to recognize if the bench is to re-

ive in idleness, (Howard of Georgia, I

Teach the people higher ideals, educate them, and slowly lynching bees and shootings will stop.

In the North homicides are frequent tain its own self-respect and that o too frequent. We have been denominated a "first-class homicidal nation, but, as a rule, it is not, (as in the South,) the farming class, but the riffraff of the cities, who do the shooting.

It is a great pleasure to visit a beauti ful city like Montgomery and see the fine houses, shops, churches, excellent golf clubs, well-dressed people, hand some women, multitudinous automobiles and to note the general air of prosperity prevalent. To the superficial traveler it seems that everything is highly civilized. Then comes along a lynching, as recently, of a negro lad of 18 for stealing, which is telegraphed all over the North, and which gives a bad, and (if I may say so) not a correct or just, impression the true South and its condition.

JOHN SEYMOUR WOOD. ropuper cutting Dureau in the World

Kansa (

SEER FUND TO END LANCHINGS. Negroes Here Are Making to Obtain \$100.

A final effort to obtain an anti-lynching fund is being made in Kansas City by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. A Boston capitalist offered \$10,000 to such a fund if the negroes of the country would give a like amount. His offer will expire September 15. The amount to be obtained in Kansas City is \$100, subscriptions to be sent to Mrs. Myrtle F. Cook, 2436 Montgall Avenue. The fund will be used to crystallize sentiment against lynchings, to obtain more direct legislation against that form of punishment and to make lynchers responsible for their acts

Kansas City, JOURY

SIDETRACK LYNCHING BILL

Georgia House Tables Measure Aimed at County Sheriffs.

ATLANTA, GA., Aug. 16.-A against illiteracy and trying to raise providing that the sheriff of any Georthe public ideals of public matters, or gia county in which a lynching occurs preventing "no account drunken dad-

EVENING POST

New York City

LYNGHING ISSUE IN POLITICS.

Brooklyn Eagle:

For the first time in a long series

of years the lynching issue is lugged nto politics by the action of the republican state convention in Georgia. A state provision of \$10,000 for the family of each victim of such mob kilings, and permanent ineligibility to hold office for the sheriff within whose jurisdiction the crime occurs are demanded as a remedy for condiions that are, indeed, revolting to aw-abiding Georgians, as they are to Americans outside the state.

Let it not be forgotten that the republican party of Georgia is a small and a diminishing quantity. It ran no candidate for governor in the elec-tions of 1912 and 1914. It totaled a trifle over 5,000 votes in the whole tate for Taft in 1912, though Roosevelt got almost 22,000, and Wilson 93,000. The views of the republican state convention are therefore not to be taken too seriously.

Nevertheless the plan suggested is a wise one to put an end to lynchings without exciting any personal rancor or any local resentment in those seclons of the state where such events have been most common. Realty owners would not wink at the evil if every ase meant \$10,000 additional to be aised by taxation, sheriffs would not play the coward if they were to be automatically barred from future officeholding because of cowardice.

The republican party will not carry eorgia on an anti-lynching platform. It has no hope of doing so. But if the emocrats were to accept that plank of the republican platform, they would in the warm gratitude of sane men

of all parts in other states. Just at the present time there is a pecial reason why the planters of deorgia should seek to treat fairly the egroes who furnish nearly all of the lynching victims, and who bitterly resent the toleration of such crime. Negro labor is needed on all planta-Inducements to go north will nultiply as the dearth of immigration creases the northern demand for unkilled labor. Law cannot prevent such exodus from Georgia. Force is ot likely to succeed. Justice, fairness, equal protection, are alway, worth while, always to be approved. At presnt they are the highest economic The negroes do not want to eave the state. They will not leave it. lespite all northern offers, if fair play

Boston, Man Herald

patch last week Georgia has made a ine beginning toward winning first niors for 1916 in its favorte sport.

MOVING AGAINST LYNCHING.

have written to Georgia reads:

For three years the State of Georgia Qf course, the Governor knows very has been torn with lawlessness. The lives well that the crime, or alleged crime, of Americans and also aliens have been has little to do with the lynching. Of sacrificed. Fifty-six persons have been what use is it to exhort the negro to ynched, property has been destroyed, and obedience to law when it is on record homes violated. Peaceful citizens have that his fellows have been lynched in been systematically driven from their a single year both for informing as to homes and occupations.

In his notice to Carranza the President a criminal; for giving evidence and for wrote:

unwilling or unable to give its protection violation of contract, for threatened poby preventing its territory from being the litical exposures, and in numerous casrendezvous and refuge of murderers and es for no crime at all? The sin of the plunderers, that does not relieve this Gov-ernment from its duty to take all the steps necessary to safeguard American into her and was then slowly burned citizens on American soil. The United alive by white gentlemen in Mississip-States Government cannot and will not Di was simply that the mob, having allow bands of lawless men to establish failed to capture her husband, was with impunity.

to "of Georgia" and "upon its borders' After the horror of the Frank lynchins to "within its borders," the cap fits the Governor of Georgia has no more Georgia precisely.

More than that, as in Mexico, the quoted. outrages in Georgia are continuous. Thirteen American citizens have been done to death in Georgia without legal procedure since the beginning of the year, and there is no evidence that these cruelties of the Middle Ages will soon the sing tide of public date for sinor has had me out against lynching, and the le/newspapers of the State are speaking out about it with courage and force. None the less, the bill to give the Governor the power to try and to remove any Sheriff for cause a cause being the

loss of a prisoner to a mob-was killed in committee; and the Governor, in his recent message to the Legislature, failed to rise to his opportunity. He palliates lynchings by explaining that a lynching is really a "genuine battle," and by bombastically saying that "human In the current Crisis Dr. W. E. E life, property rights, regard of self-Du Bois prints an extremely effectiv all of these are lost sight of in the parallel to Mr. Wilson's ultimatum to presence of the awful purpose which Carranza, applying the same languag burns and boils and roars in the caulin a letter to the Governor of Georg' dron of the soul of the conspirators." which "was not written to Georgia b, After this eloquent effort he meekly Woodrow Wilson." Whereas Mr. Wil suggests that the true remedy is the son wrote to Carranza that "for thre stamping out of the crimes that lead years the Mexican Republic has bee to friction between the races, the keeptorn with lawlessness; the lives of ing of liquor from both whites and American and other aliens have been placks, and a reform of the criminal sacrificed; vast properties . . . have procedure. Finally, he asks for "such been destroyed or rendered non-produc additional legislation as may be necestive," the letter that Mr. Wilson might sary to bring about a complete cessation of the lynching evil in our land."

a criminal and for not informing as to refusing to give evidence; for turning . . . If the Mexican Government is State's evidence, for jilting a girl, for themselves upon its borders with liberty bound to have its fun anyway. If Carto invade and plunder American territor; ranza's or Villa's men were to do such a thing to an American, it would be con-By simply changing the word Mexical sidered reason for wholesale revenge ringing words than those we have

> It is not sufficient, of course, merely to pass a law giving a Governor the eight to remove a Sheriu who is derelict. In Ohio, the statute has worked well; Waco, Texas, has added to the shame of its recent burning by refusing to act, although there is such a law in that State. The judge whose court was vioated, the court officers, the newspaper , practically everybody, know who Me ringleaders were. If there are those who do not, we can supply them with photographs of the torturers on application to this office. The faculty of Baylor University has said not a word; in the face of a horrible crime without the

lightest excuse, there is not manhood in Waco sufficient for any one to rise up in defence of the law. Plainly, so long as a community is thus terrorized by mob leaders and politicians as is this one, no statutes will be of any avail. Here there is nothing to be hoped for THE REMEDY FOR LYNCHING. save the slow processes of education and the gradual stiffening of the backbone of those who would protest but dare not. In every Southern community there are those who burn with indignation at ming an active campaign agains these stains upon the South's name. But the evil. It proposes to fight the South is slow to organize; reform-lynchings by moral suasion. ing organizations are almost unknown compared to the numbers of them that ed, since all real reform depende we have in the North. Yet there are on persuading people to be decen many encouraging signs, as we have re- for the sake of decency. But peatedly pointed out, and some men and suggestion made by Judge Speer many newspapers are beginning to speak of Georgia, in a charge to a fedout. There was, for instance, an extra- eral grand jury at Augusta, might ordinary letter in the Nation recently be more fruitful of immediate refrom L. P. Chamberlayne, a Southerner sults. He lays most of the blame born and bred, the son of a Confederate on the state courts, and says: soldier, who put an end to the argument "If lynchers knew to a certainof a Northerner in defence of lynching ty that they would suffer even a by saying that he had "no case what-fine of \$50, there would be no ever." But the question of the hour lynchings."

tional Association for the Advancement you, personally, \$50, if you go of Colored People to devote a fund of ahead with it," is likely to have ten thousand dollars, of which half has a sobering effect. already been raised, to a study of the The trouble is that a good many problem, to the spreading of literature, of the judges must first be per-and the rousing of public sentiment, suaded. Maybe there ought to be both North and South—for the North a lynching fine for judges, too, is guilty, too—against this intolerable when they shirk their duty.

evil. We wish that it might set the HERALD machinery of justice in motion in Waco or in other places against the evildoers who now go scot free. We believe that it could raise double the amount it asks if it would but circulate with its appeal the pictures of the ports the lynching of a colored Waco but mar these representations of woman. Her son had killed a white the hundred, watching a fellow ho an which she had a small part. Therebeing burning slowly to death without upon she was riddled with bullets. est. Not to move against this crime, vhile denouncing Villa, would stamp his country as guilty of base hypocrisy.

Boy City, Mich

A southern church organization which declares that there have been nearly 4,000 lynchings in the south in the last 30 years, is plan

That method is to be commend-

remains, How soon can this Southern That may seem like a cynical sentiment be made dominant and con-arraignment of human nature, but the judge is probably right about In some cases it may indubitably be it. "Mob psychology," powerful nelped by pressure from the North as it is when aroused, is neverthe-Many will doubt this, yet it is a fact less a rather vague sentiment, easthat the strong anti-lynching sentimen: ilv dissipated by concrete, practiin Georgia to-day is in a considerable cal argument. To preach to a mob measure due to the severe criticism of may be of little use when its hot the North and the loss of business be temper calls for blood. But to hause of the Frank case. Therefore, whisper to individual members of we welcome the decision of the Na the mob, "This lynching will cost

Boston, Mass.

Aloa, in the state of Georgia, re-

nchings-1916 Discussions EVE. TRANSCRIPT

Boston, Mass

A RAY OF LIGHT IN THE SOUTH

[From the Springfield Republican]

The action of the Southern sociological congress meeting in New Orleans in taking a stand against lynching calls attention to a needed movement that is gathering force in the Southern States. Oklahoma, of Oklahoma City There is in South Carolina much land where is there more need of it?—has laws designed to reduce lynching, other States have along that line, and the enactment of similar statutes is being urged in Georgia. It is encouraging that colleges and college alumni associations in virtually every State in the South cause and have enlisted in this cause and have and abhorent. It was also the college and abhorent. It was also the college and abhorent. It was also the college and to invite in
Oklahoma, of Oklahoma City There is in South Carolina much land that Governor in States in South Carolina much land that is not under cultivation and the violence has served to reduce that is not under cultivation and the violence has served to reduce lynching by citing that is not under cultivation and the violence has served to reduce that is not under cultivation and the violence has served to reduce that is not under cultivation and the violence has served to reduce that is not under cultivation and the violence has served to reduce that is not under cultivation and the violence has served to reduce that is not under cultivation and the violence has served to reduce that is not under cultivation and the violence has served to reduce that is not under cultivation and the violence has served to reduce that is not under cultivation and the sections of the which justifies lynching by citing that is not under cultivation and the indication and the sections of the country if there were not so much the country, all the power vested in him, and the condemned man become a figure of envisions that it is necessarily to reduce the country if there were not so much the country, if there were not so much the country, if there were not so much the country is the country if the violence that is not under.

The deficiency is necessarily that is not under that is no outh Carolina—and where is there lave enlisted in this cause and have and abhorrent. It was also the crime most formed an association to eliminate likely to fill with frantic rage any compassed from apology for an evil to the goes furthest toward justifying resort is as contrary to the ideals of mod
The editorial serves unconsciously tract of land and cultivate it on his der property secure and to fir the derivation. This to any measures of no matter whether the contract of land and cultivate it on his der property secure and to fir the derivation. The editorial serves unconsciously tract of land and cultivate it on his der property secure and to fir the derivation of land and cultivate it on his der property secure and to fir the derivation. This to any measures of no matter whether the editorial serves unconsciously tract of land and cultivate it on his der property secure and to fir the derivation. The editorial serves unconsciously tract of land and cultivate it on his der property secure and to fir the deto point out the analogy between a count. And that, it is affirmown account. And that, it i nsistent demand for its abolition. This to any measures of no matter what ses what has come in the South to a deverity, so long as they are reasonably eree never before reached, and it rep held to promise a deterrent effect. resents that respect for law which is On the other hand, the killing at Waco the sure basis of industrial and social presented all of the very worst features progress. The South needs ? civiliza that such an episode can have. In the tion that is sure of itself, and that is first place, the ravisher and murderer new demanded by its most enlightened had been promptly arrested and as SUN SUN

New York City

The Debt of the Negroes of America to Sheriff Eley.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The behavior of Sheriff Eley, the Ohlo official who did his duty under fire, is a fine example of the conscientious public man who has a high sense of duty. His example lation of the place. At any rate, it was may well be followed by others in like positions, especially in the South, where on the least demand of an infuriated mob innocent, colored men have been turned over to it to be the victims of that infamous system which has brought ever lasting shame to our nation.

Ohio and the little city of Lima would out punishment. Their heaviest penalty have witnessed a spectacle that has be- will be in the permanent brutalizing of have witnessed a spectative the cities all who took part in the dreadful affair

tion send to the brave Sheriff best wishes to be civilized could a man be burned to for a long life dedicated to the overthrow death in the streets of a considerable of lynch law. CLEVELAND G. ALLEN.

NEW YORK, September 2.

NEWS TRIBUNE

Detroit, Mich.

JOURNAL.

1 1 WEARRON

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

New York City 1918

Punished a Horror Horribly.

promptly tried, convicted, and sentenced to pay the only penalty which the people of Texas could possibly consent to put in their laws. They would not dream of decreeing with formality that all such creatures as he should be burned to death, and, indeed, both their own State Constitution and that of their country To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :would forbid it. Yet that was the punishment selected, and not by a small band of men acting in secret and at night, but apparently by the whole popudone by an enormous crowd, including great numbers of women and children. and it is not reported that anybody protested or objected.

The people of Waco must not think that because, in the circumstances, the Sheriff Eley had been of the milk legal prosecution of any of them is water type the Northern State of practically impossible, they will go with-This officer was doubtless reflecting the sentiment of his State; he knew the new that a that a thought the sentiment of his State; he knew the new that a t sentiment of his state; he knew the her law of Ohio, and with his sense of duty their country as well as on themselves, he has given us an example of the public for wherever the news of it goes-and the news will go far-it will be asserted Ten million negroes throughout this na- that in no other land even pretending city amid the savage exultation of its inhabitants. The assertion is probably not true, but to disprove it will be diffi-

Whatever of excuse there can be for a hynching seemingly existed in Waco, Texas,

ern civilization as the other. In a state where a man may be officially state. slain, a mob of citizens feels justified in executing the law without formality. Punishment for the sake of "example" only hardens community sentiment and dulls popular feel-

HERALD

New York City

THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

this incubus.

Would if not be well to have our federal government make an effort to acquire the West India possessions of foreign Powers, and, if successful, use those islands as a place of residence for our negro population? Of course the consent of the negroes would have to be obtained, but it is quite possible that that might easily be done by the right sort of diplomacy.

The islands are probably not densely populated, and the Latin peoples do not bject to the negroes as neighbors. The islanders might be given local self-government with representation in Congress as other territories have, and we might help them organize schools, in which their advancement would be more rapid than it now is. . Is not all this feasible?

ALICE DAVIS: New York City, March 20, 1916.

sible for a thrifty negro to buy a the law. Nothing will do more to ren-The editorial serves unconsciously tract of land and cultivate it on his der property secure and to invite in-

> by indulging in lawlessness, are tion. No man and no set of men havson the State would impart.

Lynching gratifies passion and comments ENOUIRER Probably most persons who know any to do more. If it were a preventive of thing about the matter will agree that the crime, crime ought long since to have negro problem is no nearer solution than ceased. It brutalizes those who init was in 1865. If we were inclined to for-dulge in it; it demoralizes those who get it the constantly recurring accounts look on; it keeps law-abiding people of lynchings and segregation serve as out of the state; it decreases the forceful reminders. Now perhaps it is value of property; it checks the inpossible to do justice to the negro and dustrial and commercial developat the same time relieve the South of ment of the state and now, it seems,

incinalli Ohia

The lynching and purning of a couple of negroes at Paducah this week, one for a horrible offense against a white woman, and the other for an inflammatory declaration against the whites who were battering down the doors of the jail, is the subject of a variety of comment in the state press, but through it all there runs a call upon the officers of the Courts in McCracken County to "do their duty." Circuit Judge William ageous effort he made to disperse the Charles Whitmore to "die" before per- sided. mitting a prisoner to be taken from

him. A movement for the enactment of a removal law also has been inaugu-rated, the contention being that it should be compulsory upon county officers to take prisoners to points of safety, even into cells in the state prisons. when the people of a community are in so inflamed a condition as were those at Paducah. Judge Reed has indicated

anything that Governor Stanley may do, but the violence has served to re-

the principal land-owners in the some public opinion encouraged and sustained by public officials which will That looks like an argument for not tolerate lawlessness and which will the negro, but it may be suspected demand the rigorous punishment of that it is an adroit thrust at the those engaged in acts of mob violence white people of South Carolina who, without regard to the alleged provocafrightening away other white people ing genuine respect for Courts and leg-and decreasing the value of their islative assemblies, and for those inlanded possessions till they pass into trusted with the duty of enacting and the hands of the race against which interpreting and executing the law, the hands of the race against which interpreting and executing the law, there is so great a prejudice. A state ever refused to permit the law to take can never thrive under a reign of law-its course or ever attempted to take lessness. That, doubtless, is the lessint of the regulation of a ment of crime or the regulation of a

Cincinnati, 0-C 28 1916

SHERIFF ELY GETS CUP

From Association For Promotion of Colored People.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE ENQUIRER.

Columbus, Ohio, December 27 .- Before a large crowd in the Second Baptist Church here to-night Sheriff Sher man Ely, of Allen County, was pre-Santon with a silver loving cup by the National Association For the Promotion of Colored People. The presentation speech was made by Governor

The presentation was made because of the appreciation the organization felt for Sheriff Ely's defense against the mob at Lima of a negro prisoner who was in his custody.

The response by the Sheriff was brief and in broken words, the memory of the little girl whose life went out in the fury of the mob, choking him as he sought to speak. State Senator Reed is being applauded for the cour- George D. Jones, of Columbus, President of the National Association For mob and the call he made upon Jailer the Promotion of Colored People, pre-

SPRINGFIELD, MASS MAY 23 1916

The Lynching Problem, From the Indianapolis News,

The case of the Negro boy who was burned to death by a mob in the City Hall yard at Waco, Tex., on May 15, is flat contradiction of the contention o certain intemperate thinkers that lynching has been forced upon the South by the delays of courts. Exactly a week intervened between the time the crime was committed and the time the boy was found guilty by a jury and sentenced by a judge to pay the death penalty. Allowing time for his lawyer to prepare a defense, time for the selection of a jury of fair-minded men, time for a murder trial, and allowing for the Sunday court recess, justice in this case could hardly have done its work better.

The mob of 15,000 persons delegated

to itself the work which, under the laws of Texas, the members of the mob, as follows, had delegated to the constitutes authorities. The boy would have paid the highest price for his me, and, judging by the efficiency of the court, he would have paid it on. The mob had no excuse for its crime except its thirst for blood. It was actuated in its lawlessness by precisely the same motive that led the boy to murder. The mob, no less than the boy, now stands in the public mind as guilty not only of mur-der, but of a serious crime against der, but of a serious crime against organized society. Living in such a community, it is hardly probable that the boy had much respect for the law. Indeed, judging by the actions of the citizens in mob formation, it may be doubted that he know there was such thing as law bureau to the world

Kansas City, Mo.

SENTIMENT AGAINST LYNCHING.

Tast year Georgia led the world in

Thich its number of lynchings. The Constitution is right in insisting that the state be aroused against the crime.

Happily public opinion seems to be taking shape on the subject. The Southern Sociological Congress, meeting this week in New Orleans, is to spend two days planning to create sentiment against lynchin's in the South.

ARGUS ALBANY, M. T

Protest Against Lynching.

The action of the southern sociological congress meeting in New Orleans in taking a stand against lynching calls attention to a needed movement that is gathering force in the southern States. South Carolina-and where is there more need of it?-has laws designed to reduce lynching, other States have moved along that line, and the enactment of similar statutes is being urged in Georgia. It is encouraging that colleges and college alumni associations in virtually every State in the South have enlisted in this cause and have formed an association to eliminate lynching. It is a great step to have passed from of the very best families!

of the very best families!

of the very best families!

rspaper Cutting Bureau in the what has come in the South to a degree never before reached, and it represents that respect for law which is the sure basis of industrial and social progress. The South needs a civilization that is sure of itself, and that is now demanded by its most en-lightened social forces.—Springfield

Indianapolis, Ind.

WL 28 101 ST. LOUIS COLLECTS FUNDS

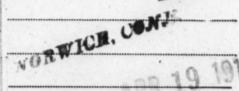
EXPRESS

Buffalo, N. Y.

- SUCIAL EVENT IN PADUCAH.

At Paducah, Ky., one negro was charged with assaulting a white woman and another member of his race with expressing approval of his conduct. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to add that both men have been lynched and burned. Pacudah is the center of the "black burley" belt of Kentucky, which means that it is also the headquarters of the Night Riders. In fact, Paducah itself has been threatened with siege by the tobacco growers of the vicinage when some of their comrades were incarcerated there.

Since white men can thus outrage white men in that region, imagine with what avidity all factions of whites seized the chance to "kill a nigger"! It was a gala day in Paducah and one of social importance, too. It is proudly reported that most of the 6,000 persons who attended the the State pay to the family of a person lynchings rode in automobiles. No lynched \$10,000 and that the Sheriff in low white trash, these, but members



A NEEDED REFORM

In the state of Georgia the movement against lynching promises to become a political issue in order to get the people of that state properly Federation of Colored Women' aroused. It is a question which cannot but interest every southern state and in that connection it is interest-

ABOUST LYNCHING.

In The Star this morning was a dispatch telling how a mob of two hundred masked men broke open the jaff in Lay ton, Ok, took out a negro, killed his and then hitched his body to a motor and dragged it through the streets of that town.

Several men are campaigning for nomination as candidate for mornination as candidate for mornination asserts that their individual platforms are too commonplace, they deal too much with broad generalities and do not get down to the real need of Georgia, which is that mob rule and lynching be abolished.

Tast year Georgia led the world in

ALUUIS COLLEGIS FUNDS

In the start the southern sociological congress at its session in New York and in that connection it is interest. Intering to note that the southern sociological congress at its session in New York and then hitched his body to a motor and dragged it through the streets of that town.

Several men are campaigning for nomination as candidate for mornination as candidate.

Several men are campaigning for the Advancement of the Colored People, spoke before an audience of 300 persons last night in Pythian Assembly Hall, 3137 Pine street, in an appeal for the abolition of lynch law in the Southern states.

Gustavus Tuckerman, president of lynching and mob law in the Southern states.

Gustavus Tuckerman, president of oppose it or failure to bring those the street in the country. Ly ching should be regalized to the St. Louis branch of the organization, through failure to bring those the street which will deal with law of the real need of Georgia, which is that mob rule and lynching be abolished.

What remedy do you propose for the elimination of lynching and mob law in this state?" the Constitution asks of each candidate.

Tast year Georgia led the world in

is growing worse. It is getting so the the hands of federal authorities the power to punish lynchers, that the approval of lynch law for dealing with those who commit unspeakable crimes is being extended so that those who commit much lesser offenses are taken out and strung up to a tree whether they are guilty or innocent.

This simply wasnes that conditions for suffrage planks. This simply wasnes that conditions for suffrage planks.

are growing worse instead of better and it is high time that a determined effort was made to bring about a different state of affairs. It is a sad display for states which call themselves civilized and while there may be a large proportion of the people who lo not favor it they stand in the untavorable light of doing nothing to pring about change.

SUN

New York City

GEORGIA G. O. P. HITS LYNCHING

Demands \$10,000 for Pamily of Every Mob Victim.

MACON, Ga., April 12 .- An anti-lynching plank was written into the Republican platform adopted here to-day by the State convention. It demands that the county where the lynching occurs be ineligible for reelection.

WICHITA, KANSAS

ASK FEDERAL LYNCH LAW

Clubs From 18 States In Session Here.

This simply means that conditions Chicago yesterday were the following growing worse instead of better declarations:

Realizing that the best interests of a community or country can be protected and preserved, only as its citizens, regardless of sex, race, creed, or environment, have the fullest and freest privileges in the exercise of their inalienable rights, in so far as they do not infringe upon the rights of others;

And realizing that the wise conservators of this republic have found it expedient to have laws to protest dumb animals and freight traffic;
Realizing too, that they are new to their duty jowards their fellowmen to

the extent of protecting them from the ravages of the enemy outside its

ports; And realizing that a community or And realizing that a community or country is best protected which is well and safely governed within its borders; that the exercise of rights and privileges will have the best, most elevating effect and bring about the most benefit to the most people, only as they are universal and extend to each and every citizen in all, and every part of a great commonwealth. every part of a great commonwealth such as our United States of America;

For these reasons, let us resolve, that the Northwestern Federation of Colored Women's clubs does hereby adopt the following as its advocated principles and petitions that these principles or their substance be incorporated in the 1916 platform of each of the national parties which intend to make their appeal to the voting con-

tingency for support:
We favor and recommend the enactment of such federal laws as will make ment of such federal laws as will make lynching a national crime, giving power to the relatives, friends or rep-resentatives of the lynched victim, to prosecute the offenders in the United States district courts.

prosecute the offenders in the United States district courts.

We favor and recommend a uniform divorce law which will forever put an end to the demoralizing influences which follow the present legislation, which legalizes marriage in one state and places a blot upon the innerent offspring, in another section of the same great commonwealth.

We favor and recommend the enactment of such uniform rail and adequate travelling accommodations to all travelers in all rares of this United States of America, forever making it impossible for a repetition of the shameful befulliations which are still shameful befulliations which are still shameful befulliations which are still heaped upon members of the most loyal and patriotic race which claims America the land of the free and the home of the brave, as its home.

We favor and recommend uniform child labor laws which will protect the children of the most humble whi may feel compelled to allow the undeveloped, untutored their offspring, to go in the daily gring in order that the family may be able to make ends meet, pensioning such child until such time as it shall have had ample opportunity to develop physically and mentally sufficient to become an efficient and useful member of society, thus obviating the necessity of build-

mentally sufficient to become an efficient and useful member of society, thus obviating the necessity of building penal institutions and insane asylums to house them later on.

We favor and recommend full and national suffrage, believing that the best interests of the whole country will be protected, when the women who bear the children, make the homes, tutor the youth and sustain the church by their strength and taxes, are empowered to cast their ballot for those who are placed in the guidance of the ship of state.

AUG 261918 MR. WEATHERFORD ON LYNCHING

did words from a white southerner [THE points out to me, "the spoiled child of Survey for May 20, page 1961, how the American family?" shonest they must ring to the man who What has spoiled the South? Why, so believes in even-handed justice and is far as it is concerned, may anybody imbued with the milk of human kind- write of graft or the absurdly so-called ness. The Negro who reads this must "white slavery" and nobody of child-lathink, "a Daniel come to judgment." bor or lynching? No New Yorker, so And the writer feels sure there are many far as I recall, scolded me for my ex-Daniels, if they would only come to judg- posure of certain New York conditions ment. The writer speaking from the in "The House of Bondage." Why all standpoint of a Caucasian (who has no this mystery on the part of Southerners. axe to grind), has had a little experienceand especially Southern writers, about among the Negroes and knows that at the "negro problem?" If there is a "nebest they are up against it.

yard brakemen and switchmen in Vir-problem" that Northern novelists are inginia. They were making good wages capable of telling the truth about, why averaging \$120 a month, but the writer do not the Southern novelists tell the was told by one of them that they were truth about it? They tell nothing, yet being displaced by white men, not on account of inefficiency, but because they problems, and the word "problem" imwere earning too much for Negroes.

The writer had occasion to go into the engine-room of a large plant, where he asked for the engineer, and was told that he would be out of the city for several days. Then he asked who was running the engine while the engineer was and away, and was informed that the Negro oiler was. He asked if they were not afraid to leave the enoing in his hands The and ir was. "Oh, no, he's been here seventeen years, during which time we've had three engineers and he really understands the engine better than any or them.

. B. M. MILLER.

Washington, D. C.

EVENING POST s: New York City

Lynching Barred to Novelists.

O THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING POST: Sia: Even though it involves mention f my own work, permit me to call atention to a habit of mind from the effects of which I am but one of many

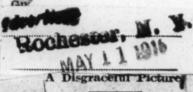
The scene of my novel, "The Mark of the Beast," is laid in the South, and the plot revolves about the lynching of a negro for a crime of which a white man was guilty. The South resents this; outhern papers, refuse advertisements of

ply say that I have "indicted the South," of Enching is brought before the and that I "do not understand the negro mind by this picture more vividly than Belgian peasant or a Turk massaproblem." What is not an indictment it ever has been before. It were a dis- ring an Armenian woman for the apis not likely to sound like one-to the innocent, but why in the South, as Me Charles W. Chesnutt, the wen-remem-To THE EDITOR: . . . What splen- bered author of "The Conjure Woman,"

gro problem," why do Southerners object Some time ago he interviewed some to its mention? If there is a "negro they grant the right of fiction to discuss

plies something to be solved. Perhaps by saying "the South" played into the h:

efer to. Bist ine, and r me, com



The Union and Advertiser has received from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People a half-tone picture that is a disgrace to the United States. The picture is a reproduction of a photograph of five negroes hanging dead from a tree. It was taken in Lee county, Georgia, date not given, though the title reads "The Lynching in Lee County, Ga., Jan. 20, 1916." Reference to our files show that on the date in question five negroes were taken by a nob from a jail at Sylvester, Georgia, to which they had been brought for safe keeping. The blacks were sus- form, what is to be said of the spirit pected of the murder of a sheriff and of lynching mobs in more primitive. deputy in Lee county. The picture parts of the country? shows the result of the mobs' murderous work. It is one of the most hat a crowd can seldom resist the grewsome pictures that we have ever hance to commit an enjoyable mur-

on moral grounds or literary; they sim-

grace to the animal kingdom to call proval of Wilhelm or Allah. The by the name of brutes the men that serms of Prussianism and Mohamme. WORLD made this picture possible. They are lanism are in Ohio, as everywhere. but slightly above the fiends of hell. They are only somewhat less de-We have no doubt that if the Na- veloped. tional Association could have this picture enlarged and exhibited through- man breast is that of blood lust with out the United States, the rest of the moral self-delusion. The self-delusion Lynchings Followed by Floods or Fires country would force civilization upon is rarer in Ohio than in some places, the lawless lynching belt, whether the yet even there a mob of ordinarily resavages dwelling there wished it spectable persons can persuade itself wholesale lymphing of negroes in the

the story of this lynching. These men were not proved guilty of murder. They were only "suspected." The mob traveled from the county afflicted by the dwelling of its members therein to another county and by a ruse obtained possession of the persons of MOB SPIRIT. these unfortunate blacks, dragged them to their home county and there murdered them in a frenzy of bloodtry, it would not be long.

EVENING SUN

New York City

Lynch for Lynching's Sake.

An Ohio mob started yesterday to lang a sheriff for refusing to give up he hidden place of confinement of a legro wanted for lynching purposes. No better example could be asked of the great truth that all blood looks equally acceptable to a mob bent on collective murder. If these estimable citizens of Ohio, the native State of six Presidents, the home of a culture, industry and respectability second only to those of the original States, could let loose to the extent of all but murdering an officer of their own election in the duty he was sworn to per-

The plain truth of the matter is To describe it would disgust ler and acquire merit in its own eyes hereby. The lyncher operating on a legro or a sheriff is in exactly the ame plight as a German shooting a

The explosive mixture in the huof its duty to slake the red thirst that

EXAMINES

we have no doubt that if this picture ly to the disgrace of the nation and tell us its significance. could be presented to the considera those sections in which the lynch- Yonkers, March 23. tion of every household in the coun-ings, the natural result of a free rein BULLETIN to mobs, take place.

Monday in Paducah, Ky., two negroes were lynched, one because he had committed a heinious crime, the other for expressing favorable comment as to the other's offense.

The criminals may be brutes in human form and deserve every torture that fiendishness might suggest, but those who descend to take such Second Baptist Church, Nicetown, ha revenge and disregard and insult and the condition of the negroes in the Sou violate the law by so doing place by providing Federal supervision of Fe

themselves on somewhere the same level as those criminals.

No difference exists between the brutal satisfying of lust at the suffering and degradation of another and the satisfying of a thirst for revenge and the infliction of death by summary slaying of another. If the laws are not drastic enough, if the courts are not speedy enough in the administration and execution of the laws, the remedy lies in the hands laws, the remedy lies in the hands of the people. And that remedy is not through the violation of law and the horrifying of the world by a saturnalia of death, but is in the

proper exercise of the franchise as a citizen and the election of officials who will enact effective laws, and name judges who will see that just tice is done.

New York City

MAR 2 6 1916 THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

To the Editor of The World:

I have noticed for the past five or six wholesale lynching of negroes in the South it has been followed either by All pretense of desire to secure or- wells up in its throat. It proves the flood or fire involving the loss of hunder in the community is dissipated by menace of the whole brutal, degrad-dreds of lives, mostly white people, and ing of five negroes in Georgia was followed by an \$8,000,000 fire, making homeless 8,000 families. In Tennessee, s \$1,500,000 fire and the destruction of 600 homes. In Texas, a \$5,000,000 fire making 8,000 homeless. Total cash loss, \$14,-500,000 and 16,000 homeless. Now watch the result of the next big lynching down South. Your files for ten years ESPITE the denunciation by the back will show that for the life of every public press, notwithstanding negro taken by a mob in the South the seeming prepared of any lives of scores of white men have paid lust. How long the country will suffer Georgia to remain the darkest blot lic sentiment against it, the mob together with great pecuniary losses. upon civilization we do not know, but spirit seems to break forth regular- Look it up. Explain it if you can and

JOHN E. BRUCE.

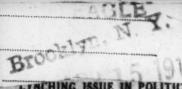
Philadelphia, Pa.

JUN 17

NEGROES PETITION CONGRESS

End "Jim Crow" Laws and Lynching Among Their Appeals

The 700 negro delegates to the econd annual session of the New I land Baptist Convention, meeting in th



are the highest economic policy. The Vnegroes do not want to leave the State, So They will not leave it, despite all Nor hern offers, if fair play prevalls.

LINCHING ISSUE IN POLITICS.

For the first time in a long series f years the lynching issue is lugged into politics by the action of the Republican State Convention in Georgia A State provision of \$10,000 for the amily of each victim of such mob killings, and permanent ineligibility to hold office for the sheriff within whose inrisdiction the erime occurs, are demanded as a remedy for conditions that are, indeed, revolting to law-abiding Georgians, as they are to Americans outside the State.

Let it not be forgotten that the Republican party of Georgia is a small and a diminishing quantity. It ran no candidate for Governor in the elections of 1912 and 1914. It totaled a trifle over 5,000 votes in the whole State for Taft in 1912, though Roose velt got almost 22,000, and Wilson 93, 000. The views of the Republican

Nevertheless the plan suggested is a wise one to put an end to lynchings without exciting any personal rancor or any local resentment in those sections of the State where such events record of lynchings of prisoners of have been most common. Realty own-federal courts, and declared that it is nester, N.Y. ers would not wink at the evil if every "the lynchers only knew to a cercase meant \$10,000 additional to be tain'ty that they would suffer even a raised by taxation, sheriffs would not fine of \$50 apiece there would be no play the coward if they were to be lynchings." automatically barred from future of-prisoner under his jurisdiction were ficeholding because of cowardice.

The Republican party will not carry law, "he would fill the Atlanta federal Georgia on an anti-lynching platform penitentiary," if that became neces-It has no hope of doing so. But if the BIRMINGHAM. Ala., April 7.-Democrats were to accept that plank Eighteen southern colleges were repof the Republican platform, they would resented at the organization here last win the warm gratitude of sane men of Church Colleges, which will take up all parties in other States.

Just at the present time there is a special reason why the planters of Georgia should seek to treat fairly the tary; Dr. J. R. Dobyns, Clarksville, negroes who furnish nearly all of the Tenn., treasurer. lynching victims, and who bitterly resent the toleration of such crime. Negro labor is needed on all plantations. Inducements to go North will multiply as the dearth of immigration increases the Northern demand for unskilled labor. Inw cannot prevent such exodus from Georgia. Force is not likely to succeed. Justice, fairness, equal protection; are always worth while, always to be approved. At present they

New York City

ludge Speer Declares He Would Fill Penitentiary if Necessary to Stop Illegal Acts.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 7 .- Judge Emery R. Speer of the Federal District of Georgia, in charging the federal grand jury at the opening of the regular term of court here, took oc out waiting for grand jury indict-

He pointed out that there is no

Judge Speer declared that if a put to death, or otherwise deprived of his rights without due process of sary to stop such illegal acts

night of the Association of Southern actively the work of fighting lynch law in the south.

M. Bailey, Officers are: Dr. C. Georgetown, Texas, president; Dr. B. Riley, Birmingham, Ala., secre-These, with Bishop Knight of Sewanee and Dr. J. Shelburn of Birmingham, constitute the executive committee.

association will strive in every legitimate way to arouse antimob sentiment. Dr. Riley gave a his_ and Dr. J. S. Bailey of Clarksville, Tenn., spoke on the moral effect of

The speakers said that approximate- tion is worse than use ly 4,000 lynchings have been committed since 1885, and practically 90 per of these were in the south.

President Bailey announced that the new organization starts with the

moral sympathy and support of forty rn institutions of learning, and hat others will be rapidly enlisted.

hadelphia l'ublic Ledger

Georgi Lynchers Halted

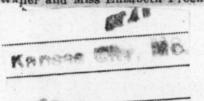
DEOPLE of the North who were horrified by the news of five more negroes lynched ast week in Worth County, Georgia, followng the publication that Georgia held the instant a young colored man accabout a similar result in that State. anner for American atrocities during 1915, cused of murder at waco, Toxo, when a sheriff is required to make inrith eighteen persons lynched out of 69 for cently was started at a meeting held e South as a whole, will be relieved at in Concord Baptist Church last night his prisoners to lynchers or his office to e efforts now making in that State to under the auspices of the National neck the lynching spirit. The Georgia press Association for the Advancement of aroused. The Public Ledger's Atlanta Colored People. Cards requesting removal is a proven specific. The Louisorrespondent reports that the demand is contributions were distributed to the sistent to make the brutal killing of negroes 800 persons, both white and colored, wille Courier-Journal insists that "by is proposed that officers be bonded for its esafeguarding of prisoners, and that the e safeguarding of prisoners, and that the family of a lynched man be paid a heavy ives, work hard, obey the law, stand like sheriffs, often are sympathetically during the twentieth century Georgia and young and if you are compelled to it might be worth while to try the authe South have measurably curbed the mobilie an unlawful death, let another tomatic removal plan in Pennsylvania. casion to make an appeal for national impulses of lynchers. We have received from funeral follow yours." ss than half the average for the decade eceding 1900. Now the press and public f Georgia are exerting their repressive inluence upon the lynchers more heavily. And Demo, Chronicle

mission on Son Bace Questions, composed of represenof twelve Southern universities, has reached the conclusion that a long campaign of education must be the principal factor in the solution of the lynching problem. In its address to the college men of the South the commission says: "The wrong done to the victims of lynching is almost nothing compared to the injury it does to the lynchers, the community and to society at large." It would see" to the man in the street that one of the kindergarten less ns in such a campaigt would be the arrest and punishment o men who engage in lynching. Lynch of lynching in the United States, ing, under any circumstances, is rank riolation of law, and talk about a long campaign of education for its eradicaSTANDARD UNION Brooklyn, N. Y.

RECORD

Philadelphia, Pa.

A fund to prosecute the leaders of This has put an effectual stop to lyncha mob which lynched John Wash-ing. A similar law in Olio has brought



OHIO AND GEORGIA.

lature of Georgia because it rejected a statute, copied after a law in force in Ohio, which authorizes the governor to mits a prisoner to be lynched.

"The law works well in Ohio and has

put an end to lynchings in this state, "in the face of this fact, the Georgia "straining effect in Georgia."

And a few days later a mob of five an effort to lynch a negro. It was by the barest chance that he was taken them to make them effective.

At last "a cure for lynching" has been discoverel. In Indiana some 17 years ago ago a law was enacted which operates to automatically remove a sheriff from office who permits a mob to take a prisoner away from him. the electorate whom he is chosen to serve, he doesn't hesitate. Automatic "Continue to live peaceable, honest lynching problems. But legislators.

State Convention are therefore not preparedness and to denounce lynching the late Booker Washington's chair at the Rev. C. P. Cole, of the more complete com much of the blame upon state judges. Luskegee, statistics showing that last year's Bridge Street A. M. E. Church, Dr. because they had power to act with-total of lynchings in the South was much Waller and Miss Elizabeth Freeman, than does the Louis reconstruction. cerning the lawlessness at Paducah. But it is less intent upon condemning than upon finding a way to prevent such outbreaks. The method it advocates is an "automatic removal" law, by which a jailer, a sheriff, and his deputies would lose their places if they failed to offer due resistance to a mob. Only last week one of the leading The Courier-Journal does not think that this newspapers of Ohio criticized the legis would result in clashes between the representatives of the law and citizens bent upon violating it in the name of justice. On the remove from office any sheriff who per- contrary, with such a condition of "preparedness," "the necessity for fighting would not have developed." The sentiment in favor of a law of this kind is manifestly growing in the said the Ohio newspaper. "Lynching South. Setbacks such as the one that this legis-"continues to be the popular amusement lation had in the last session of the Georgia "in Georgia, where there have been thir-Legislature may delay, but can hardly deteen such outrages this year, and yet, feat it. The seriousness with which the "House refused to try the Ohio statute, Louisville newspaper views the matter is which would certainly have had a re-indicated by its suggestion that every city and town in Kentucky should have a rep-

> thousand men stormed an Ohio jail in resentative to urge the enactment of a removal law at the next meeting of the Legaway safely. Evidently laws to prevent islature: "Prevention of lynching is of such lynchings, useful though they may be importance to the material interests of the need an alert public conscience behind State-to say nothing of the moral duty involved."

a greater crime than their victim deos, no matter how great his offense, and accepted by the friends of

Hartford, Conn

WANARCHY.

The Georgia Bar Association held ts annual gathering last week at nee Island, the summer resort the mouth of the Savannah River. nd its sessions were marked by ome plain talk on the part of eading members of the bar. In fact, if we read aright the reports coming to us through the medium of the Georgia papers, there was tarted at that meeting a movement whites than were put to death by for awakening the Georgia con- mobs in 1914. Included in the science in regard to lynching that less than four cases it was demwill bear fruit before many months onstrated after the lynching that are passed. Judge Samuel B. Adams, the persons put to death were ina prominent lawyer of Savannah, nocent of the onenses charged. was the leader in the discussion, or more than one-fourth of the toand his utterances bespeak a com- tal number, occurred in the state of mendable spirit of organized resist- Georgia. The bulk of those unlawance to the blight that has swept over that state in the past. This per cent. of the total number were long as lynching is common and is crime." A number of the cases incondoned by the public conscience ors, or offenses which at most would and the public sentiment, the state be trifling. of Georgia is dangerously near This representative citizen of in other states of the South.

Judge Adams pointed out to his ished in Georgia, no matter how fellow lawyers that the "bad emi- brutal, cowardly and inexcusable nence" of Georgia should be atheir crime. That public sentiment source of shame to all good Georgi-is fundamentally necessary to cause ans, and he considered it only thethe arrest of this great evil is acpart of wisdom to look very square-cepted by all; but Judge Adams ly in the face the gravity of the sit-pointed out in plain terms that the uation. It was not only an evil togood citizens of his state must asthe morals of the state, this veterangert themselves, and both by predeclared, but also to its material andcept and example make that spirit business interests. The remedy hemore potent and tangible, or Georgia suggested was a persistent, uncom-will continue to be called the state promising effort to stop lynchingsbordering dangerously on anarchy.

"Lawlessness in its full fruition is anarchy, and anarchy is the culmi- From nation of all woes, the last possibil- Address: ity of the powers of darkness," he said. Judge Adams, analyzing the situation, said that they might get Date. dong in some fashion, netwithtanding the frequent infractions of the penal law, but lynching, which is inherently vicious, strikes at the foundations of law, government and society; it puts the law to open shame; it is defiant of all laws and

pinion that lynchers commit

Georgia all over the country. This is exactly the opinion that has been expressed in newspapers all over the country, and it is comforting that at last one of the most prominent citizens of Savannah is courageous enough to maintain that same truth before his fellow lawyers. Continuing Judge Adams said:-

The published statistics, accepted generally as reliable, show that last year there were sixty-nine lynchings in the United States. Of these lynchings, fifty-five were negroes and fourteen were white people. This is six more negroes and eleven more record are three women. In not fully put to death were negroes; believe, all except one. Only 15 eminent lawyer declared that, so charged with the "unspeakable volved only charges of misdemean-

anarchy. This is plain talk; and Georgia reminded his friends of the he is simply voicing within the legal profession of that great state borders of that state the opinion that what distressed him most about that has long existed outside even the situation was that lynchers, so far as he can learn, are never pun-

New York City

Some Old Utterances of His.

friend of mine has called my attention here?" end of mine has carred my accention. Washington, D. C., August 3.

Ben Tillman Reconsiders." I am led to write this letter in consequence, and hope you will print it on the editorial page. For years I was a regular subscriber to THE SUN, and occasionally I buy a copy now. Its editorial page has always interested me very much, because of the brilliancy and lucidity of the articles with which it is filled.

But you have unintentionally been led into an error of fact, and the quotations you make from the speeches and ectures I delivered some years ago lead me to explain and justify what I said.

When I said 'To hell with the law" I meant the Reconstruction acts which gave negrees just emancipated from slavery-many of them only one generation removed from barbarism, and none of them more than three generationsthe same right to vote as white men throughout the United States. When you remember that South Carolina and Mississippi then, as they do now, had large negro majorities-and to have allowed the negroes to rule would have destroyed our civilization, to say nothing of our property-you can understand it. The law of self-preservation compelled us to do it by every means possible, and when we took the State away from the negroes despite the bayonets, with Grant in the White House, we used our brains to outwit force by stuffing ballot boxes. That is all. If the South had obeyed or acquiesced in the "law" passed by Congress it would be a veritable hell now for decent white people te live in, and that fact is now recognized by all sensible people, north and

I justified lynching, in the Senate, for rape, and rape only, and I am taking the liberty of sending you my speech made on that occasion. It was in answer to the gifted John C. Spooner, one of the ablest lawyers and the very best debater I have ever known. He did not attempt to reply, because he could not controvert my reasons or dispute my facts. If you do not agree with my conclusions after reading it I shall be very much surprised.

You are in error in saying that I was "acquiescing in the bill for the construction of the Memorial Amphitheatre at Arlington, a measure which I had been previously inclined to oppose," showing that you yourself did not read all my speech, and did not read the letters of the Secretary of War at all. The bill I introduced was not for the "construction" of a memorial amphitheatre, but "for the protection of the amphitheatre against the indiscriminate erection of memorials to those who may be selected for such distinction without well founded reason," to use the words of the Secretary of War.

Washington already has a monstrosity of that sort in the rotunda of the "TO HELL WITH THE LAW!" Capitol, where statues of nobodies have been sent by the States as their repre Senator Tillman Explains and Justifies sentatives there. One is constantly ask. ing about this or that statue: "Who is To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Ahe, and what did he do to merit being

AIN LANGUAGE FROM A SOUTHERN NEWS PAPER

If this country cannot control lawless elements at home, hat justice would there be in an attempt to establish the authority of law in Mexico in defiance of the will of the Mexican people? If we as a nation are bound to respect the sovereign rights of the States, are we not under a much greater obligation to respect the sovereign rights of the people of another country?

The St. Louis Republic says:

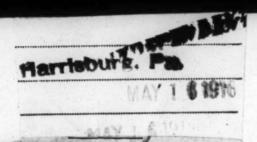
From one of the best-known newspapers in the United States we take the following upon the recent lynching of five Negroes in Georgia.

"With the exception of 1914, when there were only two lynchings in the State, Georgia has held the record for lynchings the last five years. She has begun in 1916 to surpass her own foremost record. For this record, a smirch upon her name, Georgia must pay! She has paid; she is still paying and she will continue to pay compound interest until her people, realizing that lynching is not a local matter and awakened to their own danger, call a halt! Georgia has paid in national disapproval. She is paying now in national condemnation. The next account presented for settlement might easily be Federal interventions."

Is this from some paper in Boston threatening Georgia with invasion? Is it some organ of sectional prejudice interfering with the domestic affairs of a sovereign State when it should be minding its own business? No. It is the Atlanta Constitution, which tells the people of Georgia that when the rights of citizens under the Constitution of the United States are wantonly violated with the seeming acquiescence of the people of the State outraged public sentiment will have no difficulty in finding ground for intervention.

We do not know whether the drastic action which the Constitution sees as the result of lynch law will ever be applied-certainly lynching might be carried to such lengths as to compel national interference but we do know that such straightforward, fearless denunciation as that which the Constitution huris at lynching and lynchers in a hotbed of lynch law is what this country needs, and the example of the Constitution may well be followed in every State where the lyncher is abroad.

snoitibro Jtaisob



BLOT ON THE STATE OF TEXAS

The horrible spectacle of burning a young negro tional lines. It is no less helnous to death on the public square in Waco, Texas, yeserday, in the presence of 15,000 men, women and hildren, is not only a disgrace to the state of Cexas but is a blot upon the civilization of the anything, make it less excusable. R vhole United States, and the sooner the Governor is never excusable, of course, though f Texas takes steps to punish the ringleaders of his barbaric outrage the sooner will he rid the ame of his State from the ignominy now attached own hands. it through the act of a frenzied mob in inflicting be most cruel death any person could suffer.

No matter what crime the negro had committed, ie course of the mob in seizing him was beyond Il reason, especially when he had just been conleted of murdering a white woman and was reaemned to die by legal procedure for his act. There as no delay or dillydallying in efforts to defeat istice, for the victim of the mob confessed his rime and a jury quickly rendered its verdict inolving capital punishment.

Therefore, it is all the more surprising, in lieu f the fact there was no hope for the negro to scape the consequences of his act, that a frenzied ob should rush the court house and seize the ian already condemned to die, take him to the ablic square and blot out his life by the most ruel method known, afterward attaching the harred body to a horse and dragging it through he principal streets of the city. If the perpetrators this horror escape punishment, it will be a long me before the State of Texas will cease to suffer rom the blight afflicted on its fair name by the nreasonable mob

Journal Kaness Why, the

orn 9 9

Kansas has maintained such an excellent reputation for being law-abiding that all true friends of the state vil) sincerely regret the stigma that has been placed upon the Kansas name by the action of the mob at Olathe. It is one of the unfortunate eatures of the occurrence that,

hile no good citizen approves of the

THE OLATHE LYNCHING.

purse pursued by the nob, a certain egree of opprobrium will attach to removed and that is for the authorities to bring the guilty men to punishment.

Mob violence is not a matter of geography, as has been proved many times, even during the present year. It is essentially unjust to draw secfor a lynching to occur in Georgia for "the conventional crime" than for it to occur in Kansas or Iowa or Illinois under circumstances which, if there are conditions which make it superficially harder to resist the temptation to take the law into one's

In the Olathe case, the victim had been convicted of a crime which all will admit was flendish in its atrocity. But the law had gone as far as it could in Kansas. It had sentenced the murderer to serve a life term in the penitentiary. While there is no actual law to prevent capital punishment in Kansas, it has been a custom not departed from for many years to suspend the execution of the death sentence when pronounced. While this practice will not commend itself to the thoughtful, it does not in the least degree excuse the conduct of a mob which wreaked vengeance upon a man sentenced to serve a lifetime in the state prison.

It would be much better, as all must admit, that the law providing for capital punishment should be either enforced or repealed. The system which results in its nullification is not a wise one. But all argument falls in the face of such a deplorable occurrence as that of yesterday morning. Kansas owes it to itself to probe the crime of the mob to the bottom and inflict such punishment as the outraged law itself

It has been almost fifteen years since the last instance of mob violence in Kansas and a few months more than fifteen years since the burning of a negro at the stake in Leavenworth. It is all the more deplorable, therefore, that such a record should be marred by the act of a mob, even for a heartless murder. The Kansas anti-lynching law is extremely severe and in accordance therewith the sheriff who technically permitted the lynching to take place is suspended. While there seem to be extenuating circumstances from his side of the affair, it must be admitted that the Lima sheriff who

made such a heroic resistance to mob, who was beaten into insensibilthe state as a whole. There is just ity and whose little daughter died one way in which this odium can be from the shock, presents a contrast in the matter of official vigilance and ofsm which is very much in his when contrasted with that of the sheriff of Johnson county.

ORGENION,

Portland, Oregon

111 14 1919

Stung to action by widespread criticism of their state because of its seeming inability to check growing lawless.
ness in the form of lynchings, Georforce the law" comes easily from the jury in his own bailiwick. lips, but it is not self-enacting. "Edu-the sincerity of its assertions that the cate public sentiment," another father sincerity of its assertions that the vorite phrase of those who think shall be stopped. The unenviable nolowly, proves a mere tinkling cymbal hall be stopped. The unenviable nolovely, proves a mere tinkling cymbal toriety which the state has wen in the ment is being educated. Reform of recent past has stung its best citizens the judicial system would come slowly sorely; we shall see whether the peofif at all, and it is not enough to sayple as a whole are as sensitive on the that juries should convict more subject of the good reputation and the promptly. Juries are what they are, promptly. Juries are what they are and despite their defects there is little or no sentiment that would go so far as to abolish them. The want is a remedy which strikes hard, goes to

ne depths and can be enforced.

There appears to be strong sentiment behind a measure pending in the Georgia Legislature which puts responsibility directly on the Sheriff of the county in which a lynching occurs. It is proposed not only that this of icial shall be removed from office by the Governor upon a showing that he has failed to prevent a lynching in his county, but that he shall be disqualified for the rest of his life from holding office. It is admitted by the roponents that this is drastic, but that is regarded as a point in its favor. Objections that the penalty would be unjust to an officer who had done his best to protect the life of a prisoner and perhaps suffered wounds are met by a provision of the proposed law that he shall have an opportunity to satisfy the Governor that the lynch. ers succeeded in accomplishing their design only after the most strenuous efforts on the Sheriff's part to prevent

it. Thus, responsibility in the larger sense is shifted to the chief executive of the state.

To a greater extent than would be true of any other official, the Governor may be said to represent the mature sentiment of the entire state. He might not be insensible to the effect of his action upon voters, but he would be less influenced by locally inlamed sentiment. If the people o eorgia are sincere in their professed esire to free the state from the stigma now upon it, they would have an op-portunity to do so by supporting a Governor they knew would call to in-

The theory of the proposed bill is ased, and we believe correctly, on eller that a good proportion of the result of at least nebiness are the result of at least the part of offi-

ials sworn to uphold the law. Ther are some exceptions, to be sure, but the rule, broadly speaking, holds good. The power of a vigilant and letermined Sheriff is exceeding great. Fewer mobs would be formed if it were known in advance that their chances of carrying out a lawless pur pose were small. Mobs do not often ssume great personal risk, known in advance. The Sheriff who is confronted with the penalty of disqualification for life is likely to fight for his prisoner if there is any fight in ing inability to check growing lawless. him. The plan, for obvious reasons, ness in the form of lynchings, Georis more effective than existing laws glans are determined to find and impose a remedy. This is not so easy as gent official for malfeasance before a

0.42 ETF

Address:

From

Montreal Cam

a Lille when will we sleet a president of the United States who will make the lives of American citizens safe on American soil?" is the question put in a leaflet of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The four pages of the document tell a tale that gives the ques tion a sting. Since 1885, it is asserted, 2,850 men, women and children of African descent have been lynehed in the United States. Eighty of the victims suffered in 1915; of the number five were women and one a child. Seventy-one were hanged, three were shot, one was drowned and five were burned to death. The alleged reasons for the work of the mobs concerned included stealing, resisting arrest hreats and insults, poisoning mules ind concealing fugitives, and some nore heinous offences. Pictures made y photography of some of the vicims and the scenes of their sufferags give force to the plea of the text. ublic opinion in the states where

lynchings are most frequent is said to be turning against the practice of the mobs. The pamphiet should hel

Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE SAVAGE RULE

THE mob spirit which broke through the thin crust of pseudo civilization in Ohio vesterday is a marker on the slow progress mankind has made in thousands of years. We still have a long distance to go before we reach a plane upon which ethical relations will be the rule instead of the exception.

The differentiation between the act of the negro victim of mob frenzy and the mob itself is in favor of the black man. There is not a word to be said in defense of his crime, if he committed a crime, but bad as that deed was, that of the white mob was worse.

Nothing so weakens the respect the law should command as the turning of lawless acts into an appearance of law. It tears away the last shred of protective covering the institution of law wears The determination of some of the officers of the law to defend the sane and orderly movement of the law and protect the black man accused, which is his right under the law, is the only redeeming feature of the savage exhibition at Lima.

How far this jungle rage progressed is guessed at from the statement that the mob had to actually threaten the sheriff with rope about his neck before he yielded to the demand to betray the hiding place of the prisoner. From the heroic viewpoint he should have continued in his refusal to betray his trust and outrage his sense of duty, but sheriffs as a rule are not made of the largely heroic stuff. That Ohio officer probably went further than most men would go.

The fact that the sheriff himself was terribly treated and seriously wounded by the savage horde will be something to reckon with which the rioters did not think of at the time. The outrageous, ing torch and dynamite to public buildings in order to get their character of the general conduct of the mob no doubt was an inkling hands on a negro accused of what the Southern newspapers to the courageous sheriff of what would have happened to his prisoner had he been found. Likewise it is an outline of a study of what a mob, self-appointed administrator of quick justice, considers plood-seeking mob anywhere in the United States. If the threatright. The justice of a mob is expressed in its might and its sense ened army from the African wilds had come during almost any of right in its wild savage exultation in cruelty.

less there will be others. There have been lynchings of negroes in troubles are indeed more frequent than elsewhere, but only bein the Union which has not been disgraced by the savagery of white are proportionately more common. men trying to impose their ideas of justice upon black men through

acts of injustice that overshadowed the deeds which they set out to punish.

Punishment of the savages who took part in the affair at Lima will not forestall future lynchings. Nothing will do that but a better trained sense of justice and an ethical foundation which we are trying hard to get along without.

We need first of all an understanding of the ethical principles upon which society above the savage state is built, and then to act upon that comprehension. The disgraceful proceedings at Lima show rather plainly that we are far from that understanding even in the most advanced states. Civilization spreads slowly.

BERALD

YOMKERS. M. Y.

SEP 5 - 1916

AN ENDURING INSTINCT.

The sensational affair at Lima, Ohio, with its startling account of a sheriff threatened with death at a rope's end if he did not reveal to an infuriated mob the hiding place of a negro accused of an attack on a white woman, calls to mind a meeting of an anti-lynching league in Boston some years ago whereat a young woman of the name of Jewett made the astonishing announcement that 150,000 black warriors from the Congo basin were ready to come to this country and "annihilate" the white people of New Orleans, where race rioting had occurred shortly before. Such was the eagerness of the Congo avengers, according to the excited lady, that if they could not get ship transportation across the Atlantic they "would swim."

If they had done so-if a formidable army of naked black warriors from the Congo had arisen dripping from the waves on our Atlantic coast a couple of weeks later—they would at once have found need of dividing their forces and sending a punitive expedition in several different directions. Vengeance would have called them not only to Louisiana but to New York, where race rioting had also occurred, and to Ohio, a mob at Akron in the last named commonwealth having gone the length of applyeuphemistically refer to as "the usual crime," a crime that tends to convert fathers, husbands, brothers and neighbors into a year since then, it would have found invitation for punitive meas-There have been other mobbings of negroes in Ohio and doubt-ures at more than one point outside of the South, where race othr states and no doubt will be many more. There is hardly a state cause the negro population is congested there and disturbances

It is useless to attempt to argue race prejudice out of ex-

An Oklahoma Defense of Lynching.

Down in uplifting Oklahoma they lynched a negro the other I dragged the body through the streets attached by rore to a atomobile. What idea actuated them in visiting veng rpse? To reproduce an ancient holiday? Probably not. The p sants, it is a safe assumption, know little about ancient method

An explanation is to be found in an editorial that appeared re atly in the Oklahoma City Oklahoman. It may have been written ith this particular lynching in mind or it may have been intende a comment on lynchings in general. However that may be, th iterial is an apology for "lynch law."

It begins with a reference to the "quaint characteristics" of th groes who make up a large percentage of the population, and say at anybody who understands those characteristics can the mor asily grasp "one of the reasons why Southern mobs of white me

The Oklahoma editor, who seems to be something of a psycholmy-hand murderer or rapist, black cap in place and negr ster exhorting loudly by his side, is a creature entirely out of the "In appearance the letter of t red to assert his independence of law and order

And the editor concludes that a legal execution fails to do just criticism and abuse, from whatever source. nat legal executions are primarily for—to warn and teach a leg the untutored minds of other negroes. The legal execution i old and businesslike," but the "spectacle of a body swinging from imb by the roadway carries with it a grewsomeness which negre r 50 miles around do not forget within a generation."

The editor concludes that a lynching is a "solemn warning ige of what others may expect under certain conditions." hat same process of reasoning, citizens should take matters in the own hands whenever a crime is committed in order to in errorize prospective criminals. It is astonishing that an edit could be found praising lawlessness as more effective than enfor ent of the law. One sometimes hears of lynchings defended of he ground that the judgment of courts is uncertain. The Okl na City editor submits in one breath that a legal execution something of a social event" for negroes, and in the next that gal execution is "cold-blooded and businesslike" and hence less in ssive than a body swinging from a limb by the roadway.

Some of the money that has been subscribed to convert the Dr. Rice: then in foreign lands should evidently be diverted for use or Oklahoma editors and others.

New York City

New Britain, Cons.

GEORGIA'S "RIGHT TO LYNCH"

THE RIGHT TO LYNCH IS SACRED in Georgia and my length of time in the North have can not be interfered with, remarks the Portland Ore-teen from time to time called upon gonian, as it notes that the Persons Bill, providing for to explain the particular brand of the removal of a sheriff when a lynching happens in his county, civilization that countenances lynchwas tabled by a vote of 113 to 29 the last day of the sessionings and whether consciously or subof the House of that State. The New York Evening Post consciously they have necessarily set says that Georgia has only herself to blame if the rest of the themselves up as apologists for those country "expresses doubts of the depth of her desire to put a members of the race who resort to stop to lynching," and thinks the bill's rejection is the "more rope or tar and feathers as a means inexcusable" as it had been amended to give an accused sheriff of retribution. In the future, if the the right to carry his case to the legislature as a court of final southern sociological congress which appeal. It was "a bad day for Georgia" when the bill failed any influence, the men from the South efer to visit summary punishment on black criminals of certain of enactment into law, according to the Atlanta Constitution, will have things easier when drawn which adds:

"As it is, we are set back a year in the effort to redeem the ers from the North. The congress st, says the negro, with his superstitions and his weird notion State from the stigma which an extraordinary record of law- has taken a rigid stand against lynchon, looks upon a legal execution as a social event, and his violation has put upon her. We can do nothing now but wait. Ing in all its virulent forms, and in nd clothes the prisoner on the scaffold in habiliments of mar-And in waiting we shall hope that the warning Georgia has so doing but voices the unanimous The writer goes on to say: "To his (the negro's) mind been given will prove a deterrent sufficient to mitigate in the sentiment of the vast majority of peocoming twelve months the record which in mob-lawlessness ple who reside below the Mason and

"In opposing this bill there were those who were pleased to Dixon line. For sometime past, problinary one who has achieved a prominence in the public are seek to defend the State against the criticisms which an excess ably dating back to the Frank episode arily denied members of the race, and worthy of no litle envy of mob-violence has brought upon us. Well and good. There and other terrible happenings in he condemned man is largely a hero, a martyr, dying because he has no more loyal defender of Georgia than The Constitution. Georgia, the good Southern people We have at all times stood most stanchly for Georgia against have come to a realization of what

"But we can not fail to recognize, nor can any man unless he ment placed against them by citizens s blinded to reason or caught in the meshes of politics, that is this case the record is against us.

"Let us hope another year that Georgia will elect a legislature that will think a little less of personal politics and a little more about the good name and reputation of the State!"

Altho it is a far cry from the subject of lynching to a legalized public execution, this may be a good opportunity to correct a sensational story of a public hanging in Starkville, Miss., which be in vogue here just as it is in South was many months ago reported by a Starkville correspondent Carolina or Georgia or any other to a metropolitan paper and widely discust in the press of the state where such acts are flagrant country. It represented the Mississippi community as converting the hanging into a gala occasion, a sort of combination of picnic, W barbecue, and prayer-meeting. As a matter of fact, Dr. Arthur H. Rice, of Starkville, informs us, all the sensational effects of this story were produced by the resourceful correspondent, who simply combined two entirely unconnected events. Says

"The bases of the story were a public political county roundbefore primary election, and rescue and picnic and there are being enacted laws for the Oft-drink stands and speaking free platform-all this in a grove on the outskirts of Starkville, and ten days or two weeks before a public hanging in another suburb of the town, occurrences. While they may not be In some fertile brain, beyond doubt a local one, it was conceived totally obliterated, their number can to be a stroke of literary genius to interweave, compound, and be reduced by proper legislation. An make one literary picture of the two scenes and events. Hence association has been formed among our tears—the mortifications of a good, model Christian the college graduates of the southern community."

YO REDUCE LYNCHINGS.

Southerners who have sojourned for

s now meeting in New Orleans has into defensive positions by their brothlynchings mean, of the awful indict-

It has been suggested and arguer with much heat and feeling that i the North and its people were dwell ing under the same conditions that prevail in the South, lynching woul

who dwell in other parts of the

hout going into the merits of such aims, it is worth while noting that here is a strong movement under way which means the eventual abolition of lynchings for in the strong beds of Southern influence, where stringing a man up to a tree is somecolleges for the purpose of eliminat-

New Yorker Herold Abendblatt

1918

Unfere kinheimische "Schrecklichkeit"

Die lette Lyncherei in Georgia, ber fünf Rege: um Opfer fielen, follte eigentlich bie ameritanischen Krititer europäischer Kriegsgreuel baran er mutation of sentence and finally the innern, daß es hier im eigenen Lande genügend Beranlaffung giebt, sich zu body was breught here for durial EVENING POST entrüsten, genügend Arbeit, wenn man den Reformer spielen will. entruften, genügend Arbeit, wenn man ben Reformer fpielen will.

In feinem andern Lande, bas fich civilifirt nennt, ift bie Reigung au der respite which has since come. in Londereien jum Ausdrud tommenben Gefeplofigteit auch nur annahernt to groß, wie bier in Amerifa. In Deutschland find Lynchereien überhaup! fo gut wie unbefannt. Die hoffnung, bag biefes icheugliche lebel bier mit ben Jahren langfam aussterben wurde, bat fich nicht erfiellt. Bielmehr läßt bas vorliegende Material erfeben, bag es fich um eine fich immer weiter mebehnende jociale Krantheit handelt. Früher handelte es fich meiften Im einen gewaltthätigen Strafvollzug an Personen, bie ber Schandung ober Mordes beschuldigt wurden. Heute tritt Richter Lynch nicht selten themselves into a league, the purpose of which was to secure the arrest and conviction of the lynch-

Die Statistit für 1914, bon brei verschiebenen Seiten aufgestellt, giebt ers. The league secured considerable moral and financial support at die Lynchfälle mit 52, 54 und 74 an. Die Entrufteten, bie sich so furchtbar the time, but like the other citizens' liber die Hinrichtung einer englischen Spionin in Belgien aufregten, sollten Frank was on trial, it apparently nicht überseben, daß sich unter den Gelhncten bes erwähnten Jahres brei has been discontinued or at least is Frauen befanden. Die eine babon wurde gufammen mit ihrem Manne in Begenwart ihres vierjährigen Rinbes gehängt, weil fie angeblich eine Scheune in Brand geftedt haben foll. In minbeftens vier Fallen murbe fpater entbedt, bag bie Singemorbeten ohne Imeifel unichulbig maren.

. Un die eblen Geelen bier in Amerifa, bie über ein angebliches moralifces Manto ber um ihre Existenz tämpfenben Deutschen bas Berbammungs= etheil ausiprechen, sollten fich ins Geschirr legen, um biese einheimische Schredlichteit" aus ber Welt ju fcaffen. .

Brooklyn Standard Union

JAN 311916

rents Here Give Up Hope Crime Will Ever Be Avenged.

GIVES INTERVIEW. ISTER

One Time Counsel Says Matter Has Been Dropped.

The parents of Leo M. Frank, lynched by a Georgia mob on Aug. 16 last, after his sentence to death for the murder of Mary Phagan in Atlanta had been commuted by Gov. Slaton of Georgia, have given up all hope that the act will ever be

Despite the promises of Gov. Harris, of Georgia, who succeeded Gov. Slaton, the men who kidnaped Frank from the Milledgeville jail and strung him to a tree near Marietta, the home of the slain girl, would be sought out and punished and despite the nation-wide protest that followed the lynching, the matter has apparently been allowed to drop by the authorities of Georgia and there is no indication that any serious effort will ever be made to apprehend the men responsible for the crime.

one was interested in securing retribution for the crime.

The family is sick of the no-enough? toriety which came to it, and was continued from the date of the killing of Mary Phagan, through the terviewers, and it has welcomed the

Though many prominent men ex-erted their efforts to save Frank during his lifetime and committees were formed here to avenge his slaying by every means in their power, all these efforts have petered out and Attorney Louis Marshall, Frank's counsi at one time declared to-day so far as he knew there was no one who intended to press the matter farther.

Following Frank's funeral a com-

JAT. 1916

An Anti-Lynching

THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING POST Sir: While the recent Georgia lynch g was fresh in mind, some one suggestthe formation of an anti-lynching ague. Will you permit the writer to rev and amplify that suggestion?

Suitably officered, with headquarters some large city, and with branches in ery State, such a league might effect uch-partly by rallying to the suppor f officers of the law at critical moments nd partly by bringing both local and ational pressure to bear upon public plnion. There is, surely, no lack of entiment against this lawless taking of human life. What is lacking is organization, and this the League proposed would supply. Affiliated groups of influential, determined men, resolved that this disrace shall come to an end, coanselling with a common purpose in view, would find now this way, and now that, open for action, and might eventually even exercise an influence similar to that of

Frank's parents, who live at 152 the "committees of correspondence" Underhill avenue, this borough, are which wrought so effectively before our satisfied the matter has been defin- Revolution. Under our federated form itely apandohed. The dead man's of government, the cure of evils that with her parents, declared to-day afflict the body politic must make heavy the family had decided to let the drafts upon individual initiative. As case rest, and so far as she knew no to this particular evil, have we not, as a people, tried the laissez faire method long

> The writer would be pleased to correspond with any one who desires a "gettogether campaign in this matter.

EDWARD D. MERRIMAN.

New York City

16 1916

SOUTHERNER'S VIEW ON LYNCHING PROBLEM

NOTEWORTHY ADDRESS MADE BY W. D. WEATHERFORD:

Paper Read at Southern Sociological Congress Met with Approval of Delegates - Origins of Lynching in Whipping of Indians - The Punishment Not Alone Meted Out to Negroes and Criminal Assaults on Women Not Always Its Cause.

Tex., yesterday, makes timely the fol- out of pure revenge. I have heard of a lowing address delivered by W. D. least one case of a young colored man Weatherford, a Southerner, before the swearing that he would revenge himself Southern Sociological Congress, at New en a beautiful young white woman, beaddress made such a deep impression the young colored man's girl friend.

"Negro Life in the South," and "Pres Not getting even with any particular inent Forces in Negro Progress," said in dividual, but just an indefinite getting

"Lynch law is peculiar neither to the Southern States nor to America as a tablished, as legal procedure has become batred and racial injustice.

prompt, and as comparative justice has "Viewed from the standpoint of those been meted out to criminals, the habit who compose the mob, the causes of

nately, this has not been the case in America, particularly in the South. The return of stable Government since 1870 has not done a great deal to diminish lynching.

"The causes of lynching may be viewed from the standpoint of the victim; that is, we may ask what provocation do they offer for such measures: and these causes may be viewed from the standpoint of those who do the lynching; that is, what reason do they find for taking the law into their own hands?

WHY MEN ARE LYNCHED.

"Viewed from the first standpoint, we must ask what are the crimes for which men are lynched, and what motives lead to such crimes. It is generally supposed that most people who are Tynched are st dealt with because they have attacked or assaulted white women. The further supposition is that most such persons are colored men.

"Some have supposed that brutal colored men attack white women because of their animal passions, but I doubt very seriously if this is a sufficient explanation. There were very few assaults on white women before the war when the slave men were on every side and where white women were often left completely to the care of colored drivers, housemen, and others. If it were a question of pure animalism, no amount of fear or loyalty would have prevented this crime from becoming widespread. This is surew not the main cause, though it undoubtedly is one cause of assaults on white women.

"Others have said that the crime The lynching of a negro boy at Waco, against white women is often committed Orleans last month. Mr. Weatherford's cause her brother had done violence to that the delegates voted unanimously to think there can be no doubt that a congive it the widest publicity in the press siderable amount of crime on the part and to publish it in pamphlet form. of colored men against white men and Mr. Weatherford, who is author of women is due to a spirit of getting even event with the white race.

VIEWPOINT OF THE LYNCHERS.

whole, for the practice of lynching has "Whatever the explanation of the been common in most countries where the origin of this horrible crime, there can Government has been weak, or poorly es be no doubt that it is greatly increased tablished, or where justice has been by the racial antagonisms which have tablished, or where justice by the racial antagonisms which have tardily meted out to offenders. For grown up since the war and as we shall tunately for most other countries, a see later, one means of prevention must the Governments have become well es of necessity be the removal of race

of taking the law into hand by the monynching have been variously stated.

Des practically disappeared. Unfortu-Some have thought that lynching was

imply a perverted instinct; that it is a privile of the instinct of the chase and which is satisfied in war and the killing game. This may have some justifiation but to me it does not seem a suffident explanation.

"Others have supposed that it is the appeal to brute force as the only means which men have found adequate and drastic enough to awaken hardened and brutal men. Still others have defended t on the basis that it is the only punshment that will strike terror to the neart of the criminal classes and thus prevent further crimes. Again, it has been defended on the ground that it is the only way to punish the criminal and at the same time shield from public attention the one against whom the crime has been committed. Some have even been willing to defend lynching on the ground that it is the only form of vengeance which will bring any degree of relief to the male relatives of the wrong-

"However plausible, these arguments in favor of lynching may seem to the inflamed mind, not one of them will stand the scrutiny of a sober mind.

LYNCHING DOES NOT PREVENT ORIME.

"It is a well known fact that lynching does not prevent crime. Negroes have been known to assault white wo- molested white women. Then it was an rible and evolting lynching scene. It is a and, finally, for smaller offences. From repeat themselves in certain localities. a white man for an assault on a woman, the person is sacred, we cannot despise them it became easy to lynch a white man any, and there can be no justification for The hardening effect of one lynching for murder, and so the process has gone tends definitely to the increase of the forward, ever increasing in facility and most horrible crimes. Instead of pre- excuse. venting crime, it positively increases it. and he who would be a defender of "Six specific things must be done if womankind must face this stubborn we are to remove the stigma of lynching dare not hate a white man.

"It should be noticed first of all that First, we must have such changes in all persons lynched have not been men, court procedure as will insure prompt and all men lynched have not been ne- and just punishment of criminals, pargroes. The first lynchings in this counticularly in cases of criminal assault. try were perpetrated on Indians, later There is no particle of doubt that many on desperate white men, then later on lynchings take place because of apprenegroes, and recently on white men and hension on the part of the people that the women who have committed such crimes courts will dally with the case until the as to arouse violent popular hatred. Ac-lessons taught from prompt administracording to Mr. Cutler (Lynch Law), of tion of justice will be lost. the 3,337 lynchings between 1882 and "(2.) We white men must start a 1903, 2,060 were negroes, 1,169 were crusade against the white vultures who of the whites were women.

whelming majority of colored lynchings low-down white men. 66 per cent.] are not for criminal assault at all. Of all the colored men must begin to preach a crusade against lynched, only 34 per cent. of them were those negro brutes who commit this tersault on white women. Thirty-eight per lynched for the one awful crime of ascent. were lynched for murder, 10 per cent. for minor offences, 5 per cent. for arson, and in the remaining 8 per cent. for unclassified and petty crimes, and, promptly and without evasion. White indeed, in some cases for no crimes at men must guarantee safety to every man

there were ninety-one different given, varying from jilting a girl as in it an element of bloodthirstiness and throwing stones, up to kidnapping.

LYNCHING AN INNOCENT MAN.

just taken place (April 6). A negro man charged with criminal assault. from the prison and shot without mercy. present situation in regard to lynching. I do not believe any court in the land derers, pure and simple.

"It seems evidence that the lynching scenes of lynching lynched (whipped Indians) for misdea negro committed some crime and was new harvest of crime. summarily punished. After the war, it seemed necessary to mete out immediate well established fact that lynchings tend to this it was no difficult step to lynching

WHAT MUST BE DONE.

from the South.

whites, 108 were foreigners and Indians prey on colored girls. If there were fifty Forty of the colored and twenty-three white women assaulted by negroes in 1916. I have not a doubt there were many "It should next be noted that the over- times that many colored girls seduced by

"(3.) The leaders of the negro race

"(4.) White and colored alike must unite in uncovering every criminal and bringing every offender to justice

Of those lynched for minor of who is waiting trial, and colored men must cease to defend every scalawag by saying it is a case of race prejudice. The white man is criminally guilty of negecting to give every man a due trial, "A most dastardly case of lynching and not a few colored men are guilty of in Green County, North Carolina, has trying to make martyrs of every negro

who had furnished his criminal son with "(5.) We must inspire new respect for a gun for self-protection was arrested and law in the hearts of our younger generaheld in custody. He had committed no tion. Every case of lynching is a direct crime, though he had acted unwisely in blow at stable government. No nation furnishing his son with fire arms. But can continue as a law-abiding commonwhat father would not do that for his wealth when its laws are constantly deson if he were being pursued by officers fied by those who claim to be the dewho might readily be expected to treat fenders of justice. When any group unhim harshly, if they did not lynch him dertakes to administer justice unlawfully, the moment caught? But I repeat, the it soon results that the lawless element father had committed no crime. He was, of that group gets into control, and we however, taken in a very bold fashion have a reign of anarchy. This is the

could have convicted him of crime, and spect for personality if we are to re the white men who shot him were mur- move the cause of lynching. We lynched negroes first because we thought we respected womanhood, but the hideous hardened our habit in the South has, in general out- hearts as to make us bold to lynch woline, grown up as follows: First, men men, even white women, in whose defence we first practiced this horrible cruelty. Lynching has brutalized every men who committed crimes. Occasionally and has sowed the dragon teeth for a

SACREDNESS OF THE PERSON.

men, on the way home from a most hor- easy step to lynch a negro for murder, gospel we must preach is the sacredness significant fact. of the person. This means that, since the person is sacred, we cannot despise race hatred. On the peril of losing all my respect for rights, privileges, and law, I, as a white man, dare not hate a

devil in them to do their worst. Lynch- Negroes. ing never shields the victim of assault from public notice; it rather throws her into the most lurid limelight.

arouses bitter resentment in the hearts tion of the men guilty. individual crime; it is criminal procedrevengeful dealing is answered by new

Prompt administration of justice, a cation of all class and race prejudices; possible. To the propagation of these ifferent level if it does, great issues every law-abiding citizen ifferent level if it does, should give himself."

TRIBUNE From

Chicago, Ill. Address:

Date

A NEW SOUTHERN IDEA.

The lynching of Anthony Crawford, a well to do Negro of Abbeville, S. C., is having consequences which indicate the assertion of a new spirit in the south. Crawford cursed a white storekeeper in a quarrel over the price of cottonseed. A clerk started to give the Negro a beating with an ax handle, but a policeman stopped that by putting the black man under arrest.

He was released on bail, but a crowd of men formed to punish him. He defended himself with a hammer and fractured the skull of the first man who laid hands on him. He then was knocked "(6.) We must inculcate a deep re- down, knifed, and kicked. The sheriff took him, then seemingly dying, to jail. In the afternoon the crowd again collected to lynch him for hitting the white man with a hammer. He was taken from the sheriff's custody and hanged to a pine tree.

Thus far the story is a sample one of race hatred expressed in lawlessness, but it begins to diverge meanors, then they began to whip white community where it has been practiced, from normal. Gov. Manning ordered the Abbeville authorities to proceed in the case with vigor, to take the responsible men and bring them to trial. That was the only thing a self-respecting governor "If we are to remove lynching, the one could do, and Gov. Manning did it in a fashion everlasting, fundamental, and eternal which indicated his sincerity. But it was not the

> The Columbia State, an intelligent South Carolina paper, called attention to the fact that the Abbeville lynchers not only had killed the Negro but they had ordered the large and prosperous family of the dead man to go. The State suggested negro, and, what is just as much to the that the south was not economically independent point, the negro, on that same penalty, of the Negro. Northern opportunities were inviting. If southern conditions became intolerable, the "Lynching does not strike terror to the north soon would have the Negroes and the south heart of any race; it rather arouses the would have another Negro problem—the lack of

> The citizens of Abbeville who had no part in the lynching met and condemned the lawlessness. They "Lynching does not prevent crime, be- encouraged the Crawford family to remain in Abbecause it brutalizes all who take part, and ville. They promised their support to the prosecu-

> of the class to whom the victim belongs. The trouble with the south has not been that Lynching is not lawful punishment of men in passion have committed crimes against against the stabilty of the State order. That happens in the north more frequently and the safety of the whole public. All than in the south. It has been that there was no revenge, and every lynching sows the check against these outbreaks in community sentiseeds for a dozen or more murders and ment. Thus lawlessness became not the violent breaking down of restraints which may be seen eper respect for law, a fundamental anywhere, but indicated a collapse of community ect for personality, and the eradi-morale. A community which accepts lawlessness these will bring about a new public sen- as a part of its philosophy is prostrate. It may not timent, which will make lynching im-avoid outbreaks if it protests, but stands upon a

Lynchings-1916. Discussions. Goummhas. Obds

CISPATON

JAN 23 1916

Five negroes, suspect of guilt in connection with the murder of the sheriff of Lee county, were aken from the jail at Sylvester, Ga., the oher nig and lynched. Their bodies, with many bullet holes hem, were found hanging to a tree. Perhaps the nen were guilty, as suspected, and perhaps were not. The negro, against whom the strong ase seemed likely to be made, was saved fr he mob.

That is the picture we find in the news. Sir neonsly, we find in the Southern Workman-

statement from the pen of Dr. John E. White, of Atlanta: "In spite of whatever may be said against the Southland, therein has the negro made his best showing and his greatest progress. We of the South are witnesses of it and we believe in it. While there may be some discouragements and certain discriminations and unjust laws upon the statute-books, there is today in the hearts of the Southern white people the conviction that education improves the colored people, that it makes them more self-respecting, more law-abiding and of greater service to themselves, their families and their communities."

One is disposed to ask if education, which is so good for the black people, would not also be good for certain white people.

THE CRIME AT WAGO

When a negro boy was burned to death in the public square of Waco, Texas, in the presence of 15,000 people, the real offense was not against the victim, nor against the law. The victim himself had been condemned to death and would soon have been lawfully executed, and perhaps the form of execution made little difference so far as he was concerned. "The law" is a vague abstraction. Crimes are not 'offenses against the law." They are offenses against people. And the real offense of that Waco atrocity was, as usual, committed against the people responsible for it. It was those F5,000 supposedly respectable and normal human beings perpetrating-or permitting-a cring against themselves.

In holding ceremonies around a monument in commemoration of a great man the cel-brants are not "honoring him." They are only selves. The tributes they pay their own noble qualities.

Similarly the mob that ly Waco case, dishonors only character, burns its own re talizing effect of lynchings mit or tolerate them that it demnation.

EVENING POST

New York City

3 1 1916

Treatment of Colored Americans.

THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING POST: Through your columns I make appeal to the justice-loving people of is United States to take some action oking to a correction of the increase disregard for law shown in the bru-Htles perpetrated upon the colored peo-

e of the country. You should know that we get from cordents and travellers the details of he inhuman treatment of men, women, d children in such atrocities as have arred recently in Texas and Florida; nd that we feel that the futility of our merican protest against the foreign war non-compatant women and children te finally upon American inability or llingess to afford to a group of its est loyal citizens that measure of jusrespecting life, liberty, and the purult of happiness guaranteed by the funamental law of the land and reassured Dr. Nasmyth says, in "Social Progress,"

ic. page 376, "Only an infinitesmal incrity can gain by anarchy, but in the bsence of enlighened public opinion that afinitesmal minority controls the desiny of nations."

Despite the fact that the colored peole of this country have quickly and empletely disproven in the main the harges of unfitness and inferiority rought against them by caste prejudice, hese anarchistic outbreaks continue and scome more unbearable in certain secut regard to section.

Denied generally the privilege of learning to read and to write, the colored peoole have struggled successfully to reduce their illiteracy and to master the rudiments essential to understanding the District of Columbia, Inc. civilization. Largely propertyless and mprovident, they have by the bare labor of their hands and by denial acquired 42,279,510 acres of farm lands alone, with total farm-holding valued at \$956,-895,755. Without the right to a protected family life, yet they have acquired 432,499 homes. As communicants of re- MOB RULE AND THE SOUTHERN gious bodies, more than four million are aiming to learn and to follow the orality of the Great Teacher, while neir general hygiene has improved with telligence, with sympathetic and help ni contact, and with the increase a d of better homes and trained dec

In Florida, where women and children were murdered because suspected of aiding a man to escape the fury of a mob, there are 308,669 colored people, occupying 75,394 homes, of which they own completely 20,916.

Of these people, 220,000 are in rural districts, owning and operating 14,698 farms valued at \$15,365,896, and 125,000 men with \$5,000 women are engaged in gainful occupations of the most funda- tynching and mobs are as futile as mental nature. As many as 105,678 were legislation assuring negroes the right to members of religious bodies ten years vote in the southern States. Schools can

In Texas, where the disregard for law might be expected by reason of its turbulent history, yet cannot be overlooked If it is to be copartner with the lawpeople, of whom 227,032 were members of this evil the manhood and the womanof religious bodies in 1906, while 220,000 hood of the South must be reached. men and 189,000 women are alding the Under these circumstances, it is reacres and valued at \$93,820,233.

When the colored people had nothing the party of the second part be a colored and there is a time for action, and the time for speecl and were declared to be legally the propperson. The press is the only agency of in Georgia is over.

writers, about the supreme sacrifice of your fathers, erty of another, their lives could not be education for the great mass of the peoprocess of law and occasional punishment for the offender, yet to-day, when come under the influence of the pulpit, they have earned the right and title to full American citizenship by cooperat tremendous work to do in this direction ing in making and defending the nation, not only for their own section but also the funadmental law of the land is over- in behalf of the whole nation. ridden and injustice reigns with anarchy. The education of public sentiment is Southern Resentment at Northern Studies

and security for you, as well as for the press of the northern States can be of To the Editor of Public Ledger: oppressed, comes from respect for law, material assistance to the newspapers of not from its violation." I am asking that the South in this contingency by ions and in certain social groups, with they have no interest in the maintenance of anarchy. Cooperation, and not prejutice and hostility, that is the condition of hate and emphasizing race prejudices and South. the greatest expansion of national life.

Washington, August 23.

Free Press

BURLINGTON, VT.

PRESS.

A former Turkish ambassador was not wholly without ground for his comparison between the burning of colored men and women at the stake in the South and the Armenian massacres that have se stirred this whole nation as well as the rest of the civilized world. It is not neces-

sary for us to to abroad to find blots upon our modern civilization. The lynching of negroes and others in different parts of the country is a disgrace to the nation, as a whole. Whenever people of the old world raise this question, we must perforce hang our heads in shame.

The only remedy for mob rule and lynch law is education of the people of the communities afflicted. Laws against not reach this evil although they can help educate the coming generation in the paths of law and order.

It is the present generation of men and

"Liberty means, essentially, security, the peculiar province of the press. The animosities. We of the North should effective means of aiding the press of moberacy.

MORE TO THE POINT.

New York Glass

Governor Harris of Georgia pretends to be concerned over the epidemic of lynchings in his state. More than dozen Negroes have been put to death there by mobs n the last few weeks, and Mr. Harris says that unless conditions improve by the time the next General Assembly meets in June he will ask for the enactment of 'more stringent laws to stop lynchings."

It is difficult to make out just what "more stringent aws" Governor Harris has in mind. Lynching is murer and murder is a crime. At least it is so considered n every civilized country, and we believe that Georgia. women in the South who are responsible supposedly a civilized state in a civilized country, has a tion's destiny, there are 690,049 colored for lynchings. In order to effect a cure aw on her statute books making murder a capital

All the laws in the universe will not avail to stop existence and development of the State assuring to note the efforts of some of whiching if they are not enforced. As long as those who by their labor. These people have ac- the great newspapers of the South like to in for mob law know that they can give free rein to quired 68,816 homes comprising 4,264,193 the Atlanta Constitution taking a bold heir passions without fear of punishment lynching stand against lynch law, even though ever will be stamped out. There is a time for speech

> PUBLIC LEDGER Philadelphia, Pa.

WILL SU INTULERANT?

of the Negro Problem

work, space in your columns to point out a Governor of Mississippi, have praised m the masses of this country be taught that exemplifying a broad and fra ernal spirit habit of mind from which I am but one of book, and Bishop Cheshire, of North Caro

President, Teachers Association of the we would feel about the same as our which a white man was guilty and the ready to accept the loud voice of the fren southern brothers and sisters. Indeed South doesn't like it. Southern papers re- sied few for the sober judgment of the highwe of the North have been found as prone tion; not on moral grounds or literary; But why the few? And why our acceptto mob demonstrations in extreme cases they simply say that I have "failed to unas those of the South. We are relieved of derstand the negro problem," simply move ance of them?

Mr. Charles W. Chesnutt, for whose "ConColumbia, Pa., November 11, 1916. the temptation which frequent offenses jure Woman" readers will long be grateful, to write me: "The South is so much the dents of many sections of the South. We spoiled child of the American family that if ever a writer sees fit to write anything should therefore exemplify the broadest about it in any but an adultion anything should therefore exemplify the broadest about it in any but an adulatory manner, charity and the most fraternalism as an he is apt to come in for a very sharp scold-

> What has spoiled the South? Why, so the South in overcoming lynch law and far as it is concerned, may anybody discuss graft or the absurdly so-called "white slavery" and nobody child labor or lynching? No New Yorker, so far as I can recall, scolded me for my exposure of certain, New York conditions in "The House of Why all this mystery on the

writers, about the "negro problem." there is a "negro problem," why do south erners object to its mention? If there is a "negro problem" that northerners are ir capable of telling the truth about, why don't the southern novelists tell the truth about it? They tell nothing, yet they grant the right of fiction to discuss problems, and the word "problem" implies something to be solved.

I have said "the South." Perhaps I have there played into the hands of the perso I refer to: they call themselves "the So but they are not; they are only a sma Sir-Pray permit me, even though it in- Court Justice Gudger, of North Carolina portion of it. Men such as former Suprem volves an introductory mention of my own and Edmund F. Noel, the Democratic ex exemplifying a broad and fra ernal spirit many sufferers. I refer to the habit that lina, has written me approving my attitude in regard to lynch law. Such men are in the majority in the South; they not only My new novel, "The Mark of the Beast," oppose lynching: they do not object to CHARLES M. THOMAS, realize that under similar circumstances is pitched in the South and revolves about northerners opposing it. The fault may, the lynching of a negro for a crime of therefore, lie with the North, which is too

Columbia, Pa., November 11. 1916.

LYNCHINGS IN GEORGIA. The state of Georgia apparently is part of southerners, and especially southern making a sincere effort to curb the

nching evil which has made that? onwealth notorious throout the sider dismissing from office a sheriff from attack, which Dr. Charles W. Eliet f enacted into law, would be of un- to account. if enacted into law, would be of un- to account.

It seems there is considerable doubt the other great nations. The war is ple, also made a few remarks.

judiciary committee of the lower house should be placed on the statute books. know, and will be all the more likely to The arrangement committee responsi-

To this a member of the house propounded the query: "Will the gentle- From man suggest a remedy?" The reply of the opponent of the bill was as fol- Address: lows:

"We have all the law we need covering all phases of the thing. All the additional remedy we need is the education of the people so that the laws will be enforced.'

In commenting on this the Constitution remarks:

In the meantime, we presume, Georgia is to suffer continued turbulence at home and repeated criticism and denunciation abroad, based upon her extraordinary lynching record, while we await an education which would be a wonderful thing if we had it, but which is all too slow in the coming.

In the absence of that education to which Mr. Blackburn refers it is the unquestioned and manifest duty of the Georgia legislature to take some action that will put an end to mob rule in Georgia. And by that education we mean the existence of a public sentiment so strong as to impel thoro law enforcement in every county. That we are lacking in it, at least in some instances, events have indicated.

The Constitution also points out that it has never been suggested in this measure or out of it that the sheriff punishible by death according to law, who, actually tries to save a prisoner and fails, should forfeit his office and be ineligible for reelection. All that the measure does provide is that the sheriff shall show the governor that he did his duty under the law. If he makes that showing he not only holds his eligibility but his honor and his crimes committed by dozens of white for the National Association for the office as well. The law simply proposes to call upon the sheriff of each men will have a few years in prison, bent on woman suffrage propaganda, county to perform his duty that pres- But at Lima the reputed criminal was when the incident occurred, and she ent laws require of him and to make black, and the northern mob was as full has since then diverted her efforts on

can reasonably object to this require-ment. No governor would dare con-time of peace to forestall these dangers

and. A bill now before the Georgia who had gone to the limit, and even, finitesimal." We have been so obsessed egislature places more direct responsible perhaps, suffered personal wound, in with preparedness against these hypothetic dangers that we have been whollibility upon the sheriff of the county the protection of a prisoner. It would in which mob violence occurs and the be only the sheriff who failed in his of strikes, lynchings, murders and vice Atlanta Constitution says the measure, duty who would and should be called within our midst. For years the num-

intion feels that such a statute would whether the bill will become a law, making us callous to the sanctity of hutution feels that such a statute would whether the bill will become a law, making us callous to the sanctity of huber of hubers of but an end to mob law in Georgia. but the Constitution is certainly right man life and law. What has happened the Young Men's League of the at Lima might as readily happen in a church returned last night from an hundred other places for aught we all-day excursion to Bear Mountain. of the Georgia legislature the following argument was given against the on the lynching question, judging from the Georgia lynching record, is something in campaign speeches the Georgia lynching record, is something in campaign speeches thing that will a quire something like a generation to accomplish. Something like a generation to accomplish something like and drastic punishment is meted out at ands who were involved in this atrocity. Charles Kemp, secretary; A. R. Nash, treasurer, and R. E. Ward, A. S. Newton, Simeon Blanks, M. M. B. Vindication by an adequate supply of Russell, A. J. Van Keuren, J. S. Parlica stands dishonored today; unless she right to deprive him of without a trial."

From Different to those of Mexicans she must remain distance of the crimes of the rown voters than to those of Mexicans she must remain distance of the supply of the enjoyable time was as follows: Charles H. Vann, president; and drastic punishment is meted out at and who were involved in this atrocity. Charles Kemp, secretary; A. R. Nash, who were involved in this atrocity. The arrangement committee responsible time was as follows: Charles H. Vann, president; and who were involved in this atrocity. The arrangement committee responsible time was as follows: Charles H. Vann, president; and who were involved in this atrocity. The arrangement committee responsible time was as follows: Charles H. Vann, president; and who were involved in this atrocity. The arrangement committee of the enjoyable time was as follows: Charles H. Vann, president; and who were involved in this atrocity. The arrangement committee sult in great improvement.

HERALD

Boston, Mass.

GED 4 IME

THE LIMA, OHIO, TRAGEDY. To the Editor of the Herald:

Two years of foreign war and the prospect of our own industrial war should not so harden us to the appreciation of a fresh horror as to make us indifferent to the multiple murder committed at Lima, O. Lynching is always a multiple murder, for every man engaged in it were 3000 murderers in this case.

Beginning with the lynching at Akron. O., some years ago, the North has since been disgraced by the burning alive of a wounded Negro at Coatsville, Pa., for which no one was punished, and by the burning alive of another Negro at Wilmington, Del., for which, also, I believe, no one was punished. Thousands of northern voters were concerned in these atrocities, which exceed in deliberate ferocity anything which has occurred under the terror and excitement of war in Europe. Now we see in one of our most respected states a body of ruffians who, to punish a crime which is not themselves turn murderers, half kill a and then, "in one hundred automobiles," rush off to the murder of their captured victim. This man may or may not have fragist. been guilty; he had not been tried; he had been arrested and could do no more revelations in New York. At most, those

ly unprepared to meet the real dangers honored among the nations. LUCIA AMES MEAD.

Roston, Sept. 1.

EAGLE

Brooklyn, N. Y.

AUG 4 - 1010

GIVE FREELY TO AID ANTI-LYNCHING FUND

has the responsibility of murder. There Colored Baptists Respond to Appeal in Concord Street Church.

With the pathos of their race written in their dusky faces, 500 weeping parishioners pressed toward the chancel rail of the Concord Colored Baptist Church last night, flinging coins, bills, pledges-and in one case a treasured trinket-into the basket for the Anti-Lynching Fund. They had been moved over the tragedy of their race in a simple tale of the lynching of sheriff in the performance of his duty, young Jesse Washington on May 21 in Waco, Texas, related by Miss Eliza- of making recommendations to the Legbeth Freeman, the New York suf-

"Hell isn't all on the other side of the Mexican border," exclaimed the Lonchings will become rare in the South harm. His aliged crime was indeed hor- trembling orator, who had investigatmen, as shown in the recent loathsome Advancement of the Colored People. economic instead of an increased rever-Miss Freeman had been touring Texas, ence for law and order, ent laws require of him and to make of veron; as that at Waco, Tex., where it buried a Negro last spring.

As the Constitution well says, no sheriff who enters office with the pursuant threaten us from the pursuant threaten thre pose and determination to do his duty hausted Europe may threaten us from emotion-inspiring address of the suf-

In introducing Miss Freeman the presiding officer, Nathaniel B. Dodson, superintendent of the Colored Sunday School, emphasized the aspects of the problem, pointing out that "we must fight the battle ourselves; we must fight it by the wise use of the ballot."

Dr. O. M. Waller of the board of diber of our murders per million inhabi- rectors of the National Association for

One hundred and fifty members of

Address:

Chronicle

Date.

Lynchings, while not Signs confined entirely to the of South, have been more Reform. common there than

anywhere else in the country, and yet it has appeared almost impossible to arouse Southerners to the dangers involved in countenancing these outbreaks of lawlessness and barbarism. It is decidedly encouraging, therefore, to find Governor Manning, of South Carolina, taking a firm stand in favor of the punishment of lynchers. The particular case which roused him to action had to do with the lynching of a negro of considerable standing among the colored population, following a quarrel with a white storekeeper over a bill. The Governor's attitude as an opponent of lynch law seems to have been inspired by the exodus of many negroes from the state, under the lure of promises of steady employment and high wages in the North, and the fear that the lynching would cause many more to leave. The Goveraor announces that "I am giving serious consideration to this matter, with a view islature, so as to be able to deal with such conditions when they arisa:" public opinion, even if the reasons are

TELEGRAPH DUBUQUE, IOWA. DEC 1 71916

Lynching a Distinctly American Crime.

Before America can properly claim equality with other civilized nations of the world it must take such action as will forever abolish that greatest of all crimes-lynching. It is a crime peculiar to America, for which America has gained much unenviable publicity and which will remain a blot upon our civilization until it is stopped. -=

ROCHESTER, N. Yand 1903 there were 3,337 lynchings In the twenty years between 1882 in forty-four states of the Union. These mob murders were not confined to any single section or to any single state, but practically every one of the United States was so disgraced. The pretexts on which lynch law was invoked were almost as numerous as the instances and ranged from the most trivial misdemeanor to crimes of truly revolting nature, but in no case-was there justification even on that most generally advanced pretense that the law would not deal instice

There is only one other place in the world where lynching has ever been practiced-in Russia, that dark and densely ignorant country which America prefers to consider the very antithesis of our own enlightened land, Nowhere else, under British, French, Dutch, Japanese, Austrian, Italian, or German flags, although these all cover frontier conditions and mixed races, has there ever been recorded instances of mob law superseding social law. Only America and Russia have given rein to unbridled passion. We have joined the Cossacks.

ynchings-1916

New York City

DET 141910 . The Will-to-Lynch

THE recent attempted lynching in Ohio give renewed evidence that the stigma of this com munal barbarism cannot be fixed on any one part of the country. Coatesville showed a few years ago that it is a superficial judgment to indict the South for what happens, even if sporadically, in the North. The will-to-lynch is perhaps more the attribute of a class than of a section. Each successive lynching makes it clearer that its etiology has its roots in the reactions of certain classes, and that these reactions no longer have the easy justifications that old-fashioned people once thought they were able to understand.

We can no longer think of lynch law as the as mere lust for torture. rough and ready justice of primitive communities, the rude meting out by the group of punishment to the offender, the hearty substitute for the regular courts which were yet to be established. It is no Statistics show that only a proportion of the viclonger the work of "vigilance conmittees," of strong and serious men confronted with the lawlessness of desperadoes. It has ever ceased to be entirely the quick, sure reaction of chivalrous manhood to the most hideous crime that could be perpetrated against their women. At one time it was not wholly unintelligible that in a scattered community where justice was notoriously slow and uncertain, where a massed black population was sullen and ignorant, the will-to-lynch might develop both as a natural vengeance and as an attempt to ensure protection by tactics of terrorism. It was not wholly unintelligible that the lew and vicious elements of such communities might be deterred by these hideous retributions from assault on the persons of the dominant race.

But if there was ever any such explanation of the lynching spirit, these recent outrages seem cynically determined to evade it. Cases are becom----- asingly rare where the excises of the inor dilatoriness of justice obtain. Most of outrages occur in organized communities,

where courts of justice are functioning in orderly press their hatred of an "interior race," their conrepeatedly are jailors overpowered, and the work male. of executing the suspected criminal-frequently innocent-taken in hand by the maddened mob. Even conviction and sentence seem to have ceased to be protection for the victim against the will-tolynch. In the Waco affair of last May, the mob waited patiently in the courtroom until the prisoner had been duly convicted and sentenced. They then, with the connivance of the corrupt sheriff, seized their victim and carried him away to put him to death with horrible torture in the public quare. The trial had been as speedy as possible. the criminal was in the hands of the law, and would have been punished in the severest way known to civilized men. Yet the will-to-lynch imbudently and obscenely tore aside the law. It showed itself not as any substitute for justice, but

The modern will-to-lynch grows more and more careless not only of the old pseudo-legal motives but of the nature of the crime which it punishes. tims are even suspected of the traditional criminal assault. The principal interest is the victim, not the crime. The recent outrage near Gainesville, Florida, is said to have concerned a quarrel over a pig. The arrest took the form of a raid in which the sheriff was shot. The mob then proceeded to lynch half a dozen innocent Negroes. The will-tolynch, in such circumstances, becomes a mere impersonal hunger for blood. If a mere rough desire for justice were concerned, care would be taken to get the right victim and to execute him with the utmost quietness. If vengeance alone were involved, one would look for a vendetta such as arises between racial and social equals in the mountain states of the South. But the modern will-tolynch seems to seek neither justice nor personal vengeance. It is a wandering desire, and will fix upon any torturable object of the despised race that catches its attention. It is the experience and not the end that counts. These recent spectacular lynchings appear in the light of a sort of social orgy of cruelty, a communal auto-da-fe, an act of faith by which certain classes in the community ex-

fashion, and where conviction and punishment by tempt for law, their sense of the predominance of ordinary judicial process are almost certain. Yet the Anglo-Saxon, the gallantry of the predatory

> Southern lynchings are usually ascribed to the class of "cracker" farmers, illiterate whites of the old "American" stock. This class is in open competition with the Negro, and economic rivalry fans into flame the traditional racial hatred. This class of "poor whites" would form the nucleus of the mob, into which would be swept unstable creatures of every class, every person besotted with race-prejudice, possessed with lawless deviltry, or even morbid curiosity. But the reports of the Waco and Lima outrages spoke of "armed farmers in automobiles," and the pictures of the Waco horror showed a typical straw-hatted summer crowd gazing gleefully at the hideous crisp of what was once a Negro youth.

> This is the hideous fact we have to face, that scattered throughout the country are communities where this will-to-lynch is sinister and latent and is to flame forth some day. We have no way of predicting where it will break out next. One month it is in Texas, the next in Florida, the next in Ohio. We live on this volcano of communal savagery. Any day the crime of a Negro—almost any crime, almost any Negro-may set off this volcano. The full national horror of lynching can only be measured in this latency, the fact that this will-tolynch is so deeply ingrained in strata of American society which are not usually considered even semicriminal. The quiet towns in which we live we cannot conceive in our most feverish moments to he the scene of such orgies. Yet in just such towns, and in just such public squares and through just such streets, in this very year and this very United States in which we live, savage mobs, springing from the earth, have done men and women to death with the utmost torture human cruelty could devise. One gets the sense of a country afflicted by a loathsome plague, mysterious in its infection and trans-

It is absurd to put lynching into any mere category of "lawlessness." The will-to-lynch expresses a lawlessness quite unique, far more ghastly and corroding to the national stamina than the lawlessness of labor wars or individual crime. For

it is the symptom of the monstrous failure of large the sections where the will-to-lynch is lurking on sections of our population to live in amity with a be stirred to positive expression. It is notorious race which has suffered chattel slavery, economic that the mob-criminals are rarely punished. The boycott, political disfranchisement at its hands. better opinion seems to sink back dazed and numb. Georgia, to a Federal grand jury it wite danger of being lynched them It is not as if these whites lived in the presence of It should be stirred to a diagnosis and an appeal Atlanta, as axing the responsibility snows no restraint except the restraint a rebellious "small nationality," against which con- that would check and finally exterminate a feeling for lynchings, when, referring to the fear. Only a show of superior force stant vigilance had to be exercised. The Negro which is, in the last resort, dependent upon general knew to a certainty that they would to far to say that in Abbeproblem is not the problem of a disaffected group social approval. within the state. Exploited and submerged, the The campaign against the will-to-lynch must be there would be no lynchings." Negro people in this country have never retaliated, inaugurated by the friends of the Negro and by benign influence than the State courts lenounced and cursed as a "nigger and have never imperiled or even attacked the those Americans who find their patriotism in the of Georgia. integrity of the nation or any part of it. Their removal of national stigma. That is why the encrimes have been the crimes of individuals against terprise of the National Association for the Ad-stop lynching or mob laward maddened men, When the mob individuals. But the white reaction has been racial, vancement of Colored People, which is raising in all communities, even in Englandmen not of it. communal. The crime of the individual is met by funds for a thorough investigation of the subject where they break up peace meetings a communal crime, directed against the Negro, as and for an effective marshalling of public opinion, and in New England, where they such. A lynching is a racial warning that a crime is so important. Such an attitude promises to fight Lynching and mob law will stop against a white person is an assault on the integrity lynching not in any bitter or sectional spirit, but when there is no call upon an outraged and supremacy of the race.

stigma as evil as that of chattel slavery, whose cursed heritage it is. It springs directly from that old despising of the servile race, now brought to a nominal equality. It is akin to the spirit that makes Russian pogroms and drenches Armenian cities in blood. The annals of American lynchings show A CRUSADE AGAINST LYNCHING. atrocities far worse than any registered in modern wars between civilized nations. Are they a forecast of what would happen if we went to war with any peoples considered by our masses as markedly inferior? In a war with the white men of another civilized nation American soldiers would probably be the humanest in the world. But in a war with 'natives" or "greasers" can we be sure that this will-to-lynch would not operate toward such "backward peoples" as contested American conquests?

If the lynching spirit springs from that racial intolerance which seems to be the worst quality in the Anglo-Saxon temperament, anything which makes headway against race-prejudice should tend to neutralize the will-to-lynch. One's first impulse is to urge the suppression of lynching by main force. But there is no machinery for such suppression. A local police is powerless against a mob. A state constabulary could not prevent Coatesville. If it The men who wipe out this dark blot will deserve were in Mexico that these lynchings occurred, some of our patriots would probably insist that Carranza garrison every town. But this is the United States, and we must look rather to the rousing of popular anger against the scourge. The better element in

with an attempt at scientific diagnosis and the pres- people to rectify the balance of maud-This scourge of lynching has become a national sure of social contempt upon the classes in whom lin sentiment and growing indifferthe will-to-lynch still flourishes.

EVENING POST

Chicago, Ill.

Much good may be hoped to come from the crusade organized by the denominational colleges of the South against the spirit of lawlessness that finds expression in lynching.

Eighteen institutions of learning are represented in the association and the moral backing of forty colleges is promised. A publicity bureau is to be established and speakers are to be sent out in a campaign of moral education.

· It is time concerted action of this kind were taken. Many of the southern newspapers in recent years have been outspoken in their denunciation of lynchings and the spirit that fosters them; the effort of the colleges will re-enforce strongly the work of the enlightened press. Nothing could be more fitting than that the campaign should be promoted by the institutions that stand for culture, and the gospel of law and justice can be preached by no better evangelizers than the young men of the South who understand her sentiment and value her traditions. Statistics of thirty years show that there have been 4,000 lynchings in the United States and 90 per cent of them in southern states. as honored a place in southern history as those who led the lost cause of the confederacy in a mis-taken but devoted patriotis in 100

The New York World commends sleeding began, it behooved them t charge given by Judge Spear, o be discreet in their afterances of State courts, he said: "If lynchers hecks it. It would be perhaps not suffer even a fine of fifty dollars ville, the day Crawford was killed,

in some form, breaks out constantlys ascendant there is no freedom for

ence to justice affecting juries, judges and governors. The way to stop lynching and mob law is to enforce opening the case involving a test of statute law through the ordinary the segregation ordinance in Louis courses of judicial procedure, by the co-operation of every department of modern government

DOZUMENA.

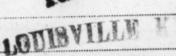
/ 2 8 1918 Not the "Real Appeville."

The other day The Star of Marion expressed the opinion that the "real Abbeville" was not responsible for the lynching of Anthony Crawford and that, we believe, is a fact now well understood everywhere. The citizens of the city of Abbeville have made it plain and many of the rural people have joined with them in their declarations that they wish the laws of the State to be observed and enforced.

abstaining from violent outbreaks cided by as close a division, What took place in Abbeville migh take place anywhere in South Caro lina, except, perhaps, in those citie having large police or military force that might be instantly called out, fo

quarter of a century, mobs have been men who ordinarily support the ad sles will find it also unconstitutional. ninistration of laws, but even in these exceptional affairs the good men soon ose control. Were a dozen of the eading citizens of Abbeville or other

own to advise the lynching of a negr ENCOURAGE LYNCHINGS hey would find that, when the pro no good man dissenting could find safety except in silence. If one had lover" and, resenting insult, he would The punishment of lynchers will no have been at the mercy of armed



THE SEGREGATION CASE.

The Supreme Court of the United States yesterday entered an order re ville, and providing that the case be argued at some later date, when the full court of seven Justices may hear the agreement

The Supreme Court now has only six members, the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Lamar remaining unfilled. Weeks ago President Wilson appointed Mr. Louis D. Brandels to this position, but the Senate dallies with the appointment. It will neither confirm the appointment nor reject it, and in the meantime the Supreme Court lacks its full complement.

Yesterday's actionaby the Supreme Court is not unnaturally explained by some upon the theory that the cour is evenly divided and the seventh No community in the State is mark- Justice is necessary to cast the decidedly better than most other com-ing vote. Other constitutional cases munities in respecting the laws and in of grave importance have been de

As a matter of fact, the segregation case is down to the simple point of public policy. Those Justices who believe that such an ordinance will acthe sufficient reason that everywhere somplish its purpose, namely, to prois a lawless element that craves ex-vide a means for maintaining better cuse to manifest its animosity to-relations between the whites and blacks, will find a way to hold the Occasionally, but farely in the las ordinance constitutional, while those led to lynch by men of good standing who oppose the measure upon princi-

terroits surbd

Florida's response to the movement tarted last week by southern sociolodats for the elimination of the lynchg habit is to go forth and hang a hite postmaster. The postmaster as in jail charged with killing a local authorities are trying to discover the northern section of this country.

Who were the responsible parties in ruffian deserving of death because he this lynching bee. That is customary persisted in upholding the law at the in cases of lynching, as we understand cost of his life, if necessary. t. The authorities "try" to discover That the public authorities are

ynching habit has passed far beyond thirteen of the sixteen have been Southern chivalry has condoned lynching in cases of crimes by black men against white women. But lynching, evidently, is one of those monsters of hideous mien which are embraced wholesale after being too often seen Last year only one-fifth of the victims of lynchings in the United States were blacks charged with crimes against women. Nor were the lynchings confined to negroes. About half as many whites as negroes were lynched.

While this presents a discouraging appearance to the southern colle men who have set out to battle evil, the extension of lynch law to whites may prove of help to their cause. When the lynchers go to hanging whites, that gives the whites, who have the votes, a growing interest in stopping lynching. South Carolina and one or two other states have alceady been trying to strengthen their

gainst lynching. The economic t of the south further urges reof lynching habits. The south hopes for great developments in the next era of prosperity through immi- manity. gration from the north. Immigration

om the north will not be important or permanent, especially to the country districts where northern enterprise

trial by a jury of their peers.

TROY NY

SEP 8 CORNERING THE LINCHERS.

The recent attempt of a mob to which the sheriff of Allen county, hite man. Other white men of the Ohio, because he refused to give up a icinity, not to be outdone, then did negro who had been arrested for an ne killing on their own account atrocious offense was one of the most ports of the occurrence say that the outrageous attacks ever recorded in

the lynchers, but they never succeed. aroused to the affront put upon a sov-The fact that the victim in this case ereign state is shown by the ans a white man suggests, as has been nouncement that sixteen members of shown in many cases lately, that the the mob have been indicted, and that he bounds long set for it in the south. placed under arrest. For the purpose of convincing the public that the law will be upheld at all costs, 100 policemen and deputy sheriffs have been a signed to guard the jail where the prisoners are being detained. It is said that at least ten indictments will stitute meb law for recognized law i

> sist that no matter how terrible a crime may be, the law should be per- Opinion against lynching is certain mitted to take its course. Reputable ly rising in the South, but it has no Southern newspapers now are among the foremost in derogating any atoverride the authority of the courts, newspaper men, practically every whites as well as blacks are the view body," says the Post, "know who the time of the blind fury of people who tims of the blind fury of people who forget they are amenable to authority which has the sanction of civilized institutions.

From 1885 to 1915 the following lynchings were recorded in the United States: Whites, 998; blacks, 2,735; total, 3,733. While the majority of these unlawful acts were perpetrate in the South, the number in the North was so large that no section pride itself on being free of an evil which has reflected upon our hu-

Now that the public authorities of Ohio are proceeding against the would-be lynchers, the outcome of the prosecution will be awaited with considerable interest. It is said that

is most needed for agricultural devel- prominent citizens of Lima are in-TRIBUNE opment, until cortherners have some mains to be seen whether or not assurance of the good Anglo-Saxon these offenders can block the maright, when accused of crime, to a fair chinery of the courts in a manner to escape the consequences of their acts. ORGENION.

Portland, Oregon

JUI 31 131 YOW RISING AGAINST LYNCHES

e rising sentiment against ly g in a legisla wer to try and remove for cause, one cause being r passage of the bill by rall lie opinion in its favor. I or be kept from both

w York Evening Post exp

In truth, lynching does not su Law-abiding citizens throughout The mob substitutes its own will for the United States are disposed to inthe United States are disposed to inthe law on every occasion when the law of the law of the law on every occasion when the law occ who has displeased it.

tempt on the part of the public to "The judge, the court officers, th ness. The North should enunciation, for lynching i

the whole Nation. That far rought home to us when a ambassador used it in reto unciation of atrocities con

Providence, R. I.

JUL 1 6 1916

Anti-Lynching Society.

vancement of Colored People is the woman by the negro himself. Both are name of an anti-lynching society that is crimes answerable to the law. raising a fund of ten thousand dollars The National Association will en-Addams, Bishop John Hurst and authorities. Oswald Garrison Villard are directors.

Lynching is . the modern barbarism that persists in the United States. During the first five months of 1016 there were thirty-one mob executions. Last year there were eighty. Since 1885 there have been twenty-eight hundred and forty-three. In 1914, to be sure, the outbreaks diminished so much as to encourage the thought that law had become superior to fury; but recent occurrences give indications to the con-

The lynching which caused the association to start the proposed fund was in Waco, Texas, last May. To warn the people again and to stir them to a sense of responsibility this antilynching association has printed as a supplement to the July Crisis an illustrated account of the Waco lynching. Question of Suppressing Violence is The victim was a young negro, guilty in all probability of criminal assault and murder. The law had begun its normal course, and there was no doubt that legal hanging would have taken place.

From the report of the investigation

the local authorities at Waco-judge, Georgia, the people of that Succe. sheriff, police chief, Mayor and all-determined to make law enforcement permitted a mob to enter the city and the issue in the present campaign for carry out its purpose. Fifteen hundred the nomination of a Governor and State House officers. persons crowded into the court room. The Georgia conscience was really The jury brought in its verdict of guilty, proused when the fact was published to with death penalty. Leaders of the the world that in 1915 the State did at mob wirtually took possession of the The victim was taken from the presence of the judge and burned before ten thousand witnesses, city officials, private citizens, men, women and children, who seemed to know that a lynching programme had been worked out in detail.

Investigation has disclosed that local politics had a disgusting part in the indifference displayed by the authorities. Politicians ambitious to continue themcourt room. The sheriff disappeared. but when in January mobs in Southern

selves in places where it was their sworn duty to uphold the law permitted the law to be outraged, a human being to be tortured and the city of Waco disgraced. The lynching of the negro was no less an act of murder on the part of the The National Association for the Ad-participants than was the killing of a

220

with which to prosecute its purposes deavor to bring about a prosecution of Moorfield Story is the president and the lynchers a duty apparently utterly many well-known people, such as Jane beyond the thought of the Waco

YORK CITY

February 1916

GEORGIA UP IN ARMS AGAINST LYNCHINGS

Election Issue Is Raised by 1915 Record of a Third of the Nation's Mob Crimes.

PROHIBITION LAW FLOUTED

Interwoven with Enforcing of "Dry" Statute.

Special to The New York Times. ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 19 .- Shocked by the fact that of approximately seventymade by the association it appears that four lynchings in the United States in

least one-third of the lynching in the United States. That was bad enough

and for the enforcement of all laws and for the suppression of mob violence. Dr. L. G. Hardman of Commerce has announced against Governor Harris and he has also stated that he will fight the mob, but not in such strong terms as the Governor. Dr. Hardman's apparent lukewarmness against the mob has injured him and if the race remains between him and the strong terms are expected to win the latter is expected to win the latter is expected to the latter is exp by a large majority.

Mobs To Be Suppressed.

There probably will be other candi dates, but it is certain that each of them will stress the necessity of suppressing the mob if Georgia is to continue to hold up her head among the sisterhood of States.

Georgia is by law a prohibition State and this question of law enforcement is interwoven with the "dry" statute. Since 1907 Georgia has been dry but the "dryness" apparent only in spots. The reties have obeyed the law, but counties in which are Atlants nah, Macon, Augusta, and (have flouted it. Savannah, Mangusta have defied the "hangusta hangusta have defied the "hangusta hangusta have defied the "hangusta hangusta han Augusta have defied the and their "wetness" has the paragraphers. Atlanta but covered certain veneer which on the

Recently the Legislature at session strengthened these "d and after May 1 there will be holes for the sale of int Georgia. Under the law as will be impossible for even to serve liquors without bed breakers.
With all the cry raised as

ing the question is nat ade contemplates the co the statute against the Prohibition act as we! who hang and shoot Sovernor Harris sa that and he seems to verwhelming sentim e carried out it drouth in Georgia aft There are many

that the open defiantion laws by the urbanuch to do with swe s asserted that

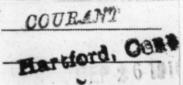
Beavers had made many enemies by the murderer and who attempted to closing the "red light" district. Hisdissuade the mob from its purpose action touched the pockets of influential was told to return to his hotel, which men-one of them on the Police Com-he did, and the sheriff was badly mission—who rented houses at high fig-beaten before the mob decided to closing of the "red light" district waswaste no time with him and took went up when Beavers essayed to closche was locked. The mob was dethe Atlanta clubs that were operating in deflance of Georgia's prohibition law, termined and businesslike in its Beavers was summoned before the character but, strangely enough, no appointed by the General Conference of the Police Commission and after a trial which has been described as a farceone in Olathe recognized a member which has been described as a farceone in Olathe recognized a member terday to memorialize the Congress of the Was removed from his place. One obj it. The usual investigation will United States to make lynching a federal local persons may ask, what worse was removed from his place. One obj it. The usual investigation will united States to make lynching a federal local persons may ask, what worse mild in comparison with the wail that heir victim from the cell in which Negro Methodists Will Ask Congress in the presence of 15,000 spectators,

The Atlanta newspapers lined up against the recall and it was defeated by a large majority. Curlously enough, after the defeat of the recall the Atlanta papers declared that the result of the election meant no backward moral step, but that the reforms begun by Beavers would be continued.

Shortly after the recall election came the publication of the lynching statistica showing that Georgia was lynching more people than any sixteen other. States in the Union, and almost immediately a cry went up for law enforcement—for the enforcement of all laws for the sake of the law.

"Never again will an official be

who try to enforce the law. Georgia has learned a lesson and in the future I believe there will be respect for law because it is the law."



A KANSAS LYNCHING.

The state of Kansas is greatly stir-advocacy of the enactment of a removal red because, after it had supposed law by the next Legislature. It is absurd, it had outgrown the habit, it has in view of the manner in which removal seen a lynching, the crime taking laws are working in other States, to sit with folded hands and say nothing will place in the town of Olathe. Be-prevent lynching. cause of the lynching the sheriff of The usual routine after a lynching is the county has lost his office and a condemnation of the crime by leading citigrand jury is trying to ascertain who spirited charge to the next grand jury, apcommitted the crime. The victim proval by the press of the vigorous lanwho had murdered a farmer and his the grand jury to return indictments. Ings of whites,—for the figures for the grand jury to return indictments. Ings of whites,—for the figures for the grand jury to return indictments. There is no reason to believe that any—the two periods stand, twenty-four deplorable visitation of informal justice prompted might sell the stock and produce on outrage in Paducah.

to cause a disregard of all law throughout the State.

In proof of the contention the case of former Police Chief Beavers of Atlanta is cited. Beavers while Chief closed the "red light" district and later began a fight to enforce the prohibition win Atlanta. In his fight he made win Atlanta. In his fight he made him from a telephone pole and then the seagainst a club in which he found P. Fain, Chairman of the Atlanta and convicted and its occurrence, and no effort was made to take the prisoners out of danger or to offer them real protection! Those features make the degradation of Paducah complete.

EVE. TRANSCRIPT

So: Boston, Mass. removed. The judge who had tried

The unusual feature of the Paducah the farm of the couple whom he had lynching, aside from the exceptionally nauseating behavior of several thousand fotal in the State. Is asserted that the connivance of the cry authorities in the connivance of the cry authorities in the connivance of the cry authorities in the connivance of the crime, was that the probability of its occurrence existed and to cause a disregard of all law throughhad been tried and convicted and was widely known for some time before had been tried and convicted and its occurrence, and no effort was made to

LYNCHING FEDERAL OFFENCE

JOURNAL

The

Providence, R. I.

PADUCAH'S SHAME

(From the Louisville Courier-Journal)

munity continues mob murders will from

and town in the State should be repre-

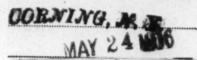
LYNCHINGS STILL GOING ON.

The lynching record for the first six "Never again will an official be lynched in Georgia as was Chief Beavers for enforcing the law," said Dr. C. B. Wilmer, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church and a leader for law enforcement. "You cannot stop law books. The jailer and sheriff and their from law and order. For among the law," said Dr. C. baseness until you group law on the statute aroused once the tendency is away books. The jailer and sheriff and their from law and order. For among the lynching at Paducah-an exhi-months of the year illustrates again books. The faller and sheriff and their from law and order. For among the described the law. Georgia of the mob, would have been ready to fight for their jobs, but the necessity for slapping a boy, brushing against a girl POST DISPATCH fighting would not have developed. The on the street, and robbing a store. A Paducah mob formed because it did not anticipate any actual resistance. The murders were committed because of a ing to help his son, under the accusalong history of immunity for those who tion of murder, to escape, was commit such crimes. As long as that im-lynched and the mob got in its work of revenge in cases of murder and killime to time occur. Prevention of lynchng is of such importance to the material ing officers of the law. Five only in nterests of the State-to say nothing of twenty-five victims were charged with the moral duty involved-that every city crime against women—the one cause that in an earlier day brought the fury of the people upon the offender. that once So does lawlessness pretended to be just retribution lcan civilization.

JUL 2018

of reason can defend. gia makes an even worse showin mal atrocity.

in the past six menths. SUUGE AL



In a State Once Mexican.

New York World.

In Waco, Tex., a negro boy was

which has been described as a farceone in Olathe recognized a member was removed from his place. One old it. The usual investigation will terday to memorialize the Congress of the Congress of the Congress of the United States to make lynching a federal ical persons may ask, what worse admitted that he employed at be held but one thing is already offence. The commission is headed by torneys to prosecute Beavers and the known and that is that Kansas law Bishops W. D. Chappell, H. D. Parks and in accordance with the pleadings of his headed by the inaccordance with the pleadings of his headed by inaccordance with the pleadings of his has blackened the inaccordance with the pleadings of his headed by inaccordance with the pleadings of his headed by Bishops W. D. Chappell, H. D. Parks and in the war began? But of course we will enough that the barbaric popularly termed, stirred Atlanta and in the state.

The lynching of Beavers," as it was invoked to rebuke the foes of Beavers. ity nor even a crime. It was

of public vengeance for the protection of Southern womanhood.

True, the malefactor's foul offense was soon to be expiated with his life in an entirely legal and orderly way. A jury had found him guilty and the court had sentenced him to death. But that was too decent and decorous a penalty to suit a Texas mob. The case was one calling for the old rites of primitive savagery, and they

St. Louis, Mo.

KANSAS MATOHES GEORGIA.

A colored man in Georgia who had offered at affront to a girl and a white man at Olathe, Kan. convicted by a jury of a double murder, were lynched within a few hours of each other.

Both are lamentable events, a disgrace to Amer-

break beyond bounds that no stretch But it is not a reproach attaching alone to one section of the country.

Bad as the showing is, it improves Intelligent Kansas must suffer the stigma as upon the record of the corresponding well as the State of the late Leo Frank.

period in the previous year, when the It is not an illegal form of socialized violence lynchings numbered thirty-four, butthat selects its victims from one race alone, while

Negroes and ten whites, and twenty alone by resentment over one species of crim-

than last year, for while in 1915 on Such phases of the lynching problem silence its in four of the murders at the hand spologists. When it is fully understood that reof a mob took place within its limitsort is not made to it under the compulsion of eight or about one third is its recorany particular incentive or circumstance of especial difficulty or condition of geographical distinctiveness, may we not hope that its disgrace will be the easier wiped out?

EAGLE

Brooklyn, N. Y.

The anti-lynching fund of \$10,000 subscribed by Northern negroes is a

burned to death in the public square fine illustration of race loyalty. How far it would go toward accomplishing anything can be calculated by those who made up the fund to save Frank down in Georgia.

ynchings-1916 Distrussions. **EVENING POST**

New York City

SOUTHERN ANTI-LYNCHING VIEWS

Columbia State in General Agreement with the Evening Post.

In an article about lynching with which e State is in general agreement, the ew York Evening Post. says: iere are encouraging signs and some en and newspapers are beginning to eak out." In that expression our contemporary creates a wholly wrong imression—the "beginning" having been made long, long ago.

If the Evening Post will consult the lies of the Charleston News and Courier from 1876 to 1889, the period of the editorship of the late Francis W. Dawson. it will discover that a tireless and able campaign against lynching was constantly maintained. The News and Courier as never departed from the policy that Capt. Dawson gave to it. If the Evening Post will examine the files of the State from the day of its foundation, February 18, 1891, it will see that its editor, the late N. G. Gonzales, who had been the principal field agent, so to say, of Capt. Dawson, made condemnation of lynching. unqualified and unsparing, a distinguish-

ng trait of his newspaper.

The campaign, in South Carolina, that in forty years has never flagged, so far as the principal newspapers are concerned, goes on, and it will go on. There has been much to discourage it, but the From the Emperia Gazette.

The tide of civilizations o per cent. of the population is whiteln the year 1860 in Kansas.

here is scarcely more excuse for a lynch from the Salina Journal. ing in so far as the "race question" i Kansas entered the Georgia class for offered as an excuse, than there is isnob violence under conditions which Wilmington, Del. in Coatesville, Pa., coffer no excuse.

in Springfield, Ill. The Evening Post is entirely sound in its opinoin that the North can and should assist the South in efforts to bring lynching to an end. What the Evening Post is now doing and saying is intelligent and valuable. It was not so in the days that the Northern press used the lynchcapital and discussed them with a want of understanding and with partisan ig-norance that served only to irritate and

The apologists for lynching in the South appeal in the main to ignorance. They dilate on the "unspeakable crime" to people who do not read newspapers and to whom the outstanding fact that four-fifths of the lynchings have nothing to do with crimes against women never reaches. The Eventure Post truly people. reaches. The Evening Post truly says that the problem is essentially one of education, but it should bear in mind that the press cannot educate that part of the people who can't or don't read.
When a demagogue speaks to a nonreading people and deliberately and cunningly stirs their basest passions, what can newspapers do?

Is it any marvel that demagogues oppose compulsory school attendance laws? The right to lynch a negro is the concrete expression of the political creed of the typical Southern demagogues, and the Evening Post is no more interested in combating them than is the Southern man of average enlightenment.—[Editorial in Columbia State.

TIMES

SER 2 6 1016

THE OLATHE LYNCHING.

State Newspapers Denounce Mob Rule as a Blot on Kansas.

The tide of civilization and progress made progress, too, and the conditions in in Kansas rolled back fifty years at South Carolina are better to-day than Olathe Wednesday night, when a mob they have ever been. They are incom-took the law into its own hands. The they have ever been. They are incomparably better than in Mississippi, for thin veneer of civilization, regard for the negro population is a majority. For that matter, when it is remembered that and procedure was scratched through in Texas, Arkansas, Georgia, North Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida, the gressive counties of the state bloodied their hands with the blood of an expectation, is widely different, quantonylet, reconvicted. Decent, liberty "race question" is widely different, quan-convict reconvicted. Decent, liberty titatively, from the question in South oving Kansas men and women stand Carolina and Mississippi, the former aghast at the crime at Olathe. The blot States having white majorities, impor-is not alone upon Johnson County, in tant progress in this State must be con-which the crime was committed. In ceded, and we believe that it is in parithe eyes of the world, Kansas has taken to be attributed to a press that has notis place with Arkansas and Georgia swerved from righteous warfare againstof Leo Frank fame. Since the Olathe murder by mobs. In Texas, where nearlyoccurrence, we would seem to be living

Cansan was thoroughly ashamed when he read of the Olathe disgrace. . . not generally composed of reasonable The slayer will be forgotten more quickly than his slayers. . . No From the Lawrence Journal-World. flowery words nor fancy phrases, will palliate the evil that has been done, men arrogating to themselves the pow of the prisoner by Sheriff Sherman Eley The men who committed the deed have ers of judge, jury and executioner areand the torture of the sheriff until he ing outrages as raw material for political let prejudice triumph over justice. not to be condoned by the guilt of their consented to lead the mob in motors to They are criminally to blame and should be made to answer.

From the Manhattan Mercury.

A few men in Johnson County have disgraced the state, have violated its From the Newton Kansan-Republican. sovereign laws, and they should pay occurrences are infrequent, and that the tainly. There was absolutely no excuse order two regiments of the Olio National

If there can be anything that so much as smacks of a redeeming feature to such an outrage against the law and order of a state as a lynching, it may be possible to find in the terrible affair at Olathe in the fact that the victim was not a negro. * * The Olathe lynchers didn't even have the excuse that the victim of their misplaced wrath was guilty of the unspeakable crime against womanhood. * * * or that justice had either tarried or miscarried in this case. The crime for which the mob wreaked its fury on Bert Dudley was committed no longer ago than August 20. If there ever was an inexcusable lynching from every Viewpoint the one that was staged at Olathe during the early hours of last Thursday morning must stand guilty of that charge. * * * There is only one way to bring an end to lynching, to curt it: It lies in the prompt and adequate punishment of lynchers. The opportunity is now presented to Johnson County and the state of Kansas.

From the Topeka Capital.

The murder of the Johnson Count murderer was carried out in as dign; fied a manner as mob action is capable of. It was not one of the most atrocion of. It was not one of the most atrocious cases of lynch law. Nevertheless, Kan HI LYNCHERS, sas has been outgrowing mob murders cases of lynch law. Nevertheless, Kan for any cause and under any conditions. and the action of the mob in Johnson County is not only to be condemned, but run down by the authorities and the guilty prosecuted according to law. Unnatural crimes, like the cold blooded murder of this farmer and his wife, may be committed at intervals as long as there are unnatural persons born and bred in the world. Such atrocities cannot be prevented by mobs.

From the Clay Center Dispatch-Republican.

Kansas will be a long time in recoverng from the blight of shame that was placed on her by the disgraceful mob at Olathe Thursday morning. * * * In the case of Bert Dudley, the law had said he was guilty, the jury deliberating only fifteen minutes. * * What excuse the

the full measure of the law was about mob can make is only a matter of con to fall upon the former convict. Every jecture. To the reasonable thinking man, there is no excuse. But mobs are thinking men.

victim. Lynch law is as horrible and law apparently reigned again to-day inexcusable a manifestation of contempt aw apparently reigned again to-day Daniels, the prisoner, whose life was for lawful and orderly processes in Kan saved by the quick action of the sheriff. sas as it is in Georgia.

Their victim had been duly appre-to investigate the affair. the penalty for their crime. The only hended and convicted of the crime, and Governor Willis, after a night spent thing on which the state can be con- his case had been disposed of under duein his office at Columbus with Adjt. Gen. gratulated in this matter is that such process of law, expeditiously and cer.B. W. Hough, was prepared to-day to people of the state do not approve of for the mob law to step in. It was a buard from Camp Perry to this city ni them.

From the Topeka Journal.

There was absolutely no excuse duard from Camp Perry to this city ni crime against the good name of Kansas as trouble was revived.

After the unsuccessful pursuit of Daniels and a black spot on the pages of civi-o Ottawa last night members of the lized history. The true fact is that the believed with the believed with the contraction of the lized history. lized history. The true fact is that themob dispersed, it is believed, since the members of the mob are as great crimiprocession as a unit had not returned to nals as the man whose life they snuffed his city to-day.

The double murder of Mr. and Mrs from two broken ribs and numerous minor Muller in Johnson County was representation.

Following the capture of the negro by hensible and called for summary just posse yesterday after Mrs. Baber had been convicted, and was due to be sen later transferred to another place. While tenced the day he was lynched. Therethe sheriff was out of the city the mob was no delay as is too often the case stormed the jall, forced the sheriff's wife Doubtless the mob decided that Dudley to open the cells, overpowered the police even though given a long prison sen and held the city at its mercy. tion of capital punishment is a goodbut was captured at the Elks' home.

Bulletin AUG 3 1 1916 SEEKING NEGRO. TORTURE SHERIFF

Lima, O., Mob Forces Captive Official, His Neck in Noose, to Lead Party to Where He Had Taken Prisoner, Later Re-

moved Elsewhere.

Lima, O., Aug. 31.-After a night of vice lence resulting from the attempt of mob to lynch Charles Daniels, a negro, ac-The lawless acts of a body of masked of a prominent farmer, the spiriting away

> is in a safe place-Toledo, it is understood-and J. P. Laser, prosecutor of Allen county, is taking preliminary steps

Sheriff Eley escaped from the mob at Ottawa and is under the care of a physirian. He is suffering, it is understood,

tice. But the local officers seem to have been attacked in her home mob spirit done their duty, for sixty days afterbegan to develop throughout the country the crimes were committed Dudley had ide. Eley expected trouble and quietly

tence, might be pardoned out by some Sheriff Eley returned last night and the chicken hearted governor, as has some mob demanded that he tell them where often been the case in Kansas. Such in refused the crowd turned their wrath cidents as the Olathe lynching make de upon him. He escaped from his home at batable the question whether the aboli the jail as the mob battered the doors,

> A rope was placed around Eley's neck and he was told he would be hanged if he did not tell where his prisoner was The mob tore his clothing from his body and kicked and beat him. Chief of Police McKinney was helpless, and attempted to deputize citizens to aid him in rescuing the sheriff, but the men refused to oppose the moh.

Eley finally surrendered to escape death, and the mob entered automobiles and started with the sheriff as a prisoner for Ottawa just as the fire department was called out. The chemical trucks were run through the streets to disperse the remainder of the crowd.

When the motor party reached Ottawa they found their prisoner gone, and during the confusion Sheriff Elev escaped.

Public Sentiment and Lynching.

In conjunction with the Southern Sociological Congress, which meets in New Orleans this week, the Southern Conference for Education and Industry, composed of university professors and officials, judges, lawyers, and others, will devote two days to the consideration of measures for the creation of a stronger and more active publ is a movement which will command the support bought and occupied by whites from other secof the better class of citizens of the Southern tions of the country, if there were not so much States, who have long recognized that mob vio-lawlessness to keep white settlers away. The ress of a whole rich section of the country by diminishing enterprise and investment for the development of its resources.

Though lynching is still all too prevalent in several of the Southern States, none has even ap proached the hideous record of Georgia in th past year. In that State more than a score o persons were put to death by mobs in 1915, and to its shame it must be said that the hand of the law was either not stretched forth to stay or to punish, or proved itself too weak for the task It is incredible that public sentiment even in Georgia would refuse to support a governmental policy that would undertake to stop lynching by the use of all the force at command, if necessary, can hardly be said to do more. If it were a preor to hunt down and punish as they deserve the perpetrators of such crimes as could not be prevented. If the people would disapprove the drasric application of the law to the lynchers, then this Southern Conference for Education and Industry would have before it a hard if not a hopeless task. Certainly its accomplishment would require

It is more reasonable to believe, however, that the obstacle to success is not so formidable, that all that is needed is to arouse public sentiment from a state that passingly accepts lynching as a necessary evil of no great importance to a realization of the truth that it is a blot upon our civilization that can be wiped out at the command of the people to their representatives in control of the State governments. These officials would abolish lynching had they reason to fear that the that the last crime brought the arrest of people would turn them out discredited if they some thirty or more persons, the removal failed. It is not to be believed that the majority of the people of the South approve of lynching; they simply fail emphatically to express disap- how many of the arrested thirty were proval of it.

If the conference at New Orleans can inspire them to lift their voices so that they will be heard and understood by those charged with the duty of enforcing the laws, the South may be redeemed in time to point accusing finger at Mexico.

DISPA+ COLUMBER

A Southern paper, the Columbia State, argues them to pick up. and the lynchers take the man and hang him. sentiment in favor of the preservation of law and that lynching aids the negro. This is the line of n the suppression of the crime of lynching. This that is not under cultivation and which would be right and wrong! lence is not only a stain upon the reputation of price of farm land is thus kept down to a figure commonly to conceal all other characters' lapses from virtue. the South, but that it retards the material prog-where it is possible for a thrifty negro to buy a principal land-owners in the state.

That looks like an argument for the negro, but it may be suspected that it is an adroit thrust at the white people of South Carolina who, by inhands of the race against which there is so great a prejudice. A state can never thrive under reign of lawlessness. That, doubtless, is the les son the State would impart.

Lynching gratifies passion and prejudice, but it ventive of crime, crime ought long since to have ceased. It brutalizes those who indulge in it it demoralizes those who look on; it keeps law abiding people out of the state; it decreases th value of property; it checks the industrial an commercial development of the state and now, seems, it is turning the acreage of the state over to the negro. Lynching is an expensive luxury

EVENING POST

New York City

IT is not true that the only lynching that has taken place in North Carolina in a year or two has just occurred, as the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle states; last year there were no less than four in that State, But this is many less than the number in Georgia, and the Chronicle states of the Sheriff from office, and a ringing enunciation of lynching by Governor Craig. It would be interesting to know found guilty.

SPRINGMEAD, HE

GLORIFYING THE LIE!

"Then shalt not bear false witness."-Exodus 20. 16.

In the ordinary plot of successful western film plays, the wife lies to he husband and runs away with another man who is a thief.

Then the sheriff and a posse get the villain; the sheriff tells the ys it is his duty to protect the criminal—but he drops his keys for

And this shocking mixed morality is "approved" by all the censors. order in the South, which it is hoped may result reasoning: There is in South Carolina much land And from it children and young people get their working notions of

> The wife lied to her husband—a lie between the sexes—almost the only lie which the movies recognize, and the one which they use most

But the sheriff had lied three times; to the state when he broke his tract of land and cultivate it on his own account oath as an officer; to the boys themselves when he said he must do his And that, it is affirmed, really has happened and duty even while he carelessly surrendered them the jail keys; and to the may continue to happen until the negroes are the criminal who was entitled to a legal trial and whose life he had sworn to

Verily, movie morality is a thing to make moral people weep!

Now it is not at all probable that children know or care whether a dulging in lawlessness, are frightening away film kiss is three feet or three yards long, but they are warned against other white people and decreasing the value of the sin of telling falsehoods every day. And every night, at the movies, their landed possessions till they pass into the they see grown-ups tolerating and approving all kinds of lies and evasions, so long as they are not sex-lies.

Pictures are acknowledged to be a powerful and lasting force in education. They do good or they do harm through the subconscious impression which they make. And communities which tolerate picture plays making heroes of law-breaking sheriffs may some day be disgraced with a shocking case of mob violence.

Why cannot the censors-if we must have censors-put the pruning knife to the films that condone sneaking vices, instead of devoting their entire attention to the elimination of more or less non-existant

vulgarity 2" **EVENING GLOBE**

New York City

the Beast," because it tells of a white man assaulting a white girl and securing the lynching of a Negro for the crime—and The Globe was partly right. Then The Globe added that the south would resent the dialect that I gave may southerners and there. The Globe and there The Globe

would resent the dialect that I gave my southerners—and there The Globe was right altogether.

I choose but two out of many exam-ples: The Rev. Dr. W. F. Yarborough, secretary of the Alabama Baptist con-vention, calls my dialect "grossly mis-leading"; former Governor E. F. Nos

of Mississippi, while praising the book, saying that "the lynching feature is strong and real" and that instances such as it describes "are not infrequent," protests that members of good quent," protests that members of good southern families "speak grammatically, though their pronunciation and abbre-

though their pronunciation and abbreviations are peculiar."

I might think that my ear was faulty, but I have the evidence of accepted southern-born writers to the contrary. Thomas Nelson Page, for instance, has used many of the same dialect forms that I have employed. Unless I am laboring under some very odd delusion, many educated southerners do say "daid" for "dead" and as many of them drop final "g's" as their northern peers, even when he is right at my expense Certainly most Americans everywhere The Globe thought that the south would say "Who are you expecting?" and a object to my new novel, "The Mark of "Doesn't" you, after all, agree with the Beast," because it tells of a white

Discussions. NORTH AND SOUTH

Roy Nash 12-30-

COLORED PEOPLE

To see that this migration is not to ized Negro party, which, if the exodus much hampered by the police and town continues until two million colored votcouncils of southern cities; to drive homeers are in the North, will be a considthe growing conviction in the South that erable political force. it a place where Negro labor wants to institution of lynching will probably restay and work; and to be vigilant lestceive a setback during 1917, not so much the prejudices, which will inevitably fol-because the N. A. A. C. P. has just low the Negro in his migration, rob him raised a small fund which will enable of the fundamental civil rights whichus to put the facts of the more spectache now enjoys in the North—this is theular burnings before the American peogreat task before the National Associa-ple, but rather because the combination

People in 1917. gress must be watched and fought ifpocketbooks. the Negroes in the District of Columbia are not to be segregated and jimcrowed, and the constitutional rights of the colored man still further diminished. Senator Vardaman's joint resolution calling on the attorney-general to submit to the Supreme Court all in Texa this week with all its morbidformation bearing on the validity of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments is out one of a dozen moves aimed at the very crime, because it brutalizes all who Negro's civil status which this associa- take part and arouses biter resentment tion will undoubtedly have to fight. And in the hearts of the class to whom the

ipon the outcome of the Louisville seg- victim belongs. Lynching is not lawful regation case, which will be reargued punishment of individual crime; it is before the full bench of the Supreme criminal procedure against the stability Court by our national president, Moor of the State and the safety of the whole field Storey, depends the status of the ed by new revenge, and every lynching entire colored populations in a dozen sows the seeds for a dozen or more murgreat cities. If we lose, the Negroes inders and assaults." Baltimore, St. Louis, Louisville, all through the South, and within a few years probably in New York, must ac-

cept the status of the Jews in the darkest ghettoes of Russia.

The last son of William Lloyd Gar-NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT of rison died last week; the present generation knows not the name of his father: THE new year presents the oppor race prejudice is scarcely less bitter is I tunity of a generation for advance the North than in the South. But the ing the status of colored people. Here-growing enmity toward the Negro tofore the only place where the Negro solidifying his forces in self-defense, an was sure of a living was in the South, the appointment of James Weldon John-which not only pays twelve or fifteer son, contributing editor of the New dollars for a month in the cotton patcl York Age, as field secretary for this asbut throws in lynchings, insults and distranchisement for good measure. Now the unanimity of opinion expressed last however, as a result of the stoppage of summer at the Amenia Conference by immigration, over half a million laborer the leaders of all schools of thought will have already come North, finding em work out during 1917. A more united Southerner's Views Are Set ing. ployment chiefly in the steel mills and front than colored Americans have preon the railroad gangs. In the spring of sented to their enemies heretofore will 1917 will come a greatly accelerated result. Nineteen hundred and seventeen may see, also, the beginning of an organ-

the time has come when they must make The ancient and peculiarly American Racial Antagonism a Considtion for the Advancement of Coloredof the boll weevil and northern opportunity have made the mob an expensive

This is the new opportunity; the oldluxury, and the South is becoming conperils persist. With the South in the vinced that the day is here when they co, Texas recently, makes timely the cient explanation. There were very saddle at Washington, the present Con-may be lynching their own precious following address delivered by W. D. few assaults on white women before

Transceri

The Mnching of a negro boy at Waco, yent crime, because it brutalizes all who

DNESS OF PERSON MUST BE RESPECTED IN ORDER TO PUT AN END TO LYN

Forth at Sociological Congress in New Orleans -- Im-Much Mooted Problem of the South.

Avers.

imously ot give it the widest publicity in the press and to publish it in pamphlet form.

Mr. Weatherford, who is author of "Negro Life in the South," and "Present Forces in Negro Problems," said women. in part:

"Lynch law is peculiar neither to the whole, for the practice of lynching has been common in most countries where himself on a beautiful young white has been tardily meted out to offend-girl friend. I think there can be no ers. Fortunately for most other coundoubt that a considerable amount of tries, as the Governments have become crime on the part of colored men well established, as legal procedure against white men and women is due has become prompt, and as comparato a spirit of getting even. Not gettive justice has been meted out to ting even with any particular individuals. eriminals, the habit of taking the law ual, but just an indefinite getting even into hand by the mob has practically with the white race. disappeared. Unfortunately, this has not been the case in America, partic-

done a great deal to diminish lynch-

"The causes of lynching may be viewed from the standpoint of the victim; that is, we may ask what provocation do they offer for such measures; part New Light Upon and these causes may be viewed from the standpoint of those who do the lynching; that is, what reason do they find for taking the law into their own

Why Men Are Lynched?

"Viewed from the first standpoint, erable Factor in Attacks we must ask what are the crimes for which men are lynched; and what mo-Upon White Women-At- tives lead to such crimes. It is generally supposed that most people who tacks of Low Whites Upon are lynched are so dealt with hecause they have attacked or assaulted white Black Women Outnumber women. The further supposition is Offenses of Blacks, He that most such persons are colored

"Some have supposed that brutal colored men attack white women because of their animal passions, but I The lynching of a negro boy at Wa-doubt very seriously if this is a suffi-Weatherford, a Southerner, before the southern Sociological Congress, at New Orleans last month. Mr. Weatherford's address made such a deep impression that the delegates voted unan-imalism, no amount of fear or loyalty would have prevented this crime from becoming widespread. This is surely not the main cause, though it undoubtedly is one cause of assaults on white

"Others have said that the crime gainst white women is often commited out of pure revenge. I have heard Southern States nor to America as a of at least one case of a young colored man swearing that he would revenge the Government has been weak, or woman, because her brother had done poorly established ,or where justice violence to the young colored man's

> Viewpoint of the Lynchers. "Whatever the explanation of th

origin of this horrible crime, there can be no doubt that it is greatly increase ed by the racial antagonisms which have grown up since the war and as we shall see later, one means of prevention must of necessity be the Ye moval of race hatred and racial in-

"Viewed from the standpoint of those who compose the mob, the causes of lynching have been variously stated. Some have thought that lynching was simply a perverted instinct; that it is a survival of the instinct of the chase and has in it an element of bloodthirstiness which is satisfied in war and the killing of game. This may have some justification but to me it does not seem a sufficient explanation.

"Others have supposed that it is the appeal to brute force as the only means which men have found adequate and drastic enough to awaken hardened and brutal men. Still others have defended it on the basis that it is the only punishment that will strike terror to the heart of the criminal classes and thus prevent further crimes. Again, it has been defended on the ground that it is the only way to punish the criminal and at the same time shield from public attention the one against whom the crime has been committed. Some have even been willing to defend lynching on the ground that it is the only form of vengeance which will bring any degree of relief to the male relatives of the wronged person.

"However plausible, these arguments in favor of lynching may seem to the inflamed mind, not one of them will stand the scrutiny of a sober mind.

Lynching Does Not Prevent Crime. "It is a well known fact that lynching does not prevent crime. Negroes have been known to assault white women, on the way home from a most horrible and revelting lynching scene. It is a well established fact that lynchings tend to repeat themselves in certain localities. The hardening effect of one lynching tends definitely to the increase of the most horrible crimes Instead of preventing crime, it positively increases it, and he who would be a defender of womankind must face this stubborn fact.

"It should be noticed first of all that all persons lynched have not been men, and all men lynched have not been negroes. The first lynchings in this country were perpetrated on Indians, later on desperate white men, then later on negroes, and recently on white men and women who have committed such crimes as to arouse violent popular hatred. According to Mr. Cutler (Lynch Law), of the 3,337 lynchings between 1882 and 1903, 2,060 were negroes, 1,169 were whites, 108 were foreigners and Indians. Forty of the colored and twenty-three of the whites were women.

"It should next be noted that the overwhelming majority of colored lynchings (66 per cent.) are not for riminal assault at all. Of all the col-

men lynched, only 34 per cent against those negro bruicen were lynched for the one and thit this terrible crime. remaining 8 per cent. for unclassified white men must guarantee safely to and petty crimes, and, indeed, in some every man who is waiting trial, and cases for no crimes at all. Of those colored men must cease to defend every men who is waiting trial. ynched for minor offences, there were ery scalawag by saying it is a case ninety-one different causes given, va- of race prejudice. The white man is rying from jilting a girl and throwing criminally guilty of neglecting to give every man a due trial and not a few stones, up to kidnapping. colored men are guilty of trying to

Lynching An Innocent Man.

make martyrs of every negro charged "A most dastardly case of lynching with criminal assault. n Green County, North Carolina, has "Five. We must inspire new respect ust taken place (April 6.) A negro for law in the hearts of our younger man who had furnished his criminal generation. Every case of lynching is son with a gun for self-protection a direct blow at stable government. Was arrested and held in custody. He and committed no crime, though he ing commonwealth when its laws are had acted unwisely in furnishing his constantly defied by those who claim son with fire arms. But what father to be the defenders of justice. When would not do that for his son if he any group undertakes to administer were being pursued by officers who might readily be expected to treat the lawless element of that group gets him harshly, if they did not lynch into control, and we have a reign of him the moment caught?' But I re- anarchy. This is the present situation peat, the father had committed no in regard to lynching. crime. He was, however, taken in a very bold fashion from the prison spect for personality if we are to reand shot without mercy. I do not move the cause of lynching. believe any court in the land could hynched negroes first because we have convicted him of crime, and the white men who shot him were murthe hideous scenes of lynching so hardderers, pure and simple.

ened our hearts as to make us bold to ing habit in the South has, in general lynch women, even white women, in outline, grown up as follows: First, whose defence we first practiced this horrible cruelty. Lynching has brumen lynched, (whipped Indians) for talized every community where it has misdemeanors then they began to whip been practiced, and has sowed the drawhite men who committed crimes. Ocgon teeth for a new harvest of crime. casionally a negro committed some crome and was summarily punished. After the war, it seemed necessary to mete out immediate and harsh punishment to negro men who molested nal gospel we must preach is the sawhite women. Then it was an easy credness of the person. This means step to lynch a negro for murder, and, finally, for smaller offences. From cannot despise any, and there can be rave, after listening to the false stories this it was no difficult step to lynch- no justification for race hatred. On the affair, concluded that it is ing a white man for an assault on a woman, then it became easy to lynch white man for murder, and so the process has gone forward, ever increasing in facility and excuse.

What Must Be Done.

we are to remove the stigma of lynchng from the South.

First, we must have such changes in ourt procedure as will insure prompt nd just punishment of criminals, paricularly in cases of criminal assault. there is no particle of doubt that pany lynchings take place because of pprehension on the part of the people hat the courts will dally with the ase until the lessons taught from rompt administration of justice will e lost.

"Second, We white men must start crusade against the white vultures ho prey on colored girls. If there ere fifty white women assaulted by negroes in 1916, I have no doubt there vere many times that many colored girls seduced by low-down white men.

"Three. The leaders of the negro race must begin to preach a crusade

public sentiment, which will make ful crime of assault on white women "Four. White and colored alike ation of these great issues every thirty-eight per cent. were lynched for must unite in uncovering every crim law-abiding, citizen should give himmurder, 10 per cent. for minor offen ital and bringing every offender tiself."

"Six. We must inculcate a deep re-

Sacredness of the Person.

lynching impossible. To the propa

TRIBUNE

Minneapolis, Minn.

SEP 3 _ 1916

Lynching Genteel and Humane, Declares Arkansas "Committee" That Executed Negro Prisoner had no difficulty in breaking into the lock-

alry all your life. Now a new phase enforcement of the law, it has developed in the application of ethics to lynching.

If you were to be lynched by a mob you would appreciate it greatly if you were "shown every courtesy" during the proceeding. To all persons who years to be the guest of honor at what used to be facetiously termed a necktie party, therefore, the gentlemanly and humane mob of Stuttgart, Ark., is recommended without reservation.

Down in Stuttgart last week a negro was lynched. He had been accused worthy of mention that the latternsy's of attacking the daughter of a white thew S. Quay, the once popular rennsy's planter near the town. The mob work-patron saint, was the characteristic materials and expeditiously, but necessary and several other ed quietly and expeditiously, but necessary states becoming confident. After it thought we respected womanhood, but was all over unauthorized versions of than any end, individual, was respontible affair were circulated and accepted sible for the defeat of the so-called by the public. It was to set the public Force bill, the enactment of which right that the lynchers decided to pro would eventually have suppressed the claim just how genteel it really was inhuman barbarities which now prevail in many States. Had the Republicans of that date proven other than traitors which are high are high. "If we are to remove lynching, the one every ing fundamental, and eter-which published it on August 11:

"We, members of the committee that that, since the person is sacred, we langed the negro Wednesday morning, peril of losing all my respect for the affair, concluded that it is rights, privileges, and law, I as a white man, dare not hate a negro, and, what nade acquainted with the true facts.

is just as much to the point, the negro, "The criminal was taken from jail on that same penalty, dare not hate a t De Witt, brought to the scene of "Lynching does not strike terror to xecution, and hanged in as humane

es the devil in them to do their worst. "Quite recently, in England, a man Lynching never shields the victim of as hanged for high treason. He sufassault from public notice; it rather red the tortures of strangulation for throws her into the most lurid lime- ine minutes before he was pronounced

lynching sows the seeds for a dozen inal made a full, free and voluntar But how many of the 30 were found.

RAYMOND VERIS
or more murders and assaults.

confession of his guilt before being exguilty?

"Prompt administration of justice, accuted.

deeper respect for law, a fundamental "For obvious reasons we must with espect for personality, and the eradi hold our names, and beg to sign our ices; these will bring about a new

You have heard about Southern chiv- "Yours for the proper and unfailing

PHILADELPHIA PRESS

FEB. 6 - 1010 -

Lynchings in the South. To the Editor of "The Press."

Sir:-Noting the well-deserved strictures regarding Georgia lynchings your editorial of January 23, it seems memory is not at fault, Mr. Quay, more to the principles of their party the Southern States would contain more homes of the really free. Justice and fair play toward the negro is actually

Manhood or womanhood, so far as that race is concerned, meets with almost as much consideration as a dog, and any white person who dares to hink (aloud) differently receives as nearly as possible the same show.

Ressell, Fig., Dec. 27, 1915. REPUBLICAN

Springfield, Mass,

The only lynching which has taken throws her into the most lurid limelight.

"Lynching does not prevent crime,
because it brutalizes all who take part,
and arouses bitter resentment in the
hearts of the class to whom the victim
belongs. Lynching is not lawful punishment of individual crime; it is criminal procedure against the stability of
the State and the safety of the whole
public. All revengeful dealing is answered by new revenge, and every
lynching sows the seeds for a dozen

light.

In minutes before he was pronounced
and by the attending physicians. We
take the was pronounced
and by the attending physicians. We
take the was pronounced
by the attending physicians. We
take the criminal we
take

EVENING TRANSCRIPT

Boston, Masser 1 1 1916

THE TURKS OF AMERICA

[From the Springfield Republican]

The Georgia mob that lynched the negro mother of a man accused of murder added to the overwhelming evidence that chivalry, distorted or otherwise, is not the explanation of lynch law in the South. "The m up, which was unguarded." The sworn lefenders of the law are largely responsible.

UNSPEAKABLE

[From the Brooklyn Eagle]

The victim of the latest Georgia lynching, up to the hour of writing, was a negress. The usual explanation of lynchings chokes in the throat of lawlessness, and becomes itself unspeakable.

WORLD

New York City

Lynchings and Floods. To the Editor of The World:

In the People's Forum of your last Sunday's issue appears a letter from John E. Bruce purporting to show the "significance" between the recent floods and fires that have visited the South and lynchings. His deduction is that the former is merely a method of retributive justice dealt because of the

May I ask to what he attributes the Chicago fire, which because of its awfulness is still vivid in the public mind; or the Salem fire, still more recent; or the Dayton flood? Some "significance" there. The Ohio River has a habit of overflowing almost annually, and in a country where Judge Lynch is viewed with holy horror. Pray, with what orime can it be significantly connected? Maybe the answer lies in the recent Youngs town, O., flasco.

AARON C. GARRETT.

Wharton, Tex., March 29.

New York City.

NEWS

Indianapolis, Ind.

Couries

Citizen

THE JOHNSON COUNTY MOB.

promptly collects on such inviting occa- lowing time for his lawyer to prepare a aken to Toledo and the sheriff to the less room for doubt about the guilt of the victim, for the mob waited for his legal conviction, even the had confessed at one time. Further, the mob did its work expeditiously, with less sensationalism than usual in mob rule, and quickly dispersed. The murder of this murderer was cheried out in as dignified & manner as myb action is capable of

It was not one of the most atroclous cases of lynch law. Nefertheless, Kansas haz been outgrowing mob murder for any cause and under any conditions, and the action of the mob in Johnson county is not only to be condemned but run down by the authorities and the guilty prosecuted according to law. By every means it is the business of the law to stamp out law? lessness. Unnatural crimes, like ine cold blooded murder of this farmer and his wife, may be committed at intervals, as long as there are unnatural persons born and bred in the world. Such atrocities can not be prevented by mobs. They can be prevented only by greater safeguards against the rearing of human derelicts such as the they en this case. They can be disouraged by greater care about reeasing criminals from the penitentlary and thus nullifying the action of courts and juries. When convicted criminals are too liberally pareled out

of fail mobs are encouraged to b. punishment into their own hands. The problem of crime is a complicated one. but some progress is being made in dealing with it, more in these days than ever heretofore, not, however, by mobs and lynch law-

THEY TO THE THE LYNCHING PROBLEM

The case of the negro boy who was

have done its work better. The mob of 15,000 persons delegated to itself the work which, under the laws of m Texas, the members of the mob, as citizens, had delegated to the constituteddress: authorities. The boy would have paid the highest price for his crime, and, judging by the efficiency of the court, he would have paid it soon. The mob had no excuse for its crime except its thirst for blood. It was actuated in its lawlessness by precisely the same motive that of a serious crime against organized so- lic mind. clety. Living in such a community, it is was such a thing as law.

which he sought to show that lynching shame illustrates the point. believe his life was threatened. No court would have considered even sending the old man to state's prison, but he was taken out and shot by a mob of white men. The negroes in that community were naturally aroused. Now a state of underhand warfare exists. This only one sample of the contempt for thima, O., of a loving cup by aw which prevails in certain southerional Association for the Adv

Towell. Mass. SEP 5 - 1916

real, and anowing to eaders are punished,

RASKFORT

1 1 8 1916 ALL RECORDS SMASHED.

The fuller details of the Paducah lynchings reveal the breaking of all records for utter savagery in Kentucky. It will not do for the people ted the boy to murder. The mob, no less of this state to talk about Georgia's

EVENING POST

New York City

The presentation to snerm of Colored People, "for de iuty in defending a colorfrom lynching, enduring to New York, 1

sult that the majesty of the law might been destroyed and homes violate be upheld, at Lima, August 30, 1916," i Peaceful citizens have been systematically in the company of the compan of more than local significance. Fol cally driven from their homes and o cupations." lowing one or two similar instances of in writing to Carranaa Preside recognition of devotion to duty, ever wilson said, among other things, if the into death, in the South itself, it is one Mexican government was unwilling of the evidences of the assertion of the unable to prevent its territory from be Lynchings or attempted lynchings letter element of communities against ing the rendezvous and refuge of mur burned to death by a mob in the city hall are happily, comparatively few in the he worst. Sheriff Eley is particularly of the convicted murderer of a recontradiction of the contention of certain known in this section. A mob of 3000 not only risked injury and death, but American soil; also that our govern-Mob law at Olathe and the lynching yard at Waco, Tex., on May 15, is a flat North, but the passion or lust for leserving of the honor done him, as he of safeguarding American citizens of appected elderly farmer and his wife are intemperate thinkers that, lynching has in Lima, Ohlo, the other day showed actually underwent an experience with ment could not and would not allow the possession not been forced upon the south by the dethe possession of the same passion. It the mob which might well have unnery bands of lawless men to establish them hard to understand in such a case, the lays of courts. Exactly a week inter-hung and battered Sheriff Sherman ed any but the stoutest. A rope was not to be passed over on that account. vened between the time the crime was It may be said that this was not a committed and the time the boy was where a Negro prisoner, locked up for placed around his neck, and if the mot crime committed by the disorderly found suitty by a jury and sentenced by in assault on a white woman, was con-had not learned from other sources class, by the riff-raff of cities that so a judge to pay the death penalty. Al-pealed. The prisoner meanwhile was where the prisoner had been sent for sions and disgraces the good name of defense, time for the selection of a jury hospital. He was all but lynched. It safekeeping, he might have suffered the well behaved communities. There was of fair-minded men, time for a murger vas one of the worst outrages ever fate which he had balked them of met of fair-minded men, time for a murder (nown in the state but it proved that ing out to the negro. As it was, he was trial, and allowing for the Sunday court clien county has a plucky sheriff. Ohio severely beaten, but was finally rescued and the negro also was saved. He is right Journal in saying that he only did his duty. Bu in recognizing his bravery in doing it his fellow-citizens are only doing theirs

> 100 - 1016 The Anti-Lynching Crusade.

lieve the United States from the duty selves upon the border and invade and plunder American territory with im ounity. The situation outlined by Dr. DuBois shows that by simply changing the phrase "Mexican government" "government of Georgia" and by noting that the condition described exist within the state and not "on the border" the President's words would apoly as accurately to Georgia as to Mexico. The lynching stat stics sustain th assertion. It appears that durispresent year, up to the time Dr DuBois' article was published, thirteen American citizens had been put t leath in Georgia under savage and re volting circumstances. So it is eviden that wanton murder is going on d Georgia as continuously as in Mexico More than that, although there strong outery against lynching it seem

impossible to secure the enactment of

laws that will assure proper punishthan the boy, now stands in the public course in the case of Frank while the Undoubtedly there is growing sent ment for lynchers. Candidates for mind as guilty not only of murder, but Paducah outbreek is fresh in the pub ment in the South against the barbar Governor and for other high offices gr lynching-habit. But unfortunately putabout condemning lynching; but that One of the negroes was charged lie opinion in that quarter does negents to be about all they do. Re seem to have reached a point whelcently a bill that would empower dry provedle that the boy had rauch with a crime for which lynching might legislation dealing adequately with the covernor to remove any Sherin wh spect for law. Indeed, just - he the be more defensible if it were not that evil can be passed. The matter ipermitted a prisoner to be taken from ctions of the citizens in mot formation where lynching is safe lynchings are brought into very effective review bais custody-in other words, to it may be doubted that he knew there not confined to the punishment of as an article in The Crisis by Dr. Williamynched was killed in a legislative saulters. The hanging and burning E. B. DuBois, whose earnest and uncommittee. The Governor, in a message A southerner, W. D. Weatherford, reof a negro who is said to have said selfish labors in the cause of justice foto the Legislature, while asking for selfish labors in the cause of justice foto the Legislature, while asking for selfish labors in the cause of justice foto the Legislature, while asking for selfish labors in the colored man have brought hippreventive legislation, actually furnoner and esteem. nished a high-flown description of the

Dr. DuBois cites the letter of Pres"battle" when a mob goes after a pris not only fails to reduce crime among the Kentucky suffers a tremendous ill dent Wilson to General Carranza, donor. When it is recalled that a pris-reckless characters in a neighborhood, advertisement as a result of the crime facto head of the Mexican governmen oner is usually unarmed and defense but actually encourages it. In Green in Paducah, and everyone in Mentucky in which attention was called to thless and that the mob numbers severa county. North Carolina, for instance, an who has even an elementary sense of fact that "for three years the Mexicahundred men, each with a deadly old colored man was lynched for giving justice must feel that no blacker rec-republic has been torn with lawless weapon at command, it is easy to visfirearms to his sun, who had reason to ord could be made than that which ness; the lives of American and other unlike the chance the victim has in such

allens have been sacrificed; vast proja "battle."
srties have been destroyed or rendere Some of the atrocities committed by non-productive." Dr. DuBois say the lynchers, even when a victim hap-President Wilson might have written pens to be a woman, are almost unbeletter to the Governor of Georgia lievable, and comparisons with the methwhich almost exactly the same languas ods of Mexican bandits are not to the could have been used, and with out disadvantage of the Mexicans. Mean truth. Here is what the President coul while it is becoming evident that if the have said: "For three years the state (reproach of lynching is to be taken from Georgia has been torn with lawles the states where the practice now flour The lives of Americans and alishes something must be done allers have been sacrificed. Fifty-sipromptness. It seems Texas has a li

persons have been lynched, property haproviding for the punishment of ly

who does not prevent lynching it the law is a farce if not enforced co had a frightful case where the tim was burned to death. Yet no one moved in the matter. Even a unisity in the locality keeps silent. The w York Evening Post, commenting on his case, says: "The judge whose court by Gov. Frank B. Willis before a crowd was violated, the court officers, the news. that filled the Second Baptist Church. ho the ringleaders were. If there are ates a man who stood squarely with a hose who do not, we can supply them heart unafraid and his face to the front ith photographs of the torturers on ap- at times of stress, and that public ap- approaches in horror and lack of civilifrom demanding the suppression of justice. The Sheriff was too moved to yaching and the punishment of lynchers say more than simple thanks in accept-That newspaper says there is nothing to ing the cup. Prior to the presentation, so but to wait the "slow processes of however, he told friends that what he ducation and the gradual stiffening of had done hardly called for action by the the backbone of those who would pro-Advancement Association, because he had leath sentence imposed on him. After 1781, the "third year of the Common acc differences, and the lynching of the common acc differences, and the lynching of the common accordance in the lynching of the common accordance in the lynching of the common accordance in the lynching of the large leath sentence imposed on him. After 1781, the "third year of the Common accordance in the lynching of the large leath sentence imposed on him. After 1781, the "third year of the Common accordance in the large leath sentence imposed on him. After 1781, the "third year of the Common accordance in the large leath sentence imposed on him. After 1781, the "third year of the Common accordance in the large leath sentence imposed on him. After 1781, the "third year of the Common accordance in the large leath sentence imposed on him. After 1781, the "third year of the Common accordance in the large leath sentence imposed on him. After 1781, the "third year of the Common accordance in the large leath sentence in the large leath sentence imposed on him. After 1781, the "third year of the large leath sentence in the large leath sentence imposed on him. After 1781, the "third year of the large leath sentence in the large leath sentence imposed on him. After 1781, the "third year of the large leath sentence in the large leath senten test but dare not." The South is only done his duty. sually very deliberate in organizing for The cup presentation grew out of the was taken out and hanged by a mobiliar while the Civil Governor of Illi-read them with little concern. The

may be done by showing that in a busi-charge of having attacked a woman was at the stake. Of the guilt of Frank ritory, the Court of Kaskaskia wasact of a few enraged men, but the continue the lynching habit and alienate continue the prisoner to the jail the business men of the North, an effect ceeded in sending the prisoner to the jail already perceptible. The National As-in Ottawa, but refused to tell the mob sociation for the Advancement of Colored where the negro had been taken. The no doubt existed. People is to devote a fund of \$10,000 to mob threatened to lynch Eley if he did study of the subject, to circulating litera not tell where Daniels was imprisoned. ture and to arousing public sentiment in and stormed the jail in Lima. The Sher- the South will continue, it is but fair to all parts of the country. That wouldff, a rope around his neck, was taken in note that lynchings have occurred in seem to be a practical method of dealing a motor truck to Ottawa, where mem-other States than Texas and Georgia.

ample of what lynching means and a lesson in proper punishment are sought, how would it do to take those pictures and a good lawyer to Waco, Texas, and lgured in the shocking act of burning a and his face and hands were bleeding. fellow-house to donth?

EVENING POST

New York City

GETS CUP FOR SAVING NECKO

Ohio Sheriff Honored by Advance ment Association for Conduct in Lima Riot.

[Special Dispatch to The Evening Post.] Columbus, O., December 28.—Because risked his life defending a negro pris ner in his custody, Sherman Etey, Sherf, of Lima, was presented with a silver wing cup last night by officials o io National Association for the Adancement of Colored People. It was on of the few times that a Sheriff of any State has been so honored or brafvery in otecting a colored prisoner. The in-

votion to duty in defending a cri isoner from lynching, enduring torture nd insult, that the Majesty of the Law night be upheld, at Lima, August 30

The presentation of the cup was made aper men, practically everybody knew He said that the world loves and apprecilication at this office." The Evening preciation never was small for the faithst denounces the lack of manhood ful official who stood for the administrahich causes a community to shrink ion of the law and the enforcement of

reform; but some encouraging signs have stubborn fight made by Sheriff Eley the Before the death sentence on the negro nois received his appointment from latest lynching, that of a negro boy night of August 30, to protect a negro boy could be carried out by the officers the Governor of Virginia, then owning that the people of the whole town It is also suggested that something prisoner, Daniels, whose arrest on a of the law the Texas mob burned him and controlling the old Northwest Ter-favored the crime. It was not the th the question. And if a concrete ex- bers of the mob had learned the prisoner had been taken on the wild ride through the night. Eley was beaten and kicked by his fellow-citizens. When they arrived a Ottawa the Sheriff was suffering from gin proceedings against the men who broken ribs, his clothing was in shreds approaching, in absolute disregard of

Then the mob started to storm the Ottawa jail, but the prisoner had been taken away, as Eley knew. The Sherifi finally was rescued from the mob and given medical and surgical attention. Before the riot was over, much property in Lima was destroyed. His little daughter lay ill when the mob stormed the jail. and the disorder and terrifying scenes when the mob broke into the jail and esidence quarters of the Sheriff

al her death.

s a result of the Lima riot many arsts were made, some of the indictments eing against well-known citizens. Several of these have been sent to prison on charges of having attempted to lynch. Other cases are pending. Daniels, the negro, has been given a penitentiary senence.

Sheriff Eley, at the last election, was returned to office by a big majority.

COMMERCIAL TRIBUNE Cincinnati, O.

Burned by Law.

at Waco, Tex., by a mob of 15,000 rant. Given under my hand and sea To the Editor:through burning at the stake, closely the third year of the Commonwealth. soldier has been equal to the best in ation the lynching of Leo Frank by a The warrant bears the signature of dangerous positions, the colored reginob in Georgia. Frank had been found John Todd, Civil Governor of "the ments are again proving their value Frank had entered on his life term he wealth." It is also of interest to not negroes accused of crimes, that we doubt. Of the guilt of the Texas negroshow.

While indignation over lynchings in Only a few years ago there were practically contemporaneous lynchings in Springfield, O.; Springfield, Ill., and Springfield, Mo .- but not one of them law, the lynching of Frank or the fire lynching of the negro boy in Texas.

the magnificent territory west of the which to comment jeeringly. It will not as has been shown in a recent case in mountains to go back to the days of flower State to be classed among thetion between the races. It is a matwitch burning in classic Massachusetts regular practitioners at Judge Lynch'ster of shame to this country that it is The early records of Illinois show a court; and it is a sad commentary more shocking incident of the burning lack of respect for law and order of a negro at the stake, as it was done state which has claimed to be made unto all of the other nationalities and by the judgment of the established of cultivated, if sometimes erratic, peo-aces assembled under its flag. judiciary and under the warrant of the ple. The truth is that there are no terri-Civil Governor of Illinois, John Todd torial limits to mob violence, which is esof Pennsylvania, by appointment of sentially mass lunacy. It is manifest Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia when the units of a group of presumably Of what crime the negro was convict self-controlled people lose their sanity ed no records remain to show, but the and follow the lead of some individual record of Governor Todd, on page 18 who is not entirely same or who lacks has the following official entry:

rict of Kaskaskia.

custody, is condemned by the Court of other states which condone the crime of Kaskaskia, after having made hon-ynching. rable Fine at the Door of the Church,

to be chained to a post at the Water Side, and there to be burnt alive and his ashes scattered, as appears to me by the Record. This Sentence you are hereby required to put into execution on tuesday next at 9 o'clock in the The recent lynching of a negro boy morning, and this shall be your warat Kaskaskia the 13th day of June in enlisted negro regiments, the colored

mility and the death sentence was im-Illinois country," appointed by Gov-in pursuit of Villa. A paper edited posed on him, with commutation to lifeernor Henry on December 12, 1778, with by negroes recently commented on the mprisonment following. The negrothe burning at the stake and the scat-distinguished himself, "The flag he is boy in Texas was guilty of a most foultering of the ashes taking place on the fighting to protect does not protect erime, had been tried by a jury and the Tuesday following the 13th of June, ir his kith or kin."

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Happened in

give the people of barbarous Georgia andments in the United States army. It is unnecessary for the citizen of other Southern states something upon but continues into the civil service

self-control. There is but one way in "Illinois, to wit: To Richard Win which this blot upon the fair character ston, Esq., Sheriff in Chief of the Dis-by the arrest, trial and punishment of every participant in the lynching. Oth-"Negro, Manuel, a slave, in your arwise Kansas must take its place with

ADVERTISER

Boston, Mass.

From the time when the North firs our armies. Always ready to under-

representative citizens of that city that they should take the law into their own hands. The State of Texa had tried and convicted this negr boy of a horrible crime, yet the peo ple of that State were not satisfied with the punishment which they had to put on their statutes, but thei prejudice demanded a cruel punish

SEP 2 3 101/ ment which all might see.

And while this thing was going on the Tenth Cavalry and the Twenty of a negro prisoner in fourth Infantry, both negro regi-Fair Kansas. Kansas, after three holding American honor, in spite of massive prison doors he discrimination against their race had been battered down by the mob; will which allows but four colored regi-

> willing to let the negro fight its battles, but will not guarantee him protection of civil rights which it gives

> > James Jordan Long.

San Francisco, Cal.

TITHEN NORTHERNERS criticise the Southern habit of lynching negroes a frequent Southern rejoinder runs something like this: "You don't know anything about the negro problem, because you don't have to live with it. How would you have felt if it had been YOUR wife or sister?" Two readers said and his assistant, and, seizing the prisoners they were substantially this in response to The Bulletin's comment on the Waco lynching. after, drove away in automobiles. The men had been five negroes, all Americans, were accused of killing the sheriff of an adjoining county, taken from the Worth County Jail at Now, it happens that a large number of the lynchings in the South are not for who was shot during a fight in the home of four of the Sylvester and lynched, but no United crimes against women. Petty offenses, which in San Franc would be pun-victims-a father and three sons-of the mob. The ished with six months in the county jail, are often an excuse to. lynchings in the wanted had been secretly removed to another jail a few hanged to the limb of a tree and their south. This statement is not guesswork it can be proven. When more serious days before South. This statement is not guesswork, it can be proven. When more serious days before. crimes are committed it frequently happens that negroes are lynched on evidence in Georgia that it is likely this latest outrage against Federal forces to vindicate the rights of American citizens. Neither Senator which would not convict a dog in any pound in Christendom. These discrepan- law and civilization will arouse but passing interest in Fall of New Mexico nor Senator Bora cies are indifferent only if lynching is openly employed, not to satisfy exact the state. The governor, of course, according to the of Idaho has made an impassioned ple cies are indifferent only if lynching is openly employed, not to satsfy exact justice. but to terrorize an inferior race.

In the Waco case the negro victim was confessedly guilty of a revolting crime had been convicted, and was under sentence of death. Grant, for the sake of the argument, that legal execution was too gentle and that he deserved to be tortured: make the welfare of the Waco community the test of the rightness of the lynching. Even then it cannot pay to brutalize an entire community for the sake of one barbaric revenge. It cannot pay to teach children that this obscene thing is right.

It cannot pay to choose mob violence as the basis for relations between black published broadcast that in Georgia impulse, instinct, guarantees of a Constitution of the sake of one stitens of Georgia to assert themselves? The state has some safely was present themselves? The state has safely was safely was present themselves? The state has safely was and white. It cannot pay to establish such a reputation for raw savagery, and or caste lines, even among the whites, as has for years operated to keep selfperting white labor from going into certain portions of the South.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Georgia Chings to Its Lynchings. etter people in Georgia to the infamy of husband, was bound to have its fun anyway. the State's lynching record, and their agitation for rigorous measures to abate the evil these things rises but slowly. Sometimes it the lower House of the Legislature recently looks as if it was not rising at all. Yet the izing the Governor to remove from office any velopment of a sound and militant public sheriff who permits a prisoner to be lynched. postiment DISPATOR Lynching continues to be popular in leorgia, where thirteen such outrages have been perpetrated since the first of the year. In the face of this fact, the House refused to try a statute which has worked well in Ohio, end which would certainly have had a desidedly restraining effect in Georgia.

o do with the lynching. It goes on:

en lynched in a single year both for informine 1500 men in so many minutes to put to death

as to a criminal and for not informing as to criminal; for giving evidence and for refusing to give evidence; for turning state's evidence, for jilting a girl, for violation of contract, for threatened pelitical exposures, and in numerous cases for no crime at all! The sin of the American woman who had splinters run into her and was then slowly burned alive by white gentlemen in Mississippi was Despite the much-heralded awakening of the simply that the mob, having failed to capture her

The tide of sentiment in the South against rejected by a one-sided vote the bill author-only hope for their abatement lies in the de-

St. Louis, Mo.

The Waco Lynching.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch. In this connection the Nation points out Why should the Federal Government or the that crime, or alleged crime, has very little State of Texas make such a noise about prepared-te do with the lynching. It goes on: ness because of a few halfstarved and poorly Of what use is it to exhort the negro to obedience trmed Mexicans across the Lorder, and kill a few law when it is on record that his fellows have persons so long as Texas can raise an army of

a defenseless negro citizen-he he a murderer or. what not. What protection does such a class of people need? Are they cowards?

How inconsistent is the word civilization and the word protection. A NEGRO CITIZEN.

Now York Gloss

lynchers went after six Negroes, but the one most ion calling for intervention in George

usual formula, will announce that every effort is to be five Americans by a Georgia mob made to punish the lynchers. The lynchers will accept avenged in blood and the nation this announcement in the spirit in which it is meant—

The vectors of the Georgia mob. for it is as much as a Georgia governor's life is worth not carry United States to seek to thwart the will of a mob—and go about their either. They had not asked for a mile everyday affairs with as little concern as if they had under the protection of the authorities taken part in a quilting party instead of a lynching bee. of the law. They were not in a semi barbarous foreign country infested with

Is it not time, however, for the decent, law-abiding bandits and guerilla forces. Their p sitizens of Georgia to assert themselves? The state has sonal safety was pledged by the law ration? That justice and civilization can be lynched, justice, insure domestic tranquility and with the practical acquiescence of officials sworn to upgeorgia is not Mexico. It is a proud
told the law? That Georgia has decided to he usages of civilization and fall back on the methods dulge a weakness for lynching, it is of the jungle?

The spread of mob law in the south is of deep con-maintain. In 1911 there were elever tern to every American citizen. Lynching does not in 1913, seven; in 1914, only two, far alone rob its victims of their constitutional rights and short of the annual average. Jan. 15, 1915, at Monticello, a mob of 100 men their lives. As infamous a wrong as this is, it is as gathered at the Jasper County Jail and ittle compared to the injury itd oes to the community lynched four negroes. That was just year ago. This week the mob lynche ittle compared to the injury itd oes to the community with check to the mob lynched and to society at large. Is there no remedy for this connection. Up to Oct. 11, 1915, there were agious social disease? Yes, there are two—the appeal fourteen lynchings last year in Georgia to reason and the appeal to force. As Georgia appar—on burned at the stake. The lynching apply will not heed the former, the time has come to the Frank was in accordance with apply the latter with inexorable resolve.

On INDICTMENT FOR LYNCHING apply the latter with inexorable resolve. 121151111111

NOV 2 6 1916

KENANSVILLE, N. C., Nov. 25.—The grand jury in Jupiin County Superior Court here found not a true bill in the case against Samuel Stocks, a farmer, charged with lynching. Stocks was alleged to have been a member of a mob last spring who took a negro, Joseph Black, from the Lenor County jail at Kingston and lynched him. The case was ent here on a change of venue. Black was held for threats against a white mar whose little daughter Black's son ssaulted The son was electrocuted.

(New York World.)

States Senator has introduced a resolu cress in its wrath is not clamoring to to the Senate that the brutal murde

The victims of the Georgia mob di

exico. American lives and propererests are secure there. It is in the secure of the se

PATHFINDER EDITORIAL

Everybody knows who the lynchers The Lynching Blot. are, but nobody dares testify against UNDS are being raised by the Na-them, and so even if the authorities go tional Association for the Advance-through the farce of arresting them, ment of Colored People to start athey are never convicted. The praccrusade against the lynching practice tice therefore flourishes. It is confined It is stated that 2,843 colored peoplemainly to the South, where the negro have been lynched in this country from race question is an irritating cause, but 1885 to date. There has been someit also breaks out from time to time in slight improvement in recent years, but he North. Even such great and usually he record still keeps up with such alaw-abiding states as Pennsylvania, regularity that lynch-law has to be Ohio and Illinois allow lynchings to recognized as one of the established unpunished.

and approved forms of "jestice" in

assault and who would have been le- those who "shall inherit the earth." ally hanged, was seized in court by a What a contrast the Japanese are. nob in broad daylight and tortured, They suffer outrages, but they fight nutilated and finally burned in the back, and they have such a long memublic square, before a crowd of 10,000

Nobody ventured to defend the culorit. The officials of course abdicated o the mob. The judge, it is reported, efused to use force against the lynchers on the ground that it would not do but it can never be solved by the "spill innocent blood for a nigger." lynching process. Far from it.

The lynching was made a gala occation; a photographer was on hand and is, strong enough to reach out and see that every resident of the country has and sold for souvenirs, and the affair was welcomed by the authorities as refuses to enforce law and order, then something which would make them the central government should step in seeing that the constitution was enforced. The negroes get no recognit

have a deterrent effect on others of the dits for killing our citizens. And yet, ort; but nevertheless this lynching according to the official statement to ractice is bad business, from every congress, there have been fewer Ameritary their votes might affect the elections, oint of view. It injures immeasurably cans sacrificed in this way than have any community which tolerates it, and been sacrificed in our own land by and they must pour our being their votes might affect the elections, there would be catered to, and coddled.

At present the are political zeros, and they must pour own land by and they must pour our own land by and they must pour own land by any own land by any own land by any own land by any own land they must pour own land by any tought to do so. Decent people should lynch law in the same period. n the black-list.

ing sacrificed if they open their negroes.

But what makes the difference?

no politics in the "nigger"-at least

During all the years that they had full control of the government, they did nothing to enforce the 14th and 15th amendments to the constitution. Though sworn to uphold the constitution, they were recreant to their trust If the negroes were not a most pa-disfranchize any class, their represen-The constitution says that where states his so-called civilized and Christian tient and long-suffering race they tation in congress shall be correspondwould have asserted themselves long ingly cut down. The Republicans
ago. It is lucky for the white race would promise in their platforms that specially disgraceful. A young negro that the negroes have so much of the would promise in their platforms that the was found guilty of murder and meekness which Jesus said belongs to That was to catch what there was of he colored vote. But after election hey did nothing.

Finally the negroes got disgusted and hought they could get more by barory that it is not safe to step on them. gaining with the Democrats. Some of injustice to any race or class is poor he most prominent leaders turned and worked for D policy in the long run. Nobody is wise Jough to foresee how the negro problem is going to be solved. It is a very before. President Wilson has refused serious matter to the South especially, to appoint negroes to big offices and in some cases has put Catholics, Jews or

e-elect them.

The nation right now is mobilizing tion and no protection because the lits military strength and spending milhaven't even the value of political New York City. ible doom as this negro brute met will lions of dollars to punish Mexican ban-pawns. If they had the franchize and were scattered over the country so that

How absurd it is that a nation of 100,000,000 people, should rise up to make the Mexicans obey the laws of 100,000,000 people, should rise up to make the Mexicans obey the laws of 100,000,000 people, should rise up to make the Mexicans obey the laws of 100,000,000 people, should rise up to make the Mexicans obey the laws of 100,000,000 people, should rise up to make the Mexicans obey the laws of 100,000,000 people, should rise up to make the Mexicans obey the laws of 100,000,000 people, should rise up to make the Mexicans obey the laws of 100,000,000 people, should rise up to make the Mexicans obey the laws of 100,000,000 people, should rise up to make the Mexicans obey the laws of 100,000,000 people, should rise up to make the Mexicans obey the laws of 100,000,000 people, should rise up to 100,000 people, should rise up to 100,000,000 people, should rise How absurd it is that a nation of ness, abide by the laws, be industrious

The attempt to lift the colored mout of bondage and transform him

a few magic words into a full-fledged American citizen was an awful mistake. It took the nation many years to live down that mistake, and the evil results of it linger still.

The negroes are more essential to the outh than the South is to the negroes. Whatever the South is, it has been not any more. He has been almost en- largely made so by negro labor. It is tirely disfranchised and his vote is not of as much importance to the white worth reckoning on. The Republicans people as it is to the black that amic dropped him as soon as they found he able relations shall be maintained between the races. They are hopelessly mingled, and they are forced to ge along together.

Our white progenitors exploited the Africans by bringing them to this cour-try, against their will, and appropriating the fruits of their toil. Wrongs like that usually have to the expension later on by someone-though not always by the ones who were mainly to

blame.

The race question is an evil which is with us and which we can't avoid Great patience will be necessary in order to solve it, but the passage of the years will do a great deal toward the solution. Meantime all that car pected is a modus vivendi or n. basis for getting along togethe

People never help such man resorting to force, but human are still only one remove from s ery, and under any strong provocati they lapse back into the wild state, in which the passion for vengeance and blood overmasters every other instinct.

AUC 19 101

NOTE AND COM

At present the are political zeros, The National Association for the concernent of Colored and they must p up with this. Their reople" has published an account of a lyncning at Waco, Texas, that occurred on May 15, 1916, when a mob seized a negro who

Discussions by Individuals 86 MORN'G GERMAN HEROLD

New York City

DEC 8:916

HUMANITY HERE AND IN BELGIUM

MR. WILSON COULD FIND A FRUITFUL FIELD IN AMERICA ONE OF THE MOST SHAMEFUL LYNCHINGS EVER REPORTED. - HOW ABOUT THE WOMEN AND CHIL-DREN KILLED AT VERA CRUZ?

We mentioned the case of Anthony Crawford, of Abbeville, Ga. a few days ago, a negro, who was foully murdered by several hundred white men who had lusted for a "lynching bee". We now want to quote The Independent, which has commissioned Roy Nash, to learn the truth about this dastardly outrage. Mr. Nash says

"Anthony Crawford's life and charakter embodied most of the things that Booker T. Washington held to be virtuous in a negro. His father, freed from slavery, acquired a cotton patch seven miles northwest of Abbeville, Anthony, born in January 1865, used to walk that seven miles to school in the morning and back at night, so eager was he to educate himself. At his father's death, Anthony fell heir to the clearing and by dint of hard work and thrift increased his holding to four hundred and twenty-seven acres of the prettiest cotton land in the county; as his family increased to twelve sons and four daughters, nine of whom are now married and settled in homes of their own, near enough to their father's house so that all could hear his voice when he called from the front porch. For nineteen years their father was secretary of the Chapel A. M. E. Church, and as its chief financial prop he was undoubtedly something of a dictator; but aside from that, three days' diligent conversation did not unearth another tangible thing against Crawford's

"While he lay on his couch of pain in the jail, the afternoon wore peacefully on in Abbeville. For all one who arrived on the noon train could see, no tragedy was impending more imminent than the boll weevil a hundred miles away over in Georgia-not up to three forty-five. Then some evil tongue turned loose the rumor. 'The sheriff is fixing to take the nigger away on the four o'clock

train.

"No such concept of his duty was in the sheriff's mind; indeed, the mob was making for the jail as quickly as he, for Sheriff Burts is not built for speed. They swarmed in the front door to meet him coming in the rear. Neither he nor jailer Foster McLain made effective protest when they took away their guns and keys. Up the three flights of stairs the leaders rushed as fast as they could unlock doors (for the Abbeville jail is unusually well built) and let themselves into the cell where the magnificent vitality of Crawford was battling with death. They dragged his broken body down and hrew it to the cheering throng at the door. Through the negro quarter they dragged Crawford by the neck as a hint to "good ggers" to continue so, but on coming into a white residential would be superfluous. district they threw their victim on top of a passing load of slabs

Southern Papers and so passed in triumph through the streets of this city of har some homes, surrounded by lawns adorned with late-blooming mari-

gold; and the lovely old fashioned princess feather.

"Although he was dead before they reached the fair grounds they hanged Crawford to the solitary great pine that stands in the row of junipers at the gate, and expended a couple of hundred cartridges in firing at his body. Coroner F. W. R. Nance led a jury up the hill at sunset, good men and true who, without going through the formality of taking evidence, announced their verdict that Anthony P. Crawford came to his death at the hands of parties unknown to the jury.'

You remember that Anthony Crawford was accused of attacking a white man during an argument in a store. The white man had assaulted him first, the pegro merely defending himself. His adversary was not seriously hurt and could be about very soon after. But Crawford was maltreated, thrown into jail and lynched!

There are between sixty and one hundred lynchings in the South every year and in many cases men and women who are entirely innocent are lynched. Mr. Wilson, who undertakes to protest against the Germans making the Belgians earn their daily bread, has never said a word against the lynchings in the South!

Mr. Wilson protests in Belgian affairs-did Germany protest when Mr. Wilson ordered the "shooting up" of Vera Cruz? The 50 or more women and children killed during this affair (the exact number has never been published but it was said, on April 27, 1914, that 126 Mexicans had been killed and 190 wounded) were the victims of the blundering of our President-no, not the blundering alone, but the entire disregard of international law, because the United States had not declared war upon Mexico and the hombardment was absolutely illegal!

THIS TELLS THE STORY!

Here is an interesting and timely excerpt from the statute law of South Carolina, bearing upon lynchings and mob lay. The criminal code of South Carolina, volume 2, section 173, says: 3

Penalty to Officer From Whom Prisoner lawfully in the charge, custody or control of any officer, state, county or municipal, being seized and taken from said officer through his negligence, permission or connivance, by a mob or other unlawful assemblage of persons, and at their hands suffering bodily violence or death, the said officer shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon true bill found, shall be deposed from his office pending trial, and upon conviction shall forfeit his office, and shall, unless pardoned by the governor, be incligible to hold any office of trust or profit within this state. It shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney within whose circuit or county the offense may be committed to forthwith Institute a prosecution against said officer, who shall be tried in such county in the same circuit, other than the one in which the offense was committed, as the attorney general may elect. The fees and mileage of all material witnesses, both for the state and for the defense, shall be paid by the county treasurer of the county in which the case originated on a certificate issued by the clerk and signed by the presiding judge, showing the amount of said fee due the witness.

Here is the lynching record of two states

Here is the lynching record of two states for the twelve months of 1915:

South Carolina. 1. Georgia, 18.

It is a case where further comment

BTATE COLUMBIA 8 NOV 1 3 1916

WHY ABBEVILLE MEN LYNCHED CRAWFORD

Woman, Without Excusing Crime of Mob, Cites Some Elements Leading to Violence.

To the Editor of The State:

Numbers of your subscribers, among them the writer, have read with interest your articles concerning the lynching of a negro in Abbeville and doubtless some of them have thought of an answer to the editorial in The State of last Monday. If you will allow me, perhaps I can answer some of the questions put in that editorial. First, let me say that I do not believe in lynching for any crime. I am not trying to make excuses for the men who put Antony Crawford to death. I do not know, nor have I heard even guessed, the name of a single man in the crowd. People do not mention names

after the man was killed. For in-stance, when I told my cook what had occurred she exclaimed: "Dat man an' his boys is always in some kin' o' trouble." Another darky, who knows his place and keeps it, said, "I'm not surprised, that nigger wouldn't let such as me come in his house." A third said, "He went in the pulpit at church one day and threw the preacher out because he wasn't preaching to suit him."
Other such comments were heard

from the negroes while white people recalled that several years ago when five of Antony Crawford's sons were tried for shooting a white man and fined \$100 apiece, Crawford paid the fines and bragged to a white man that he had "plenty of money" and the money he paid in fines was the "sweetest he ever paid out."

It was also said among the white

people that Crawford did not hesitate to hire negroes who ready hired to white people, that his fields were full of laborers when white people could get no work done, that he was insolent beyond bearing toward whites who he thought would stand for it and that a prominent white man who had befriended him at times was heard to remark the first of this year: "Something is going to happen to Antony Crawford before the year is out" because he, the white man, had noted Crawford's increasing insolence and familiarity.

Add to the above something that a neighbor of mine said to a negro tenant the day after the lynching and I think you will see the reasons, not the excuse, those men had for lynching the negro. This tenant said to my neighbor: "What is de matter with the niggers these days?" And my neighbor answered: "You know what's the matter, you negroes have your pockets full of money and can order your whiskey and pistols and go to the express office and get them when you please; you won't work, you idle away your time and are bound to get into trouble." And the tenant answered, "Yes, sir, Cap, that's

And there are some cool headed people who have been closely observing the trend of affairs this fall, who say that perhaps the lynching of this one regro has prevented some more serious trouble. Who can tell? Nevertheiess, the lynching is deplorable, and I have no doubt has brought more trouble upon the innocent families of the lynchers and upon the lynchers themselves than it has brought upon the negro's family.

Such things are their own punishment save to a very few who are conscience hardened.

An Abbeville County Woman Gerree,

Charleston, S. C.

The Power of the Law.

when speaking of such things. But I venture to say that many a hot headed man who took part in the lynching was heart sick over it before he reached home and wishes that the crowd had waited for cooler counsel to prevail. The reasons why the crowd did not wait may perhaps those who form lynching parties knew be given in the form of various com-The surprise which has been caused

re more than even that they would ave to answer in court to the charge of murder there would be fewer lynching parties formed.

The question of the guilt or innoence of the men who are now under charges at Abbeville is not, of course, a subject which can properly be discussed while these charges are pending; but the vigorous promptness with which this case has been handled by the Governor, the Solicitor and other officers of the law cannot fail to have s salutary effect. The main thing needed to put a stop to lynching is for everybody to know that whenever there is one effort is going to be made to bring those responsible for it to

The law is a weapon of very great made accountable to it, whatever the account which they may render.

He Tells Georgia Society in school houses Washington Better Law Enforcement Will Stop the Lynching Evil H-2-16

Washington, April 1 (Special The Georgia society of Washington the Raleigh hotel, with William J. Harris, of the federal trade commission, president of the society, presiding as

Claude Bennett, formerly president of law. the Southern society.

the evening was that of Mr. Brantley in arraigning the lynching evil. Speak- I know the overwhelming majority of in arraigning the lynching evil. Speak- I know the overwhelming majority of in arraigning the lynching evil. Speak- I know the overwhelming majority of in arraigning the lynching evil. Speak- I know the overwhelming majority of in arraigning the lynching evil. Speak- I know the overwhelming majority of though it is not surrounded by fire and steel. Unless our laws are more into the most notable state and whimsicalities. Unless our laws are more into the present condition of lawless- and permit crime to go unchecked, and left at the peril of the whim of the mob. In the peril of the whim the peril of the peril of the whim the peril of the whim the peril of

Mr. Brantley asserted that the trouble was not a need for more law or more courts, more education, or more religion, but better law enforcement. "I believe that today in the state of Georgia," he affirmed, "and I say it because of my confidence in the because of my confidence in the patriotism, in the civilization, in the morality, in the intelligence, in the education of the great majority of the people of Georgia: I believe today that any

who would stand before them the pledge that if called to the high office of governor, he would ex haust every source of power, of money, of the court, of sheriffs, of the military to prevent lynching in our fair state, and further pledged himself that if, de-spite these efforts lynchings did occur, he would exhaust every resource of the power of the laws and bring to punishment the men who thus disgrace our state; I believe that such a declaration would bring him the support almost unanimously of the people of the state.

Atmost Hangs Head in Shame. 'It almost makes me hang my head ame to see some of our things I read in the newspapers these days about my great state. I see it stated in big headlines that we lead the civilized world in lynching, in taking human life without the forms of law. I see it advertised in Wisconsin, You connect your for my prohibition. Georgia cannot vote for prohibition. Georgia is prohibition territory. Do you want to follow Georgia in lawlessness?" I power when those who exercise it are read the other day that the executive men of courage and force. It is a of a western state before surrendering wholesome thing for any people that a fugitive on a requisition from Georthe law should be held in dread. It the accused would be given the pro-will be so held wherever men are

be lynched.

"Now, fellow Georgians, we might say to the balance of the world, 'We are no worse than you are, Give the same provocation, you do the same thing, but that will not get us anywhere. There ought to be some quiet thinking among thinking Georgians. I know the overwhelming majority of the people of my state are law-abiding in sentiment and in act. I think the time has come for that great majority of say to the lawless minority 'Tho Shalt

Mr. Brantley said he had seen appeals for a campaign of education, for more religion, but reminded his hearers that the state was dotted with churches and

'Are we to admit that the majority of our people are so uneducated, uncivilized, so lacking in respect law that we must carry on a campaign of education to teach them respect for law? I resent any such statement."

Fault in Administration.

He referred to the state university's work during one hundred and twelve years, and the fact that Georgie was the first state to establish a college for

women. "If we must today carry on a campaign of education to suppress lawlessheld its first annual dinner tonight at ness, then religion has been a failure the Raleigh hotel, with William J. Harin the state of Georgia and education has been a failure."

Mr. Brantley ridiculed the sugges-tion that more laws would increase Among the speakers were Senator Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado, a native of Georgia; William G. Brantley, I read in the very constitution of my who, for sixteen years, was the unspection of life and proposed representative of the Eleventh Georgia district in congress; Representative William C. Adamson and or property except by due process of Claude Population of the property of the paramount duty of government. I read the pledge that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property except by due process of

and upright he tries to be he will nearly

What Are Your Cures for Lynchings and for Illiteracy?" Asks Grover Edmondson, of Bacon County.

In an open letter to Govern ris, Grover C. Edmondson, of Alma, Bacon county, asks two very pertinent questions of the governor, as a candihis remedy for illiteracy in the state, try him. the other that he define his remedy for the lynching evil.

Mr. Edmondson's letter in part is as follows:

to the extent of \$35.111.92; on Primers alone they are robbed of more than \$18,000. I could illustrate this robbery through the entire list of books, but the two named will answer my purpose, which is to show that by furnishing books to the children at cost of publication thousands now out of school would be attending school and illiter-

what is your remedy for illiteracy in is responsible for many crimes.

THOMAS CAMP.

What is your remedy for lynching in

Attanta, Ga., February 29. "What is your, remedy for lynching in this great state?

"Is it not a fact that governors and judges breed contempt for the law?"

"The Whim of the Mob."

law. You cannot have any stronger 27th is right. Georgia—the whole great state never found out why so much lynching your laws or your legislature, it is not and its people, good and bad, are paying for done in old Georgia! Probably the most notable speech of administration of your laws.

Probably the most notable speech of administration of your laws.

mobbers will have to be to be found to be to be

A REMEDY FOR LYNCHING

When self the wavering balance shakes
The people are tire
To hell with techn
Every man dislikes to oriend his friends. overthrow of justice! In fact, it matters not how just and honest

tie in order to avoid offending them. When a citizen is on the jury and a friend from Charles his neighborhood is on trial before him for some offense, it is human nature for the juror to stretch his charity a little. a merchant is on the jury and one of his patrons is on trial before him it is natural for the juror to look with leniency on the conduct of the offender.

nduct of the offender. 4 3 defendant's enemy gets on the jury, and in that event it is but natural for the juror to lean the other way. This happens but rarely, how- Greenwood Correspondent Submits ever, as the offender generally sees to it date for re-election; one that he define that none who dislike him are on the jury to

> In either event there is not that absolute impartiality that is desired for justice to To the Editor of The State: be done.

If the jury were selected from the entire ville lynching seems to contradict circuit there would be much less liability of your previous expressions in which "For more than a generation the white children of Georgia have been denied their constitutional rights, and thousands of white children are not in school today because their parents are too poor to pay the extortionate prices demanded for books by the Yankee school book trust.

"As Georgia lawver you remember the circuit there would be much less liability of your previous expressions in which you advanced the theory that South Carolina would be better off with less or the Yankee school book trust.

"As Georgia lawver you remember the circuit there would be much less liability of your previous expressions in which you advanced the theory that South Carolina would be better off with less or the Yankee school book trust.

Camilla, Ga Law's Delays Responsible For Many of the Crimes

school would be attending school and illiteracy would be decreased.

"The purpose of this open letter to you as governor of our state, and candidate for relection, is to ask if you will, in event of your renomination, recommend in your next message to the general assembly the enactment of a law whereby the state will be authorized to publish school books and self them at cost of publication.

"It is easy enough for any candidate to declare his opposition to liliteracy, and it is also easy for him to declare himself 'opposed to the crimes that lead to lynching,' but why not call a court pose to lynching, but why not call a court pose to lynching, but why not call a court and jury and if twelve men are not enough, use twenty-four, and give the criminal a fair trial and execute the verdict of the jury the same day winout privilege of appeal? Our constitution provides for a trial by jury, and to the crimes that lead to lynching,' but which I would contend for vehemently, and would also contend that no one should interfere with a jury's verdict. The law's delay is responsible for many crimes.

"What is your remedy for illiteracy in THOMAS CAMP. Editor Constitution: You are no

"To Hell With Technicalities?

Says This Emphatic Write Constitution: Strang Edit

is the only judge that will not tolerate tech

Unless our laws are more promptly administered and justice be meted out to redhanded criminals who so often escape the noose to be pardoned you will see the oneby-two caliber lawyers who, by chicanery and technicalities save their client's neck-mark my words-these pettifogging so-called lawyers, will be held responsible.

The people are tired of being trifled with! To hell with technicalities that mean the

J. WILLIAM JONES. Atlar Ga., 297 Georgia avenue.

OV 1 4 1916 WHY BE SOUEAMISH AS TO MF ANS USED?

Arguments as to Editorials in "The State."

Your recent editorial on the Abbethe Yankee school book trust.

"As a Georgia lawyer, you remember the time when you paid \$7 for your Georgia Superson Court Records. The legislature provided in 1878, one year after the adoption of the present constitution, that the lawyers should have their books published by the state and sold at the actual cost of publication, but they did not protect the school children in like manner. After that act, Georgia reports cost but \$1.50 per volume.

"When a bill is introduced in the general assembly, the purpose of which is to do for the school children what the state has done for the lawyers, we find the book trust.

"Of course, in a county as large as Fulhowling through its agents of the Ed Mc-Michael and M. L. Brittain type.

"I have figures to prove that on First Readers alone the school children are robbed to the extent of \$35,111.92; on Primers alone they are robbed of more then the school children are robbed to the extent of \$35,111.92; on Primers alone

This would be a little more expensive that evidence alone. This would be a little more expensive that evidence alone. This would be a little more expensive that evidence alone. This would be a little more expensive that evidence alone. This would be a little more expensive that evidence alone alone. This would be a little more expensive that evidence alone. This would be a little more expensive that evidence alone, which would kird in this (and I believe you are) why be so scrupulous as to the means to that end? If a lynching causes a few hundred or thousand negroes to migrate to other States (which I believe it does not) is it not beneficial to South Carolina? In other words, if it is advisable to get rid of a portion of our negro population, why be so particular as to the cause or causes of their exodus? Of course we will stop lynching negroes when they decide to leave the State on account of it for how could we get along without them? We might then be forced to do some real work, which would be very bad on our bodies and worse on our minds. Some of us would hardly survive the disgrace of doing a little real work. S. J. Thompson

ynchings - 1916. Discussions. GROWING SENTIMENT AGAINST

looks as though this is to be the case. Perhaps the strongest movement for law and order is to be found in the Commission of Representatives of Southern Universities. These men are representatives of State schools and stand high not only in educational circles, but in the citizenship in general in the several states in which they live. Their denunciation of the crime of lynching is strong and should awaken the country to the awful situation which we face in this section. At a recent session the Commission of Southern Universities sent out the following statement: 24 15666.

"An open letter from the University Commission on Southern race questions to the college men of the South on lynching.

"This letter is not written to convince you that lynching is a crime, for you know it already. Its object is to urge you to show others whenever opportunity presents itself that lynching does more than rob its victims their constitutional rights and of their lives. I simultaneously lynches law and justice and civilization, and outrages all the finer human sentiments and feelings. * *

"Lynching is a contagious social disease, and as such is of deep concern to every American citizen and to every lover of civilization. It is especially of concern to you, and you can do much to abolish it. Vice and crime know that their best, though unconscious allies, are lukewarmness and timidity on the part of educated, 'good' citizens. Wrong is weaker than right, and must yield whenever right is persistent and determined * *

"Formerly lynchings were mainly incited by rape and murder, but the habit has spread until now such outrages are committed for much less serious crimes.

"Society has a right to expect college men to help in moulding opinion and shaping conduct in matters of this sort; it is their privilege and duty to co-operate with others in leading crusades against crime and mob rule and for law and civilization. The college man belongs in the front rank of those fighting for moral and social progress. For this reason the University to resound with mockery and shame. Commission makes its first appeal to you and urges you strongly to co-operate with the press, the pulpit, the bar, officers of the law and all other agencies striving to eliminate this great evil by speaking out boldly when speech is needed and letting your influence be felt against a score or more persons and caused t in decided unmistakable measure and man-

ASLEEP ... The American Conscience Town wayan JCGTTH_

placed Georgia in the lime light and which has caused the majesty of the harmful notoriety.

The continual chammering laway of ese papers against mob law will an oubtedly result in at least a partia ening of this wave of crime which has within the past six months wantonly snatched away the lives o

sing to note the at to wonder how far this reign of horror which most of the hite pa-will go and where it will break out ers of the state are taking against next. The newspapers are indeed meching. Almost without depetion waging a worthy fight for law and waging a worthy fight for law and inner se unprecedent outbrak of and municipal authorities to join in b violence which has recently with them in stamping out this evil

The lynching that occurred in ter County this week was purely a by automatically vacating Southern brand in that it was based of the cheriff in whose bailiw primarily on race hatred and a watton person disregard for law and order. crimes that were charged against the Geor Negro could have been dealt with law. There were sheriffs, judges and a court house in that county. The Negro could have been arrested tried and colored, of that state. gro could have been arrested, tried and sent to the penitentiary. But the white people of the South are largely moved by race hatred and they have not the ties to summarily executing color proper regard for law and order. Ne- men and women, and clarmed by the groes need not fear the coming of the hesitancy of Northern capital European emigrant as long as the South vest in a state where law and ord cursed by poor schools and the spirit so flagrantly disregarded and hum of lynching. What the South needs is life held so cheap, the "Atlanta Constitution" cailed the state to praye few more governors like the Hon. Emmet O'Neal who enforced the law while governor of Alabama regardless

of race or color. All of the daily papers, many of the candidacies for nomination, declar weeklies, the candidates for governor themselves against the rule of the pulpit and prominent men of the mob. It goes without saying that the state are now outspoken against lypch; colored newspapers were a unit in op law. Better late than never. The posing the practice. ministers of Macon are asking for a in number and barbarity. As if to March 12, as a day of prayer and ser the dethronement of license and the hoped that the request will be Joffied a strong bid for the lynch law rec a especially by the churches in the by hanging five men whose guilt is ural districts.

loses his life at the han The mob, has failed of passage the Georgia legislature. And the

Driven by the Frank lyne agree with those who kald that mot would not forever confine their activ and repentenance. In its efforts t rouse the public to the gravity of th ituation it was ably seconded by som of the more prominent clergy Politicians thinking to further th

But lynchings in Georgia increased restoration of law, a mob there my now questioned. Publis sentime ever slow in awakening, but terribl when aroused, slumbers on, and the lyncher goes his way unmolested and unafraid. The legislature has felt no prick of conscience. The governo still shields himself behind what h calls a lack of law.

A lack of law! A lack of law! Is there no law against murder in Geor gia? As the chief executive of th state it is his sworn duty to see that law, as well as all others on the sta ute books, is enforced. It seems, how ever, that it were too cuch to expe Georgia's governor to rise above h constitutency. He and his legislatur are of the same class, demagogue all. "Their hearts," says a Geor exchange, "are set upon their They are hunting for plunder. As rule they are demagogues, represen ing nobody but their own selfish i terest." They exidently agreed wi the Columbus Ledger that the proper

ent to throw a sheriff ou a rish boll with ind fhis job because he connived at mol

are not discouraged. True, they areing, it must come, and it may be the white side of the line. It is not disappointed, but they still have hope nearer at hand than the more far a bare possibility that the race that has been our best servant, may some will pass and the people will some day million Negroes in the United States. gravating foe, by reason of our inhumanities and studidities. Instead of worrying about here in the white side of the line. It is not day be converted into our most against the white side of the line. It is not day be converted into our most against the white side of the line. It is not day be converted into our most against the white side of the line. It is not day be converted into our most against the white side of the line. It is not disappointed, but they still have hope nearer at hand than the more far a bare possibility that the race that has been our best servant, may some day be converted into our most against the white side of the line. It is not disappointed, but they still have hope nearer at hand than the more far a bare possibility that the race that has been our best servant, may some will pass and the people will some day million Negroes in the United States. to the legislature who represent meastellectual brutes like Thomas Dixon of worrying about how to get rid of to the legislature with represent insteadand Thomas Watson, the troglodyte the Negro, it may be high time for u of men and policy."—Charleston, Wespopulation of the Southern States has to plan to hold his friendship ar Virginia Observer.

lished in this, a southern city, W. O. black man is a grievous knowledge of January 6, in a strong editorial in famies heaped upon him by men who equivocal terms, referring especially superiors if their skins were not to the recent Georgia outrages in white. The Negro realizes his in-which several innocent Negroes were feriority of numbers and his lack of killed and much Negro property de-organization and leadership. Meekly stroyed. Editor Saunders proves him he takes the humble place assigned self to be a fair minded white man to him and tries to be happy, lightwho has the nerve to defend the right hearted and content. But his heart whomsoever it effects.

The editorial follows:

again in the limelight. A white over- we do not find a better way of dealand three Negroes. Grandison Goolsby and his two sen. Mike and Ulyssee were charged with the chime.

Pesses of white men were instantly organized and the blood thirst Georgians went on the war path like so many wild American Indians or Australian head-hubites. Negroes are tralian head hyntars. Newspaper re-ports credited these poster with having killed seven Negroes in one day. Negroes were run away from their homes and Negro property was ruthlessly destroyed. Wherever the mobs found a Negro lodge hall, there a conflagration was started. Four Negro meeting houses were burned to the ground in one day. In one neighborhood the Negroes tere down their own property to spare it from the torch of the white fiends.

Knowing these Georgians as I do. know that they are prepared to tell for mutual protection and defense, you the most remarkable tales to but at the bottom of it all is Busijustify their conduct. And after they ness, seeking to capture and hold the have stated their case I'll wager that t will not outweigh one asthmatic hurrah in hell.

The murder of this overseer, Mr. Villipigue, may have been as brutal its from the Anglo-American invaas the murder of Mary Phagan. The sion. Under our present System an-evidence against the Goolsby Neg- wine, war must follow, as night must roes may have been unimpeachable; follow day, and in less than a decade but no mos could have had an excuse we may expect to behold the colored to have taken the law into its own races of the world, under the leaderhands in the case of these Negroes, and the ruthless murder of other Negroes and the destruction of the pro- white people of the south, will begin ribly unjust as to make the blood of treatment of the Negro. Colored peo-

price the white race must some day and when the great color line is In spite of their failure, the law pay for its sins against colored peo-biding and the law-loving Georgian ples. The day of reckoning is com-there will be no Jim Crew divisons on are not discouraged. True, they areing, it must come, and it may be the white side of the line. It is not

n and policy. Charleston, we spend that the setten million or more Negnia Observer.

The plan to hold his friendship at the sympathies. Before the Japan roblem is finally settled, we are forced to live but in which they are denied the rights of citizenship. are denied the rights of citizenship. It sching bee. The average Negro is docile, patient, kind and polite. He knows his place, (Special to The Journal and Guide.) he keeps his place, and bows and Elbabeth City, N. C., Jan. 10.—The smiles when he meets a white man, endent, a white newspaper pub-but deep down in the heart of every ders editor, came out Thursday, all the insults and abuses and inwhich it condemned lynching in un-would not for a moment pass as his is heavy, his soul is oppressed, his vision is blurred by the welling springs of grief within, and he can not love Georgia, the "Cracker State," is and respect the great white race. If eer named Villipigue was killed near ing with the Negro, if we do not put Blakely, Georgia, according to reports, down the wild mobs of barbarians in

> politics of more than half the world are being reshaped. When the smoke of the last battle has cleared away and the last skull has been turned into the trenches, we are going to see a great readjustment and new alliance. England, the United States and the South American Republic already have a pretty good understanding and the big diplomats and financiers of England and the two Americas are preparing a great,

Anglo-American Alliance. The object of this alliance will be ostensibly world's markets. Off against this illiance, may be another great aliance, an alliance of Japan, China and Russia, to protect their own markship of Japan, at war against the great white race. And then, the erty of innocent Negroes was so hor- to pay the price of their brutal mis-

ple are colored people, whether their I shudder when I think of the skins be red, yellow, brown or black,

Lynchings-1916

South Carolina last week, because he a report which would put a halo on had courage enough to assert himself St. Woodrow. But the World corresing throughout the Southland. Fraw-York Journal exhumed it and presentford, the man whose life was ruth- ed it to the public together with some lessly taken by the mob, had not been pugent editorial comment thereon. It accused of any serious crime, his of- s reported that the World censor has fence being simply asserting his rights choked off its correspondent and will to a white merchand who, becoming run no more of his articles. And the offended at such a courageous act World boasts of its fearless stand for by a Negro, reported the fact to his truth. friends who, in turn, went to Craw- THE STATE COLORED ANTI-MINSHING ford's home to reprimand him for his insolence. He was rescued My the sheriff and placed in jail where a mob of two hundred or more secured him, dichard Carroll one this and in defending himself he struck the white men with hammer The mob set upon, him, strung him to a tree and riddled his s. cevertheless, a vericable body with bullets. The lynching of Crawford is but one of a score more such crimes that have occurred in the South within recent months and sality be is constantly evolvdiffers from the others only in that ingrand putting into execution the victim was a man of wealth, a thrifty farmer and one of courage... He was of the exceptional class, but'tegardless of his financial and moral standing in the community, his fate pas the same as is accorded even the vilest criminal in the rural districts of the South, if his skin happens to be black, And yet, the reason for such an exodus of our people to the North as has taken place during the past three months is wondered at! The lynching of Crawford emphasises in a most forceful manner that mob law is so rampant throughout the South that no Negro's life is safe, regardless of the success to which he has attained in his humble pursuit or the manner in which he carries bimself, Crawford has paid the price which has been so often exacted of Negroes in the South for a show of manhood and which is forcing thousands of us to other fields where conditions are more definition to our welfare.

Some time ago the New York World Wilson's chief press organ, believing that conditions in Mexico were not as black as painted, sent a correspondent down there, incognito, to get in side information on the real status of

is crussions. The World expected to get latt-Lynching League b brother chapter to the long and pondent told the truth, and the story g being elected officers, E. I owing number of persecutions, abuse was so terrible that the World burried Surroughs, Editor of Southern nd ill treatment which we are regely- it in its advertising section. The New

> Southern reporter Whatever may be said ruel he knows how to thogs. Oliet, unassuming t dynamo. With faith in God and a passionate love for buuch movemento valore calcueted to bring about a spirit of peace, harmony, and upion a mong the people of the South It was because of this faith and ove that he conceived and pro jected, and carried to a success fal consummation the Negro Race Congress of South Caro ina. Thus he brought liogethr some of the best white and colored people, not only of the state, but also of the South retter acqueinted with each if the present for the better to 1 success. 2/26, 16. dorrow. From these Couler ences streams of ir fluences for good have gone forth Reali

ormed It was done; the follow Reporter, President, Rev. E J. Cott. Vice President: Pa V. Bickett, Treasurer

This is a step in the right di ection and if properly lollowreat good. The purpose de League is to cultivate a enuine regard and respect fo aw; to develop condemnation promisingly insist that regard ass of the crime committed the ccused, whether white o lack shall be dealt with acording to law. To do this a mpaign of education and or mization will have to be en reached urged to become a

The tynching of two Negroes in

prisonment for the killing of a white farmer and the burning of several churches and halls have caused a great tle comforts of life that all mankind exodus of Negroes from that section craves for, are now counted as wasted During last week, no less than a half by those who have been forced to leave hundred Negroes from Blakely and the their all behind. But in leaving places surrounding territory have come to like Blakely where they have toiled F. Cox, Secretary, Rev. W this city. Many of these people give so long and assiduously they are seekpitiful accounts of the manner in which ing that which everyone desires, hapthe Negroes in their section are treat-piness, protection and contentment, ed. A score or more of those coming whether in the friendly disposed comhere tell of the many abuses which munities of the South or in the bustling I cannot help but result 1, they have had to endure since the commonwealths north of the Mason and lynching and of the wanton advantages Dixon line where so many thousands which are taken of the Negroes in gen-have found relief from their pitiful eral in this section. Many of these peo-surreundings song the people a true and ple had been in about as fair condition as the average small farmer, but on account of the unlawful abuses to which they were subjected by the whites, if the crime in which synching they were forced to disposed of their ad its origin; and to uncom. holdings at a sacrifice and seek safer surroundings. The fifty/ who came here are but a handful to the large number who left Blakely, many of them giving up their all in order that they may rind safety and protection in their humble pursuit for a living. The lot of the Negroes in and around Blakely is by no means unusual, for in many of the rural districts of the state persecutions even as severe as those which ared upon. County and Local are experienced in this hot bed of racial Leagues will have to be organ, prejudice are common. It is only huzed and every man that can be man therefore that Negroes who dwell in these barbarous sections of the state should leave and the large .crowds member thereof. Lawlessness that have already taken leave of the and inhuman butchery must be unbearable surroundings at Blakely and other like places are but a drop stopped else the very founde-in the bucket to the great exodus of tion of our boasted civilization Negroes who will follow in their wake, will be undermined and the regardless of the restrictions which may be placed on their leaving. and caused them to become structure fall to the ground. Abuses and persecutions of all manner It is hejed that when the have been suffered with much patience o ... er, and to go forth deter movement shall have been of the state, but not without a hope by Negroes in certain rural districts nined to do all within their fully launched every citizen for a better day to come. Thousands power to change the conditions will do his best to help make it of them have long cherished the thought of better treatment in their various communities, but with sad dis-Saturday October 21st, 1916 appointment. Instead of their treatment becoming better, it has grown harsher and now they see but one aland this he suggested at the Blakely, Ga., about ten months ago sacrifice which they are making to get ternative and that is to leave. The congress recently held that as and the sentencing of another to be away from these hotbeds of persecution and abuse is heavy. Personal

nung soon, a rourth to life im property and real estate which they have had to dispose of, have been sold for little or nothing, and years and years passed in accumulating the lit-

> HY LYNCH-LAW EXISTS what we regard as one of the remarkable communication use of its frankness and ev uthfulness we have ever re Rivers ("white") of Summervi Ja., in the Chattanooga, (Te why there are so many lynchings other mob-violence demonstrations ama, Mississippi and Louisiana. olds plantation owners responsib or them and says they are invariab romoted by the overseers who ac st results from their labor he latter, for the purpose of pr He calls attention to the fa

orgia lynchers use automobile nd de not belong to the great ma of the population which does not un them. Across central Georgia, ce ral Alabama and through Mississ nd Louisiana extends the black l where the best cotton lands lie, here nearly all the field wor one by Negroes. The country is

re expected to do with the get results from them in cotton produced at the le

out stand over ready t m. The authority whice sers and owners of thes re obliged to exert over re workers cannot be sus law. There must be extra me always in reach, and this legal means is the mob, alway y to inflict capital punishmen Negroes violating that 'code s upon the relations b lacks and whites in the blac Consider the immense territors which these conditions prevail ted by them, and the power an e influence of the interests whice protected by lynch law, and you were how difficult it is to suppres

While it is undoubtedly true that going does not explain all of he lynching and mob demonstrations e south, it certainly does do tha thing for a very large proportion of them. Long, long ago the over eers lost sight of the fact, if indeed science. would make the mob unneces ven in those densely populated sec-ions to which attention is called. he same power that suppresses it can secure the treatment necessary, of E refore, it is not a difficult probam to solve. The difficulty lies in tice tting the power—the law making nd enforcing power of the southo act properly in the matter.

The press at large denounced it in one limb and their bodies riddled by Georgia citizens of the same kind that wached Leo Frank. We have failed to see or hear of any professed horror or indignation except in the Negro press. Can it be possible that murder is a virtue in Georgia and a crime in Mexico, or is it because, the poor defenceless blacks in Georgia are simply victims of a pastime that has robbed the American conscience? Villa, who it is claimed, inspired the Mexico murders, was about to be recognized as the de facto head of Mexico by the pres-Int administration, with a know

to all the world. Although over a amount was in cash. Other cities in hundred American citizens have been South Carolina will soon raise the killed during the Mexican revolution balance. It is likely that South Carothis country has stood pat on the milk lina will give \$1,000 to this movement. and water policy of "watchful wait-effected all over the State to back up ing," and permitted it. When the Hay-Dr. Riley financially. Certainly each tians started a revolution a short State can follow South Carolina and Port Au Prince and pr mptly shot once. Forward all money to the treasand killed the disturb mission. Is Uncle Sam continue The Rev. Carroll stated to the conplaying the role of coward on one terence that Dr. Riley could do more hand, and the bully on the other? The good in the way of getting justice and Santa Ysabel horror, brought to the stopping mob violence than 1,000 colored preachers. He is fearless and brave, consecrated and earnest. Rev. ness means. Perhaps this killing will carroll said he hopes that every jourhave a tendency to at least arouse anal in the South would make an apstrong and lasting sentiment against peal to its readers to help Dr. Riley mob law, and the poor Negro will in this movement. reap, late the it be, the benefits of an year in Columbia and this was the Awakened Christian American Con-eighth annual session with the best

IN THE SOUTH divisord Planet

The Rev. B. F. Riley, D. D., L. D., of Brmingham, Alabama, is ceating sent nent against lynching an injustice in the South. By invit ion of ev. Rchard Carroll, D. Riley the attended the Race Conference of South Carolina, which met in Columbia, February 6-9. This was the annual session of the conference, and was pronounced by all to be the great-On the 10th of January at Santa est ever held. Dr. Booker T. Washington met this conference twice in Ysabel, Mexico, nearly a score of his life time. The Rev. Richard Car-American citizens were ruthlessly roll had some of the most prominent murdered, it is alleged, by leaders and white men, as well as some of the followers of General Villa. As was to leading colored men on the program. be expected, a great cry of horror the great pellagra expert, attended the Dr. H. M. Green, of Knoxville, Tenn., mingled with belligerent threats conference All the white men on the ference, suggested that South Carolina back up Dr. Riley with \$500; and Dr. unmistakable terms. A few weeks ago Riley said that if he could get each wayne county made sure of their selves, had placed it, because the five defenseless Negroes were hung on Southern State to follow South Carolina he could accomplish much for schausted all other means of keeping duty. They seem to think that if the the law. It is all very well tongue in bringing about a better relation between the races and create it is the good citizens who are responder of Gurley would never have ocsentiment against lynching and insentiment against lynching again

als fearrar brutal record known in cash, and \$336 was paid in cash and reliable pledges. Nearly half this while ago, American officers landed at raise \$500. They should organize at to sub-the money to Dr. Riley on demand.

and largest crowd that ever attended.

to believe that the City of Golds may have striven to make himself a bord, the County of Wayne credit, instead of a menace to the and the State of North Carolina point strongly toward him and he is have been much humiliated by at the mercy of the mob. Every Nethelly adding that occurred near hang together? Let the white men of Goldsboro a few weeks ago. The wayne consider this: if Richards had press of the State has united in been a white man and one of them they bowed their heads. The wayne county man knew that by Laws are useless where people have peaking one word he could deliver the mo regard nor respect for law. When lishing a series of editorials, one port to the law? swept over the country. Certain memprogram spoke against injustice to
bers of Congress wanted to go to war
at once to avenge the foul murders.

The Rev. Carroll, president of the conat once to avenge the foul murders. without comment:

was effected looking toward this end nots, but they would not have done it The following are the officers elect:
Rev. E. B. Burroughs, editor Southern
Reporter, Charleston, President; Prof.
E. L. Cox, Principal Avery School trees of any county to bear such fruit. arleston, Secretary; Rev. E. H. Coit.

Beaufort, First Vice President; Sement in Wayne seems inclined to soodwin, M. D., Columbia, Section its shoulders and dismiss the lice President; Rev. W. W. Beck-lynching as a necessary evil. Is it so D., President Allen University; certain?

roll called for subscriptions rich law is the most provered nar- and lawvers into doing their duty?

s an alleviation for the most exquis- mercy. Therefore we will strin ite agong that can rack the nerves of guilty Negroes and shoot their hedie one of our daughters. That was the bow and scrape to guilty white men commonwealth's angina pectoris, "the and allow them to hold positions of look. Already we are taking it for might be in danger. A sentimer mere murder, murder of a man, at worthy of a brave and chivalrou that in the eyes of every decent man race! a far less infamous crime. In Char-lette we took a dose for assault with it that way, but they may rest assurintent to kill. Every indulgence of that that is the attitude of the rest weakens our power of resistance. How of the world. Lynching Negroes be-long will it be before we are in the cause white courts have failed to dis-There they resort to lynch law when of cowardice; and cowardice is the their mules are poisoned. They are mother of injustice, as well as cruelty. daves of the drug.

Wayne believe that lynching does anystigma. ermanent good? Look at South

Carolina, where the habit flourishes. Her homicide record is worse even the effect on the Negroes. It makes There has been ever freasoff no difference how good a black man's in shame. The governor has regitive to such a fate as Richards the governor and other state officials,

> Have the law-abiding citizens of hands of the courts where they, them- all times should be supreme. He courts had sent the murderer of about the upholding of the work of the mob is incomplete. Judge lynching can hold one element of the that will be. 3//1/ /6. population in order it should be equal-

ly effective on all. It it can scare N roes into obedience to the law, wh Remember this, people of Wayne: cannot it also scare juries and judge

to that can be injected into the . The difference is that there is an it politic. It is a habit-forming element of danger in lynching white drug of the most tremendous potency. men. White men have friends, pow-We began the habit here in the South erful defenders. Negroes are at our sensitive people—the outraging of into dripping shreds. But we will ain at the heart," to relieve which trust and profit, because, were we to e thought no drug too strong. But lay a finger on them, our own skin

endition of Alabama, for instance? charge their duty is the quintessence Richards may have deserved, doubt-

But aside from the sapping of ourless did deserve, his fate. But surely moral strength can you people of Wayne county does not deserve that

ENOUGH LAWS. Georgia is being urgeu to pas

more stringent anti-lynching laws. but what is the good of laws in a community where respect for

spoken his disapproval in no unmet, would be speak that word? That the press and the pulpit in Georgia certain tones. One newspaper, is what the law-abiding Negro of become aroused to the fact that a the Greensboro Daily News, has been especially forceful in its dewinding it in rogue how can state into social deprayity the laws nunciation of the lynchers, pub-we expect him to lend his active sup-that are now on the books will be

Marlomede Globe THE LEBANON LYNCHING.

was a case of the people taking the The lynching at Lebanon carnot be administration of justice out of the too strongly condemned. The aw at

is true, the courts are at least as much Lynching will never cease in this to blame as the dead Negro, and the or any other state until the lawful lawyers and jury should have received authorities do their whole duty. We its attention before Richards. I have no means of knowing when nchings-1916

LYNCHING AND ITS LAUSE

Much has been said and written on the question of lynching. Some about the true God. have argued that it is due to the law's delay, the uncertainty of the crimina which a Negro is accused, the one will be punished and the other not. One or burned at the stake. is punished because he is a Negro, the other is not punished because he is ry, consideration, and there must not even be the least doubt of his guilt; while the presumption is that the Negro is guilty and does not amount to much any way, and if he is summarily dealth with, it does not matter, "it a Negro gone, and if he didn't do it, he knows something about it, and that will frighten and deter other Negroes." He is not worthy of giving a fair trial and being confronted by his accusers. That would be giving him too much consideration. As a member of an inferior race, he does not deserve it.

When boiled down to its last analysis, that is the cause of the frequent lynchings in this and other states. A mere suspicion of a Negro's guilt is sufficient to arouse the mob spirit. And without any regard whatever of his constitutional rights, of an impartial hearing in the courts before a jury of his peers, he is jenked up many times and confesses out of fear. He thinks by confessing, his punishment will be mitigated. And upon this confession he is pronounced guilty and is summarily dealt with by an irresconsible mob. He is entirely deprived of his constitutional right to come nto court and confront his accuser, where both sides can be heard, as the aw provides. He is not treated as a citizen, but as a mad dog, and the quicker he can be gotten rid of, the better it is for all concerned.

That accounts for all the lynchings which are disgracing the states. And t will never be stopped until the constituted authorities, as well as public entiment are willing to accord every man equal consideration and protection before the law. It is a well known principle of our law, that every man is presumed innocent until he has been proven guilty by due process of lawthat is by an impartial jury in the court constituted to hear and try such

But, the Independent regrets to state that this is not the practice in the case of a Negro, especially in a case where the issue is between a Negro and white person; then this well established American principle is ignored. The mob has no fear when it jerks up a Negro on mere suspicion and swings him to a tree, for it knows that there is no punishment to follow. It knows that public sentiment is not interested enough to enter into thorough investigation and discover the guilty parties and punish them. This accounts for the great lynching evil which is disgracing this and other outhern states. Is it then to be wondered at that this great crime against the state is so frequent and looked upon with so little consideration?

Until public sentiment is thoroughly aroused to the gravity of the situation, and is willing to give every citizen, whether he be black or white qual protection before the law, and punish the lynchers for lynching black man as quickly as it would a white man, this great crowning evil will continue to go on and disgrace the state. The life of a Negro is about as cheap as that of a cur dog, and when he is gone, it is regretted just about

as little as the cur dog when he is gone. This is a crime, not only against the laws of the state, but against the laws of God and humanity. It is a shame and disgrace. A worse state of affairs could not obtain in an uncivilized country, where the people are ignorant, barbarious and know nothing

We have always been against every form of lawlessness. We condemn getting his just desserts and the possibility of his receiving a pardon at the it in a white man as well as in a black man. We have always stood for law hands of the governor. And many other reasons have been assigned for and order. We have always stood for law-abiding citizens. We have conthe cause of this great evil. The real cause has not been given. It is demned it in our own people and urged upon them to be law abiding. That leeper, and the causes are further back. It is due to race prejudice, and has been one of the settled policies of this paper, and our many readers race hate. It is predicted upon the idea that one race is inferior and de will bear us out in this. But we are unalterably opposed to the irresponsiserves very little consideration; that he does not deserve the same considera-ble mobs who gloat as savages when they have taken the lives of their tion and showing that a member of the other race does. This is shown in the victims, cut off their ears, fingers and toes as souvenirs to take to their fact that a member of the white race may be guilty of the same crime of loved ones, rejoicing that it is a souvenir of some Negro they have lynched ser of the white race may be guilty of the same crime of loved ones, rejoicing that it is a souvenir of some Negro they have lynched

Such a thing ought not to happen in an uncivilized community, much white man. The white man is regarded as more important, and must less in a community of civilization and christianity. And yet, the present legislature is caviling over the question as to whether a sheriff should be held to strict accountability in allowing his prisoner, whom he is sworn to protect, to be taken by an ignorant and irresponsible mob and swung to the limb of a tree without judge or jury. It is a reflection upon the law-making branch of our state, and shows that public sentiment is not what it ought to be, for if it were, there would be no dilly-dallying on this question. They would at once pass a law, that if a sheriff allows his prisoner to be taken from him by a mob, he would automatically lose his job, unless he can show that he did everything in his power to protect the prisoner. Everybody knows that too often it is due to the sheriff acquiescing in the taking of the prisoners by the mob.

As long as public sentiment of the law makers is so weak that it is not willing to go on record to hold the sheriff to strict account for the life, and protection of his prisoners, there is not the slightest possibility of lynching being broken up. Public sentiment must be so strong that it will protect a blanch man in his right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as quickly as it will the white man. And because this is not true, accounts for the fact that the lynching evil, instead of being on the decrease, is how on the increase. The life of a black man is cheap-about as cheap as that of a rabbit. He is not regarded, in fact, as a citizen, but as an inferior and an irresponsible, and has very few rights that a white man is bound to respect. He is not given the fundamental rights guaranteed to him by the constitution and laws of his country. He is a citizen in theory, but not in practice. When it comes to the administration of affairs, he is discriminated against. He hasn't equal protection and showing before the law, and that encourages the mob spirit, and hence the lynching. And they will continue until the constituted authorities and public sentiment are willing to uphold the law and mete out equal and exact justice to every citizen, white and black alike.

The very same spirit shown in ignoring the Negro population in the question of the removal of the capitol as a part of the population of the state, is the same spirit that encourages mob violence. The Negro population was entirely ignored as though he was so many cattle and not men. This is the primal cause of the lynching evil, and will continue as long as colored people are considered animals, instead of men as the laws contemplate.

ced and occupying the entire ge of the paper, the South Georgi white weekly published at Fo laines, speaks out very prominent nent the outbreak of lawlessness he state in the following:

Time to Call an Abrupt H

Reluctantly and with some trep ion we are about to make a state at of fact that will call any mar to be called a white man to fee thing but proud of the circu ces which made this article nee 2/26/16.

Down in Bluffton district Saturda light some more church property onging to Negroes was destroyed I fire. The supposition is that a fe miserable, misguided miscereants wear ing white men's skins on the outsid and the hearts of cravens in their breasts went at the hour of midnigh like thieves to a concrib, and struc torches to the buildings. No white man who takes any pride in the tra ditions of his race would have par ticipated in such a demonstration neaking infamy.

Had there existed any good reason for removing these buildings, r white men, would have attended to t job in broad daylight and in a that would have reflected no discreupon the white people of this count

Decent citizens of Clay: We mu bring this sort of thing to an abrur stop. If possible, let us apprehend these "night workers" and send them to the penitentiary where they belong They are dangerous. Provoke them little and they would burn your houses with as little compunction as they burned the Negro churches. We can we will see to it that the Negro treats us right; we can, and we must see to it that no white man wantonly and ruthlessy disregards the elemental rights of the Negro without incurring grave danger of severe punishment Vhites and blacks are living here at eace with each other, and the one is more or less dependent upon the other Cursed be he who disturbs those amic able relations.

To the Negroes of this section:

Keep cool; don't make fools of your The white people who los ustice and who have your welfa and their own best interest at

somebody sorry for having been too

Pichmond Plane

but what the Supreme Court of the United States has yielded to the clamer of the mob and violated some of its most honored precedents. The decadence in the calibre of its most able jurists is self-evident in view of the tacit admissions and unquestioned statements made in the editorial columns of the Washington (D. C.) Post in discussing the Lamar case. The Post says:

"In its decision that David Lamar must serve the sentence of two years imposed upon him by the Federal court of New York the Supreme Court has shown a disregard for technicalities that should go a long way toward dissipating the impression that there are loopholes in the law which defendants with money can always find.

"Lamar was convicted in New York under a statute which makes it a felony for any person to impersonate an 'officer of the United States.' The defendant had represented himself to be Representative A. Mitchell Palmer in making proposals over the telephone to prominent Wall Street final-ciers with reference to influencing legislation.

"Attorneys for Lamar contended that a member of Congress is not an officer of the United States within the meaning of the statute. From a technical standpoint, there is no doubt that there was merit in Lamar's contention. A congressman is not an officer of the United States. Lawyer members of the Senate conceded this point when they passed a bill a year ago to cover what seemed to be a deficiency in the law.

"The question that concerns the public, however, is whether a man should go free, when proof of wrongdoing is furnished against him, simply because of a technical defect in the law. Fortunately courts are paying more attention to facts and motives and less attention to quibbles. There are plenty of laws on the statute books to cover all offenses against society, and there would be little nee for additional statutes were all courts to follow the example of the highest tribunal in disregarding technicalities and meting out justice."

If REPRESENTATIVE A. MITCHELL PALMER was not an officer of the United States, then DAVID LAMAR did not impersonate an officer of the United States in representing himself.

to be A. MITCHELL PALMER. But the Supreme Court of the United States in order to satisfy public elamor, proceeds to affirm a judgment against DAVID LAMAR and thereby virtually lynches him in order to pacify a class of people who are deservedly yelping at his heels, so to speak.

In doing this, the fundamental principles of the legal structure of this government are being undermined. The same thing is now under way throughout the Southland. In order to prevent lynchings, the mob is being assured by the officers of the law that they will lynch the alleged culprit, if he be turned over to them. They will empanel members of the lynching party on the jury and the result will be the same.

In keeping with this spirit, hundreds of colored men, charged with crime "are being led like lambs to the slaughter" in courts of law, where the decrees of the mob are given official sanction. Many guilty men have been ynched and they have gotten the kind of punishment that they deserved, but the basic legal principles of the Republic have been undermined thereby The Post admits that the Supreme Court violated its own precedents and the law; that it read into the statute. provisions not found there and gave a meaning to the word "officer" not in keeping with the intent of the congress of the United States.

How then could David Lamas be legally convicted? He is the victim of public sentiment and the ruling of a court that has heeded that sentiment and bowed to the clamor of the mob. Ex-President Roosevelt openly attacked the Supreme Court, and he may be one of the leaders in exploiting this decision and applauding this decree. For our part, we see in it serious danger to the Republic. Judges now cannot find any specific rule of law by which they can shape their opinions or govern their decrees.

DAVID LAMAR gets his deserts and he deserves no sympathy, but the fundamental principles of the written law go down in an inglorious heat of destruction and the archives of history tremble when the register is made of this most astounding decree ever handed down by this august tribunal.

DYNKOHING MUSTESTON c) ing only prevails because timent winks at it and cond healthy public sentiment impletely stamp out lynch lawlessness in our State as it ov other crime. The lyncher, who is nothing less than a midnight murde er, prowls around, takes human life destroys property under the cover of avenging crime, just because public sentiment does not exercise its iron and against it. It is almost imposble to indict and convict the members of a mob in any county of our State, and this sad and deplorable condition prevails because public sentiment is not opposed to lynching. Judge Hillyer said the other day that the best way to stop lynching would be to stop the crimes that provoke it. This is nothing less than an apology for those who, in the darkness of the night, like a thief, slips around and sticks fire to churches, commits murder and destroys other property, and it is be-neath a learned jurist like Judge Hillyer to make such a statement. Negroes are now lynched for any crime. No particular crime, even for suspi-cion allows ago in Rome, a white

A few days ago in Rome, a white man had a difficulty with a Negro and the Negro threw an iron spike at him and hit him in the back. The peace officers had to spirit the Negro to Atlanta to keep the mob from lynching him.

ing him. Libit.

But lynching must stop; it will stop, and it shall stop. The public press is busily on the job of arousing a public and healthy sentiment against it. It is disgracing our State and bringing all law and order into contempt and public ridicule. The daily press is a unit for the suppression of the evil. The pulpit is appealing against it and there is no better evidence that the very best white blood, thought and character in our State is alarmed and aroused at the far-reaching consequences of lynch law than the following article clipped from the Southwest Georgian, published at Fort Gaines, Ga.

"Time to Call an Abrupt Halt.
"Reluctantly and with some trepid-

Reluctantly and with some trepidation we are about to make a statement of fact that will cause any man fit to be called a white man to feel anything but proud of the circumstance which made this article necessary.

"Down in Bluffton district last Saturday night some more church property belonging to Negroes was destroyed by fire. The supposition is that a few miserable, misguided miscrearts wearing white men's skins of the outside and the hearts of craven

n their breasts went at the hour of nidnight, like thieves to a cornerib, and stuck torches to the buildings. No white man who has any pride in the traditions of his race would have participated in such a demonstration of sneaking infamy.

"Had there existed any good reason for removing these buildings, real white men would have attended to the job in broad daylight and in a way that would have reflected no discredit upon the white people of this county

"Decent citizens of Clay: We must bring this sort of thing to an abrupt stop. If possible, let us apprehend these "night workers" and send then

to the penitentiary where they belong. They are dangerous. Provoke them a little and they would burn your houses with as little compunction as they burned the Negro churches. We can, we will see to it that the Negro treats us right; we can and we must see that no white man wantonly and ruthlessly disregards the elemental rights of the Negro without incurring grave danger of severe punishment. Whites and blacks are living dependent upon the other. Cursed be he who disturbs those amicable relations.

To the Negroes of this section:

Keep cool; don't make fools of yourselves. The white people who love justice and who have your welfare and their own best interests at heart will make an honest effort to make somebody sorry for having been too

The Pallar exercis

THE WACO HOLOCAUST.

The fact that he Dallas Express gives so at the space to the burning of Jess Washington at Waco, Monday norning, May 15, 196, and his crim, will exotte some at ment, but there is a time to talk and a time not to write. There is a time to talk and a time not to talk. Solomon has wisely said that there is a time for all things. The one hilld, here is a time for all things. The one hilld, here is a time for thought. Unquestionably the crime conditions of the country challenge the deep thought of every law-abiding citizen. It has gotten to the place that no one life is safe. Highway robbery, Them, reclared murder and that other crime without name stalk unmasked through the country at naught every semblance of public order. Then comes the mob as the hasty expression of the disgust and desperation of men who in this way show their lack of faith in the established order of things. All these things taken together spell C-H-A-N-G-E. This change must come and right thinking

men without regard to race or party must reach an understanding and through this understanding; individual crime will be leasened in frequency and ferocity, and the mob will cease, having nothing left to call it into be ing.

Whatever anybody may think of the ruilt or innocence of Jesse Washington, whatever doubts may be entertained as to whether or not he confessed to the murder of this unfortunat woman, there are none who doub but what she was killed by some one after having suffered a punishmen worse than death. Her blood cries to heaven from the ground for year geance! That vengennee, fierce and geance! That vengeance, fierce as swift, has been meted out to Jess Washington. There is this truth abou the whole unfortunate affair-if Mr Lucy Fryer had neither been assau ed nor murdered, Monday, May 81 there would have been no mob to those things in Waco Monday, Ma 15th, which all good citizens must r This is not a time for th 15,000 white people who are said thave participated in the awful hold caust (nor as for that matter, an other number of white people), damn and berate the Negro race; no is it a time for colored people to coldemn all the white people, but it is time for the men and women, w love humanity and who upheld publi order, to soberly consider the preven tion of crime, the absence of which will dissolve the mob forever.

A study on the prevention of crime brings one instantly to the conclusion that great progress in that direction can be made in every community, it the officers of the law and the law abiding element of the people will agree to work together. The great hot-bed of crime is idleness. An understanding can be reached through the constabulary and the people wor ing together, which will practically liminate the idler in our midst. Thi understanding can not run along rac lines, for no race has a monopoly goodness. It must be broad and co prehensive since recognizing the that he who does not contribute full quota to the maintenance of State is an unnecessary burden to all This sort of an understanding wil mark the beginning of the end of t

idler and his crime, and with the go of these will go the mob.

This is the doctrine and Ame statesmen, while spending sleep, nights over the question of prepar to meet a foreign foe, might with devote some attention to occulike the one at Waco, which checked, will in due time of the republic and destroy it

Bace Problem

GOLUMBUS,

MAR 5 1916

RICHARD SLADE ON LYNCH LAW

COLUMBUS MAN GIVEN SPACE IN BOOK else investigate later.

AN ATLANTA PAPER—TERROR

OF LAW WOULD STOP LYNCH,
INGS.

The following from the pen of Richard Slade, appeared in Wednesday's issue of the Atlanta Constitution, and will be of interest to local readers:

"Editor Constitution: Referring to a clipping from The Gainesville Eagle in your issue of the 3th, under the head of "Can This Be True?" It is unfortunately too true that lax public officials are back of most of our trouble as regards mob law.

There is no use in trying to exn or palliate the crime of lynch-by saying it is the result of the w's delay or legal technicalities, for at least in two instances in the knowledge of the writer prisoners have been taken from the officers in the courthouse, in the presence of the court, during the progress of the trial, and lynched, and in neither case was any serious effort made to punish the perpetrators.

"The lamentable fact is that we have a considerable number of wouldbe murderers in our stath who would be willing to lynch any prisoner if they could get togetner a sufficiently large crowd to secure immunity for the crime, while a majority of the balance of the people are absolutely indifferent and do not consider it nay of their business to interfere.

"The crime of 'mob murder' will never be stopped, or even lessened, by editorials, no matter how excellent they may be, or how much the public approves of them, nor by 'get-together meetings,' or education

in 'obedience to the law.'

"When you find a sheriff, solicitor general, grand jury and court with backbone and a proper sense of their obligation to the public who will convict and hang a half-dozen lynchers out of a mob, then you will see the crime of lynching suddenly cease.
Only the 'terror of the law' will do any good and until that is applied our fair commonwealth must bear her shame and suffer its penalty, for 'we

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"RICHARD W. SLADE.
"Columbus, Ga., March 14 19:"

Lynchers must find some other excuse for murdering law-takers tend the trite paote to that the object of their wrath could not be convicted in a court of justice. In any cummunity where the sentiment against an offender is strong enough to cause his lynching the sentiment against him and his offense is surely strong enough to convict him, if he be guilty, in a court of law. The mobile doesn't wait to find out whether a suspect is guilty. It murders him and lets somebody else investigate later.

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By W. D. Weatherford, Ph.D.

ern States nor to America as a whole, for the relief to the male relatives of the wronged they did not lynch him the moment caught? by white men. If there are fifty white women practice of lynching has been common in most person. practice of lynching has been common in most person.

But, I repeat, the father had committed no assaulted by negroes in 1916, I have not a countries where the government has been it cannot for a moment be doubted that the crime. He was, however, taken in a very bold doubt that there were many times that many weak, or poorly established, or where justice terrible passions stirred by this hideous crime fashion from the prison and shot without colored girls seduced by low-down white men. has been tardily meted out to offenders. For cannot be easily allayed. When one for one mercy. I do not believe any court in the land it is not a truthful answer to say that all colernments have become well established, as feelings should he go home and find his wife legal procedure has become prompt, and as daughter or sister ravished in this way—formal procedure has become prompt, and as daughter or sister ravished in this way—formal procedure has become prompt, and as daughter or sister ravished in this way—formal procedure has become prompt, and as daughter or sister ravished in this way—formal procedure has become prompt, and as daughter or sister ravished in this way—formal procedure has become prompt, and as daughter or sister ravished in this way—formal procedure has become prompt, and as daughter or sister ravished in this way—formal procedure has become prompt, and as daughter or sister ravished in this way—formal procedure has become prompt, and as daughter or sister ravished in this way—formal procedure has become prompt, and as daughter or sister ravished in this way—formal procedure has become prompt, and as daughter or sister ravished in this way—formal procedure has become prompt, and as daughter or sister ravished in this way—formal procedure has become prompt, and as daughter or sister ravished in this way—formal procedure has become prompt, and as daughter or sister ravished in this way—formal procedure has become prompt, and as daughter or sister ravished in this way—formal procedure has become prompt, and as daughter or sister ravished in this way—formal procedure has become prompt, and as daughter or sister ravished in this way—formal procedure has become prompt, and as daughter or sister ravished in this way—formal procedure has become prompt, and as daughter or sister ravished in this way—formal procedure has become prompt, and as daughter or sister ravished in this way—formal procedure has become prompt, and as daughter or sister ravished in this way—formal procedure has become prompt, and as daughter or sister ravished in this way—formal procedure has become prompt, and as daughter or sister ravished in this way—formal procedure has become prompt and the formal p tunately for most other countries, as the gov-moment allows himself to imagine his own could have convicted him of crime, and the ored girls are open to approach. That is a Unfortunately, this has not been the case in an hardly be supposed to have sufficient self-America, particularly in the South. The re-control under such circumstances to await turn of stable government since 1870 has not he course of the law unless there is the done a great deal to diminish lynching.

such crimes. It is generally supposed that ober mind.

most people who are lynched are so dealt. It is a well known fact that lynching does for smaller offers. men are lynched, and what motives lead to lot one of them will stand the scrutiny of a that most such persons are colored men.

the slave men were on every side and where ively increases it, and he who would be a dewhite women were often left completely togender of womankind must face this stubborn be care of colored drivery desired and where ively increases it, and he who would be a dewhite women were often left completely togender of womankind must face this stubborn be care of colored drivery desired and where ively increases it, and he who would be a dewhite women were often left completely togender of womankind must face this stubborn because of colored drivery desired and where ively increases it, and he who would be a dewhite women were often left completely togender of womankind must face this stubborn because of colored drivery desired and where ively increases it, and he who would be a dewhite women were often left completely togender of womankind must face this stubborn because of colored drivery desired and where ively increases it, and he who would be a dewhite women were often left completely togender of womankind must face this stubborn because of colored drivery drivery and the colored drivery drivery increases it, and he who would be a dewhite women were often left completely togender of womankind must face this stubborn because the colored drivery dr he care of colored drivers, house men, and act.

Lynching thus seems to be a self-impregnating brutes who commit this terrible crime. It is ing hermaphrodite of crime, that both engending the present a crusade against those negro brutes who commit this terrible crime. It is ing hermaphrodite of crime, that both engending the present a crusade against those negro brutes who commit this terrible crime. It is ing hermaphrodite of crime, that both engending the present a crusade against those negro brutes who commit this terrible crime. It is ing hermaphrodite of crime, that both engending the present a crusade against those negro brutes who commit this terrible crime. It is ing hermaphrodite of crime, that both engending the present a crusade against those negro leaders have been present a crusade against ism, no amount of fear or loyalty would have rute passion from the morbid gaze of the prevented this crime from becoming wide public. Her name is hearalded in every news.

Six specific things must be done if we are have failed to condemn it because of certain spread. This is surely not the main cause paper in the land, and the vultures of scandal, to remove the stigma of lynching from the injustice done the negro, but no such position though it underly the land, and colored grather in South First we must have such changed in the land, and colored grather in South First we must have such changed in the land, and colored grather in the land,

of a young colored man swearing that hepear quietly as witnesses or give a private cause of apprehension on the part of the peo-would avenge himself on a beautiful young deposition, than have the lurid notriety that ple that the courts will dally with the case colored men must cease to defend every scal white woman, because her brother had done comes from being connected with a lynching. until the lessons are taught from prompt ad- awag by saying it is a case of race prejudice violence to the young colored man's girl It should be noticed, first of all, that all per-ministration of justice will be lost. friend. I think there can be no doubt that alsons lynched have not been men, and all men considerable amount of crime on the part of lynched have not been negroes. The first ber of states, including Georgia, North Carofew colored men are guilty of trying to make

on white women.

been variously stated. the instinct of the chase, and has in it an ele- twenty-three of the whites were women.

a sufficient explanation.

have found adequate and drastic enough to at all. Of those lynched for minor offenses, edly some provision must be made to bring awaken hardened and brutal men.

that it is the only punishment that will strike stones up to kidnapping. terror to the heart of the criminal classes and thus prevent further crimes.

been committed.

Lynch law is peculiar neither to the South-of vengeance which will bring any degree of readily be expected to treat him harshly, if a number of colored girls who are seduced

with because they have attacked or assault not prevent crime. Negroes have been known ed white women. The further supposition is to assault white women on the way home from cult step to lynching a white man for an as-protection. But with the negro girl it is different to the standard of the a most horrible and revolting lynching scene. sault on a woman, then it became easy to ferent. She belongs to a less advanced race Some have supposed that brutal colored menIt is a well established fact that lynchings attack white women because of their animaltend to repeat themselves in certain localities. passions, but I doubt very seriously if this is The hardening effect of one lynching tends grown strong from feeding on its own victims man who takes advantage of her is a fiend a sufficient explanation. There were very fewdefinitely to the increase of the most horrible assaults on white women before the war whencrimes. Instead of preventing crime, it posi-

nent of bloodthirstiness which is satisfied in Of all the colored men lynched, only 34 per enable the courts to proceed without delay in war and the killing of game. This may have cent of them were lynched for the one awful the trial of such offenders. In the case of stable government. No nation can continue some justification, but to me it does not seem crime of assault on white women; 38 per cent criminal assault, it should be possible to do we lynched for murder, 10 per cent for minor away with the clumsy jury system and have are constantly defied by those who claim to Others have supposed that it is the appeal offenses, 5 per cent for arson, and the remain-the case tried at once before a group of judges be the defenders of justice. When any group o brute force as the only means which men ing 8 per cent for unclassified and petty chosen from the counties adjacent to the one it soon results that the lawless element of the crime was committed. Undoubt-

there are ninety-one different causes given, offenders to trial very promptly to make all Still others have defended it on the basis varying from pelting a girl and throwing proceedings secret, save in so far as justice

A most dastardly case of lynching in Green be closed to the general morbid public. County, North Carolina, has just taken place Second, we white men must start a crusade and at the same time shield from public at- was arrested and held in custody. He had not nearly so prevalent as it was before the wisely in furnishing his son with firearms, a thing of the past, but any man who knows lynching on the ground that it is the only form is he were being pursued by officers who might woman assaulted by a negro man, there are

Viewed from the standpoint of the victims, However plausible these arguments in favor it seemed necessary to mete out immediate white man to deceive a white vioman, but in the standpoint of the victims, it seemed necessary to mete out immediate white man to deceive a white vioman, but in the standpoint of the victims, it is dastardly beyond description for a seemed necessary to mete out immediate white man to deceive a white vioman, but in the standpoint of the victims, it is dastardly beyond description for a seemed necessary to mete out immediate white woman. and harsh punishment to negro men who that case the woman is of the same race, she for smaller offense. From this it was no diffi- poor, and she has some fair chance for self lynch a white man for murder, and so the pro- she has less power of self-control, she is surcess has gone forward, ever increasing in fa-rounded by fewer restraints, her social posi-

though it undoubtedly is one cause of assaults both white and colored, gather in knots in South. First, we must have such changes in is pardonable. every hamlet to gloat over the horrid details court procedure as will insure prompt and Others have said that the crime against of the terrible deed. If a man respects the just punishment of criminals, particularly in in uncovering every criminal and bringing white women is often committed out of purchelicacy, the feeling, the modesty of his wo-cases of criminal assault. There is no particle every offender to justice promptly and with revenge. I have heard of at least one casemen folk, he would far rather have them ap- of doubt that many lynchings take place be- out evasion. White men must guarante

colored men against white men and women is lynchings in this country were perpetrated on lina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, lue to a spirit of getting even. Not getting Indians, later on desperate white men, then Texas, Ohio, and others, passed strenuous laws even with any particular individual, but just later on negroes, and recently on white men making it a felony for any person or persons in indefinite getting even with the white race and women who have committed such crimes to take from the hands of an officer any colored man remember that to put a martyr's Viewed from the standpoint of those who as to arouse violent popular hatred. Accord-prisoner held in his custody; and, also making crown on the head of a criminal negro, even compose the mob, the causes of lynching have ing to Mr. Cutler (Lynch Law), of the 3,337 the officer liable under heavy penalty for the lynchings between 1882 and 1903, 2,060 were protection of such prisoner. These laws have Some have thought that lynching is simply Negroes, 1,169 were whites, 108 were foreign had some influence and would undoubtedly increase good feeling between the races. Fifth, we must inspire new respect for the traction of the colored and have had more if strictly enforced. What is more needed is a type of law which would

may require witnesses. All such trials should

Again, it has been defended on the ground (April 6). A negro man who had furnished against the white vultures who prey on colorthat it is the only way to punish the criminal his criminal son with a gun for self-protection ed girls. Immorality with colored women is REMOVING THE CAUSES OF LYNCHING tention the one against whom the crime has committed no crime, though he had acted un- war. In fact, comparatively speaking, it is Some have even been willing to defend But what father would not do that for his son the facts knows full well that for every white

Fourth, white and colored alike must unite assault. The guilt of lynching is largely or the shoulders of the white man, but let every though he has failed to get justice, does not decrease crime among negroes, and does not

Fifth, we must inspire new respect for law in the hearts of our younger generation. Every case of lynching is a direct blow at

eign of anarchy. This is the present situal Lynching does not strike the tion in regard to lynching. Those who claimfor to the heart of any race, it rather to be the defenders of justice are not, as aarouses the devil in them to do their rule, the vilest hoodlums. In the great Atlantaworst. Lynching never shields the riot there was not one decent citizen who tookvictim of assault from public notice, part in the initial outbreak on Decatur Street it rather throws her into the most What we need is not new laws, but deeper lurid limelight. Lynching does not reverence for the laws we already have. We prevent crime, because it brutalizes must have reverence for all law, or we will all who take part, and arouses bitter

resentment in the hearts of the class have reverence for none. Furthermore, we need to help men see that whom the victim belongs. Lynchbreaking law in the name of chivalry is aring is not lawful punishment of inabsolutely false principle. A real chivalry dividual crime, it is criminal procedwill not protect its womanhood by destroying are against the stability of the state lynching by Dr. W. D. Weatherford, specifics to effect an early cure for a throw perorational fits about the rape law, but by building such a respect for law and the safety of the whole public. chairman of the Committee on Manage-bad condition, because they cannot be send being made in the image of God that none will dare violate it. Lynching is All revengeful dealings are answered not the work of courageous chivalry; it is the by new revenge, and every lynching work of cringing cowardice. If our women sows the seeds for a dozen or more for Social Service and Christian Work- is something which can be done readily sons will be taken care of. and our homes are to be safe, it will not be murders and assaults. because we have turned our administration of Prompt administration of justice, the Southern Sociological Congress, and be respected and enforced, and that if lynching prisoners. It is a law remov-

force all people to abide by the laws of the al respect for personality, and the is sent out at the request of that body it were there would be no mob mur-ing from office automatically, without land, most of all those who administer these eradication of all class and race prej for publication and review by the daily ders. But we make no progress when trial, any officer or officers from whose

Sixth, we must inculcate a deep respect for public sentiment which will make personality if we are to remove the causes lynching impossible. To the propahideous scenes of lynching so hardened our hearts as to make us bold to lynch women. even white women, in whose defense we first practiced this horrible cruelty. Lynching has brutalized every community where it has been practiced, and has sowed the dragon teeth for

new harvest of crime. Personality is deeper and more fundamental than sex; and if we destroy our respect for personality, in a pseudo attempt to defend the emale sex, we will in the process lose oursays Federal Government Should Step respect for the person in whom this sex inheres. That this is true is shown by the revolting practices that are followed in lynching Representative Reuben E. Handler Scenes, and by the further facts that those who of East New York believes that the lynch are not those to whom we would readily Federal Government, should have the entrust the characters of our sisters and wives power to punish lynchings in any State Personality, I repeat, must become sacred in where the local courts fail to do so, our eyes. This is the foundation stone of all according to a letter he sent Jacob rights and of all privileges. One has rights Goldstein, a Brownsville lawyer, yesbecause he is a person, and as such is sacred terday. and valuable. The law of the sacredness of Goldstein appealed to Haskell to see personality knows no class distinctions, it if it were not possible to lave "Tom" knows no aristocracy, and it knows no race Watson, the Georgia editor, indicted differences. The fact that each person is in some other than his own State. Watmade in the image of God, whether he be Jew son's writings against Leo Frank are or Gentile, bond or free, white or black, makes declared by some to have helped stir

If, therefore, we are to remove lynching, dering of colored people happening the one everlasting, fundamental and eternal now so often as to become an ordinary gospel we must preach is the sacredness of commonplace occurrence, should be the the person. This means that since the person is sacred, we cannot despise any, and there can be no justification for race hatred. On the peril of losing all my respect for rights, privileges, and law, I, as a white man, dare not hate a negro, and what is just as much to the point, the negro, on that same penalty, dare not hate a white man.

just the forgetting that the person of every

Early lynching, or whipping, of Indians rose out of the belief that those lynched had forfeited their rights as citizens-in other words, it rose out of classification of persons. Present lynchings just as surely rise out of class distinctions for, whether the victim be white or black, the mob has ceased to think and two women negroes, all in one of him as a human being—they think him as brute. They think that no crime, however terrible, can completely rob a man of his peronal qualities.

The Lynching Problem.

There comes to the Courier-Journal respect for law as a remedy they point it is an act of hoodlums. The law repamphlet containing an address upon in the right direction. But they are not spects persons, and it is unnecessary to ment of the Southern Summer School applied. What is needed for a remed-Respect law and the interest of per ers. The address was delivered before Everyone agrees that the law should There is a pretty fair specific for

udices; these will bring about a new press. Dr. Weatherford discusses the causes jal evolution without suggesting any So far as it goes that is the best speof lynching. We lynched negroes first because gation of these great ideas every law of lynching, recites the well-known fact means to procure it. we thought we respected womanhood, but the abiding citizen should give himself .- that only about one-third of the mob The law's delays, complained of more good than any amount of argumurders are occasioned by cases of the days of Hamlet, will not be avoide ment about the indefensibleness of mob criminal assault, and after covering this by the abandonment of the jury sys murders. It does not reach cases in pretty well-trodden ground reaches thetem, because there is a settled convic-which peace officers allow the mob to conclusion that six specific things must ion that, despite its faults, the jurybeat them to the criminal and murder be done to remove the causes.

> The six specific things are these: ice that has been found. And becauseprisoner, "(1) Acceleration of trials of personsittle time need be consumed in securharred with grave crimes of violence, ng a jury in a criminal assault case. cialty criminal assault, and the exclusion of the morbid public from There is a growing contempt, upon trials of alleged assaulters, together withhe part of both races, for the white ss: the abandonment of the jury system in man who seeks association with neg-such trials, and the substitution of a man who seeks association with neggroup of judges from adjoining counties esses. There is a decided growth of for the purpose of expedition.

who are of a less advanced race * * * surtense of justice recognizes the reasonrounded by fewer restraints * * * and bleness of Dr. Weatherford's opinion because . . the white man who leads a negro girl astray is a fiend of the nat women of the negro race are en-Story of Recent Texas Violence same stripe as the negro who ravishes altled to consideration because they are "(3) Negro leaders must preach a crusade ss advanced, and less safeguarded by white woman.

against negro assaulters and cease to onvention, than white women. But the deny that the crime exists, or to defendaw goes as far as it may when it esthe criminal as a marty o race preju-ablishes an age of consent and recog-Chapel, a negro church at Ninth and "(4) Both races must inspire new re-izes imposition on immaturity as vir-Chestnut streets, yesterday heard the

spect for law.

The specifics recommended are elab-

rhetoric suitable to the summer so-ut its effect, which is general and or of Ouinn Chapel. il service audience. The address in amulative, never will serve as a spe-bto must ave been highly entertainting to end the crime of lynching. ing, but the Courier-Journal, alway Negro leaders among them the late opposed to lynching as it always is o Booker T. Washington-have crusaded posed to other forms of murder, cannagainst the defense and martyrization

negro leader of whom we have knowl edge denies that assault is committed White persons who are enlightenednot forgetting the capers of unenlight constructive. Its recommendations are ened Georgians in the Frank caseexcellent upon sentimental grounds have ceased to regard lynching as And inasmuch as they look to greater chivalric undertaking, and admit that

negro criminals. No responsibi

we recommend nothing more than so-custody a mob has taken a prisoner. cific that has been discovered. It does system is the best instrument of jus-him before he has become legally a

PRRISALITY KA

INAL

moral stamina among women of the ne-ANTI-LYNCH LAW CAMPAIGN

> Told By Miss Freeman To Negro Audience.

An audience of about 400 at Quinn ally the equivalent of criminal as story of the recent lynching at Waco, Tex., from Miss Elizabeth Freeman, of "(5) Whites must cease to talk of lynch-ault. Dr. Weatherford's comparisonNew York, a member of the National

mize it as the violence of a low criminal or etween the seducer and the assaulter Association for the Advancement of the hoodlum element.

'(6) We must inculcate a deep respect for naturity of the victim, will do before the guilt of the victim, who was a nepersonality * * The fact that each personality * The fact that each erson whether Jew or Gentile * summer school audience of uplifters he was simple-minded, and that poliwhite er black, is made in the image of erhaps. But considered soberly it is tics were responsible for his surrender God makes him sacred in the eyes of bsurd. The crusade he recommends essents is seeking to raise \$10,000 in a as been preached, orally and in everycampaign to be waged by prosecutions and the creation of sentiment. A fund orm of print including fiction dealing \$71 was raised at the meeting here orated in a manner suitable to the pur-ith Southern problems, since the Civipy free offerings. Miss Freeman left reses of the platform, and embellished var. It has not been without effect speak. The Rev. J. R. Harvey is pas-

HASKELL ON LYNCHINGS.

in Where States Fail to Act.

him sacred in the eyes of God. We cannot up the sentiment that resulted in despise some and esteem others. All are se despise some and esteem others. All are sa- that there was a chance that Watson cred or none are sacred. He who despises one would not get his just deserts in opens the way to despise all. Lynch law is Georgia.

"Not only the Frank case," said human being is sacred and should be inviolate. Haskell, "but the innumerable mursubject of investigation to the end that where a separate State permits lynch law, the strong arm of the Federal Government may intervene to protect zens of the United States."

Boston, Mass.

There have been fewer lynching the South of late, but Florida has ju started up with a record of three men as there always is, but the courts los their jurisdiction too often because the mob won't wait.

uskogee Cimeter.) 2/24, 116

The newspapers carried to the de of the state account of one the most striking and at the same me the most significant events that as recently occurred. Sunday mornng two Negro burglars shot and killed a Muskogee patrolman who was attempting to arrest them. They were captured soon afterward and placed in the Muskogee County jail.

has occurred throughout the South

. The district judge, county attoro disguade them from committing the crime Chefr appeal was ineffective, but in the meantime Judge deGraffenried had called upon Governor Williams for the militia and about fifteen members of the local company of the national guard under the direction of Adjutant General Canton, who happened to be visiting county jail.

the officers of Muskogee County and great many lives.

seported in the Times-Democrat as such feelings could only lead to vio-

block three hundred Negroes armed of their own race. His reply was, with high-power rifles, lay in the "A man can die only once; better to Had the mob and the officers opened victim of mistreatment and injustce." fire the Negroes would have opened. The Muskogee incident is only a fire on the mob.

or nized as the officers themselves, though the development and number The had a leader and obeyed his of Negroes in Oklahoma make it not ordel. During the siege upon the at all unlikely that it will occur first the Negro leader would occas- in Oklahoma. Some day a deterionally send a runner with a message mined mob of white men is going to to Sheriff Barger or to Chief Depew. find itself face to face with just as The latter was invited out to talk to determined a mob of Negroes, who During the afternoon an excited them. He walked out among the will not submit to the abandonment hidden blacks and heard their story. of law and the murder of a member thousand liberally sprinkled with They told him they wanted order. of their own race and the white man men under the influence of liquor, "We want Green legally executed for in the South will be confronted with gathered around the jail and at the crime he has committed, but we the alternative of abandoning his tempted to storm it for the purpose will not stand by and see him hanged. method of lynching Negroes or wag-If the mob makes its way into the ing a war of extermination upon that So far it is an old story, one which jail, we will open up on the mob."

Depew feared the result of a fight. time after time, but at this point a He knew the men guarding the jail Muskogee the Negro mob to prevent could hold their own during an at- the violation of law showed to very tack from the whites, but knew if fine advantage as compared with the ney, a prominent lawyer and a min-the Negroes ever begun to fire into mob of white men to violate the law. ster addressed the crowd attempting the crowd it would mean the death there only through curiosity.

(When the crowd attacked the jail with its iron pipe the Negroes advanced from the hiding place and shouted warnings to the mob to get

This is a very new thing in mob in Muskogee, came to assist the local outbreaks involving Negroes. In the fficers in protecting the Negroes, numerous instances where mob vio-The crowd developed enough nerve lence has been inflicted upon blacks to even charge through the line of all over the South, the first thing the the militiamen with a heavy from Negroes have done has been to seek pipe and smashed in the jail door for cover and wait in quiet until the but were driven back by the militia trouble was over. Here is an inwith bayonets and finally pushed stance where the Negroes felt themback a block from the jail. In the selves strong enough to oppose the meantime the Negroes were hustled mob, force with force, and the result into an automobile under disguise of was that in all human probability military coats and taken to Tulsa there would not have been any lynchwhere they were placed in the Tulsa ing bee even if the militia had been bsent. There would have been a This outcome reflects credit upon race riot, which might have cost a

upon the State of Oklahoma. Mobs It is very difficult for white men have been too frequent in Oklahome, to understand the feeling of Negroes and especially where Negroes are in about this kind of matter. But to volved, it has become a general practhose who have had a glimpse inside tice, when the public was aroused the Negro race consciousness walch over a crime to hang and burn first has been recently developing, this and try afterward. The Muskogee came as no surprise. In a conversaprotection of the accused men, was to the Negro. That the Negro is a

lence and riot which would mean Across from the jail in a vacant danger and death to a great many weeds, in old shacks and were hid- die a few years younger than to live den along a spur or railroad track, all our life trampled under foot, the

warning of what can be expected. It The Negroes were perhaps as well might not occur first in Oklahoma, race.

That local people considered the of many innocent persons who were danger at Muskogee very real is evident by the following from the Times-Democrat:

"Muskogee has reason for sincere and heartfelt self-congratulation today. That mob violence and race murder. prejudice were not permitted to break loose in unrelented fury the result of the killing of Policeman Neal and the capture of his murderers is almost a miracle. It was a criminal negligence to permit a small crowd to congregate about the jail during Sunday afternoon when a few officers by vigorous action could have dispersed the crowd. These trial lasting anywhere from twenty are all matters, however, of hind-: When Judge deGraffenried learned of the serious situation ne called out the state militia, and Commisisoner latterson ordered out all the police reserve. This display of force went a long way to curbing the crowd. Probably most credit for preventing a most unfortunate situ 1- people feel Reenly every act of lawtion is due to Colonel Morton Ruth-lessness on the part of their own erford and W. H. Twine. At 10 o'clock Sunday night several hundred armed Negroes were congreneident serves to show a way out tion with an editor of one of the gated north of the jail, and about a and also serves to demonstrate that leading Negro newspapers in Okla- thousand whites were gathered in safety, but injure their good name. ven in times of peace occasions homa recently it was urged upon the streets south of the jail. It only We hope that the authorities will inarise when an effective national him that appeal to race feeling and needed a thoughtless shot to let guard is a very valuable adjunct to race prejudice inciting the Negro to loose the fury. Mayor Miller sent anger and rebellion against the for Twine, who responded instantly, But more important even than the whites, could only result in disaster and under the mayor's instructions the outrage and injured the good succeeded in getting the Negroes to name of North Carolina. se phase of the outbreak which was weaker race in this country and that quietly leave the vicinity of the jail. About this time Colonel Rutherford addressed the crowd and then lead

the movement to drive the crowd ack from the jail. Adjutant Genral Canton, one of the level headed nen of the state, took charge of the roops. This was a master stroke which made the crowd ridiculous in its own eyes. The sheriff's office deserves credit for the rather bold and aggressive manner in which the prisoners were taken from the jail and spirited out of the city." -

Muskogee is to be congratulate at the majesty of the law rath violence of the law predon nated in ending the flasco.

Fro. Harlaw's Weekly, wite journal published in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Churand Hanet

The lynching of John Richa colored, near Goldsboro, N. C. Wednesday, 12th inst., by a mo white men, upon the charge of mur cannot be justified upon any plea that the law would not have meted punishment to him were he guilty of the crime. North Carolina electrocut s colored men for burglary and there would not have been any likelihood whatever, that this same State would ing brutalizes the community in not have executed a colored man for

This mob spirit is ever in evidence, and only the most drastic steps can check its spread. In many States, lynching has been legalized by the serious mistake to lodge the pris- authorities, who assure the leaders of oners in the county jail, and almost the mob that if the prisoners are not ynched, the authorities will see to it that they are hanged anyway, but by the officers of the law after a hurried minutes to half an hour.

Colored men charged with heinous crimes should be turned over to colored jurymen, and if they are guilty, there is little likelihood of their escape from just penalty. Colored people and they are not disposed to condone or trifle with the class ... people who endanger not only their vestigate the affair and bring to justice the murderers who perpetrated

THE CRIME IN NOTTOVAY COUNTY.

You may say what you will, but brighter day is dawning for the colored people of Virginia, when the Chief Executive of this State, Hox HENRY C. STUART, the Mayor of Blackstone, Va., the Sheriff of Nottoway County, CITY SERGEANT J. B. EVANS of Cetersburg and SHERIFF (WEBB W. Sypnon, backed up by their deputies and the conservative white and col-ored sentineen of the commonwealth, all combine to save John HENRY WIL-LIAMS, colored, if guilty, from a welldeserved fate at the hands of an irresponsible mob.

The citizens of Blackstone have gone so far- as to hold a mass-meeting pledging the safety of the alleged culprit, when he is returned to that neighborhood for Oriel. These far seeing white men now realize fully what we have been proclaiming for more than twenty years, that lynchwhich it occurs and outrages the law as well, as it metes punishment to the criminal, who, in the long run, is the least of all injured.

There is no more doubt but what if he is guilty, that JOHN HENRY WIL-LIAMS will expiate his crime in the electric chair, than there is that the sun will rise in the heavens tomorrow morning or that the water will continue to seek its level. He would just as surely suffer the extreme penalty, of colored men were selected as jury men as he would if white men occu pied the same position. Colored folks feel keenly the odium attached to the commission of such crimes by members of their race.

Conditions are such that good deeds on their part attract but little atvention, while bad deeds committed by any colored person are spread to "the four corners of the earth." But we are discussing the WILLIAMS case. CITY SERGEANT J. B. EVANS, of Petersburg, Va., is quoted as having said to LIEUTENANT CROWDER, of the Virginia National Guard:

"Don't shoot unless you are forced to do so. But if you have to shoot shoot! I den't want you to hurt any

ne, if it can be prevented, but you price of cottonseed. The storekeep inforced, and I shall expect you to perform your duty.

he said. He was not there protecting After his release, a crowd pursued primarily, John Henry Williams, him, intent upon beating him bethe alleged rapist, but he was there cause he had dared to curse a white upholding the law, and he could not man. uphold the law without protecting the colored man in his charge. The main-spring of all this action was in the gubernatorial offices at Richmond of Virginia.

Colored people would do well to the jail. white people of Virginia. They will jail, took away the keys and weapjustice, when we err in our dealing riddled his body with bullets. tice is to be meted through the reg-ville, who resolved that Crawford's alar agency of the courts. . We would family must leave the state by Nov. to God that John Henry Williams 15. Then all the shops in Abbeville is innocent. We wish for his punish- kept by Negroes were ordered closed. ment if he is guilty. The lawless, Shortly afterward the Columbia disreputable, ungodly elements amongst us will prove our undoing.

provides a way for their punishment Carolina's problem was to keep her and when this machinery is put into colored men instead of serving notice proper motion and the decree has on them that no matter how indusbeen handed down after a fair and trious or successful they might be, impartial trial, all elements, white their case was absolutely hopeless. and black, rich and poor should join in a long amen.

Journa

In the Solid South.

To Governor Manning, of South Carolina, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People gives credit for earnest effort to bring condition or color, and a pledge to to justice the participants in a recent give the officers of the law physical lynching crime in his state, and to support. make it otherwise understood that under his administration the Negroes held, at which the resolutions were shall have equal protection of the reiterated and a committee was aplaw with the whites.

The victim of the lynching was An- therein. thony Crawford, of Abbeville. He was amount of \$20,000, He had a quar- says:

and I are here to see that the law is called him a liar and Crawford cursed him roundly, whereupon a clerk in the store attacked him with an axe handle. A policeman happened along These were simple words, but the just then and stopped the row in the officer who spoke them meant what easiest way, by arresting Crawford.

Crawford took refuge in the boiler room of his cotton gin and seized a good faith of the governor, but it is hammer to defend himself. This he yet to be seen whether any bringing used on the head of the first man to justice will be done. who came at him. At the same time In any case, the brief recital of . where Private Secretary Alexander someone in the mob threw a stone incident which is one of many of FORWARD was transmitting the orders which felled Crawford. Then the mob kind, serves to throw light on condiof Hon. Henry C. STUART, Governor kicked, beat and knifed him. Then ations in the solid South where the policeman took him, unconscious, to Negro is counted as a citizen only to

remember that we have some strunch the hammer was not dangerously hurt, mination to enforce equal protection friends among the better class of but that afternoon a mob went to theof the law is sensationally exceptional. stand by us, if we merit their support ons of the sheriff and jailers, seized and they will see to it that we get Crawford, hanged him to a tree and

"State" printed a strong editorial. This convinced the business men of Abbeville that they had lynched their own pocketbooks, and they hastily resolutions were adopted which inanother meeting, at which cluded disapproval, "in unqualified terms," of the recent violent acts of certain persons and "the spirit of lawlessness that seems rife in the county;" an urgen call upon the sheriff, mayor and chief of police re use every effort to enforce the law and protect all citizens, regardless of

On Nov. 18 another meeting was pointed to further the ends declared

Governor Manning has written a 51 years of age, and had accumulated, letter to Oswald G. Villard, vice presithrough industry, property to the dent of the association, in which ne

determined to do everything

my power to bring the offender ustice. I have called on the sheriff or Abbeville county to take the necessary steps to prevent any unlawful acion with regard to the expulsion of he family of Crawford. I am giving perious consideration to this matter with a view to making recommendaions to the Legislature, so as to be able to deal with such conditions when they arise."

There is no reason to question the

give strength to the Democratic The man whom he had struck with party, and where evidence of deter-

schanges unthoughtfully gav pole in this section advice that with our fellow man. But this jus- "representative citizens" of Abber trasmite and hurn in receipts rnamite and burn in retaliation of the lynching of our men. It is I that the day will never come when the colored man will resort to such anarchistic actions. We have an abloing faith and deep respect for the laws pointing out that in view of the exo- of our state and country, and expect in abandon its stern and barbarous dus of Negro labor from the South due time, especially with the present methods of punishment. The Other races have their criminal to Northern industrial fields and the state wide agitation against lawless human mind will not and can not elements and we have ours. The law approach of the boll weevil, South ness, that the white brother in every orner of the state will also imbibe and retain a deeper regard for the laws with civilized ideals. and that lynching will be a thing of the

hat we await the stinging las criticism and reproachcriticism thrice hard to bear because it is merited; reproach as "act of Grace" for Mob Victims thrice difficult to endure because Washington, D. C.-President it is justified.

to offer; not an extenuating cir-them. He recently served notice to cumstance to please. The con-Bishop Walters of the African Methostituted authority of the state dist Episcopal Zion Church that no had not been called upon in vain colored man would be appointed re-No crime had gone unpunished, tumbia, a place which has been held no court had been remiss in its by colored men from time immemorial. duty, no criminal was about to A racancy has existed for eighteen escape Then was not the slight months or more and the belated an-

the threadbare plea that justice was about to be outraged.

In this particular instance, at least, the judicial system had dealt out justice so swift and so severe as to satisfy the most exacting. The culprit had been propriation of \$41,030 indemnity to heard and condemned to die. What more can the law give by way of retribution? What is there left by way of punishment? at South Omaha, Neb., when Edward What could this mob hope to do that the state had not already done, except to satiate that blood lust and morbid antipathy which have no place in civilized communities?

Bestial cruelty, though seemingly sanctioned by righteous indignation, never did, and never will, strengthen those customs, institutions and standards which make society respectable and the individual's life safe.

Gradually, but invariably, the world has been compelled to associate torture and brutality

This Waco mob has done more past in the Empire State of the South than wreak a terrible vengeance It is with gloomy forebodings on a pitifully weak and helpless individual whom the courts had already doomed. It has indulged PRESIDENT URGES INRAMNITY

Not a word of defense is there zenship of the United States by nouncement is just made that the porel with a white storekeeper over the "I realize the gravity of this offense est excuse for mob violence on sition is not to be given to a colored man. During this same week he co

tratulates Major R. R. Moton upor succeeding to the principalship of Tus egee Institute, while ignoring alto ether the death of the man whom Major Moton is to succeed.

He now follows this up by a special message to Congress advocating an ap Greece, Austria-Hungary and Turkey on account of injury done to subjects of these countries, respectively, by mob violence in riots on February 21, 1909, Lowry, a policeman was shot by John Massourides, a Greek subject whom the officer had arrested. The request is made of Congress "as an act of grace and without reference to the liability of the United States."

This special message is sent to Congress by the President during the same week that announcement is made of the lynching of 69 men and women in the south during the year, 1915. Not word of protest issued from the White House in condemnation of this terrible lawlessness. A special message from the President would center attention upon this deplorable practice and if the President could see his way clear that "indemnities" were paid the victims of lynch law in this country the practice would cease

Savamanin Years ago, other than the Gall ournals of the race, but few of th white papers were outspoken against lynching. In the south, the ploneer in this respect is the Morning News To its credit, lawlessness found no favor in its columns. It is gratifying to note that nearly every daily paper in the south, and many weeklies, are outspoken against lynch law and law lessness. This is a great omen. This means that the conscience of many is being awaken and in time to come the lynchers in the rural districts will be reached and reformed. Along the line it is pleasing to reproduce just a few of the very many editorials re cently printed

nehings-1916



The National Problem.

The good people of Boston, Massa chusetts, are staunch upholders of law and order and they through their newspapers cry aloud and denounce rebellion and crime. There is no voice among them so intolerant of the mob as is the voice of The Transcript, from which the following brief news item is taken from its issue of March 21.

WANT TO LYNCH NEGRO.

Crowd in Wicked Temper When Girl of Fifteen is Accosted.

When Josephine McCarthy, a 15year-old South Boston girl, was een running from a negro on the Dorchester avenue drawbridge early last night a crowd of indignant men, mostly teamsters, rushed to her assistance. Three policemen rushed into the melee and arrested the negro, who gave his name as Columbus Dorsey of 33 Camden street. Roxbury. The policemen had their hands full in keeping the prisoner ere heard. It took the three patrolmen fifteen minutes to get the negro to the nearest patrol box. Miss McCarthy lives at 92 C street.

It will be observed that the man that the Boston mob wanted to lynch was a negro.

His crime consisted in "accosting" girl who ran away from him.

inference is clear that the crowd of thrives. "indignant men" would have lynched the negro had not the police succeeded in rescuing him after a struggle of fifteen minutes' duration.

The State respectfully submits to ant qualifications:

First, that in Southern communities, owing to the lack of police as compared with the great white community of Boston, the "indignant men" would have had greater chances of killing we had fewer laws we would have more their victim.

tively immense numbers of the negroes create a public sentiment which would THE GEORGIA and the consequent greater number of demand a continuance of such enforce. Georgia appears to be trying to the disease has taken on an acute such offenses as that of which the ment. A big part of the laws now onbreak into a class with Mexico, Haiti phase there. It needs complete e adi-Boston negro was accused, the sensi- the statute books of Arkansas couldand other lands of backward civiliza- cation everywhere. Boston negro was accused, the sensi-tiveness of Southern white men in be repealed and the repeals would retion where violence triumphs over law.

regard to them is more acute.

The attitudes of The Transcript and criminals. Newspaper Cutting I have in the Work ity of the informed and thinking white men of the North and of the South, condemning mob violence are identical.

The State would not be justified in describing Massachusetts or Boston as uncivilized communities by reason of this affair. The task of cooperating eration of the Tribun of Chicago.

Cutting Bureau in the World

13AA BOCK, ARA

LAWS AND LYNCHINGS.

The Georgia Senate before final ad journment tabled an anti-lynch law which would have empowered the governor to remove sheriffs of counties in which lynchings occur. The passage of the anti-lynch law would have been an official declaration by the state of Georgia that it disapproves of lynchfrom the crowd. Cries of "lynch ings. Beyond that it would have him," and "throw him overboard," amounted to little. The real preventative is law enforcement and the propagation of a public sentiment which not only disapproves of lynchhg but demands the punishment of ynchers. Every state in the Union has ample laws for the suppression of lynchng, but few states have enforced these

Considering the ineffectiveness of covered and are useless. The legislature same time do our utmost to blindfold these lynchings have other qualities and the logislature that will go down in history as great the goddess of justice. is the legislature that repeals many the goodess of justice laws and passes few or none at all, if law enforcement, and a comparatively Second, that owing to the compara- brief period of law enforcement would

NEWS

(Editorials) Southern Papers

CHARLOTTE N. C.

9 - 1916

with The Transcript in putting down such outbreaks of lawlessness, North punishment is meted out to the farm were surely entitled to that much. The worst feature of such violence and South, is big enough to absorb its ers of Greene county alleged guilty of its that the white men who engage in energies—a view which, we trust, will being implicated in a late lynching, their discredit the virtue of white sunot escape the dispassionate consid-average citizen of North Carolina willpremacy. They overthrow the laws of express a goodly measure of sur their own making and do violence to prise. It is a very difficult matter hey themselves established and conto convict white men of taking part in rol. the lynching of a negro. Justice does In the use of automobiles and the not decree that this should be the fact transportation of the prisoners to an- year. In fact, in Virginia the lynchbut the preponderance of sentiment in the mob was wreaked, this piece of The difference between the people be hedged about with innumerable dif Frank. ficulties. And public sentiment is unbeatable in the court houses.

and lynchers should be punished, but class there. he tabling of it was a slight slap at it as some are doing when we are superiority of their own view. the general tendency of legislatures to absolutely convicted in our minds that certain class, unfortunately to a large an incident that might have occurred bass too many laws and to clutter the in the South, subject to these import-statute books with laws that are not en county, we would appreciate as little exceptions. Georgia is in many re-'owced and are useless. The legislature raving as possible about it and at the spects a progressive state, an

NASHVILLE, TE

Banner

sult in better government and few and revolting deed, shocking to all civilized sensibilities, and without any manner of excuse for its perpetration. If the negroes were guilty of the crimes charged against them there would have been no doubt of their conviction and legal execution. A white grand jury would have indicted them and they would have been tried before white judge elected exclusively by writes: LYNCHING AND SENTIMENT. white votes, by a white jury and under

the institutions and government that

any community in North Carolina fore outlawry bore a resemblance to that of North Carolina and of Virginia ordains that such a conviction shall gruesome horror, the lynching of Leo and those of the other Southern

legally the leaders of a lynching mob ganized as a commonwealth, appear she will have made a step forward to be sufficiently intelligent, capable It is not for one community to stand that will promise much for her future. and vigorous to punish crimes, of off and Pharisaically say what ought There are lynchings elsewhere, of whatever kind by means of juries. to be done when that same communi course, and disgraceful and degrading whatever kind, by means of juries, ty would perhaps do the same thing as they occur, but Georgia appears to agencies of themselves in their cathe one condemned and criticized. If have developed a pride in such hideous pacity as a commonwealth. we bring the issues and the circum-work. It is a species of provincialism In other Southern States it seems stances close to our own doors, we are and local conceit of a peculiarly ugly that the people are too feeble to make face to face with an aspect that is al-and grotesque kind that produces such their State, their commonwealth, together changed. Lynching is a crime thing of the kind exists among a large a feeling, but it is plain that some-

things are not as they should be in all If the Georgians could only be instances as yet. The farmers of brought to see these deeds of moboc-Greene county who are suspected of cowardly as they are brutal, but which having been implicated in the late afthey appear to invest with an imfair in that section of the state are agined heroism, from the viewpoint posed, having a contempt for the From The Transcript's account the laws and therefore lynching still punishable under the law, if found of the outside world, it would work guilty, and so are others of any other criticism that is made of them because community likewise conditioned. We they wholly misinterpret its spirit, and he proposed law the Georgia Senate make no point as to this, but we do not because, too, of that same provincial lid well in tabling the measure because propose to stand far off and rant about conceit that convinces them of the

This applies, of course, only to a that are excellent and commend

It is to be hoped that there w day be a reformation in this res not to Georgia alone, but to a and regions where such practices possible. The whole South lightened introspection in th

In the Houston Post,

We hand it to North Carolina, grand old commonwealth that she She came out of 1915 with a record that no other Southern State made, and it is not the least of the glorious history her people have written. Don't forget it. Not one lynching in North Carolina in

Virginia which geographically is not classed in these days, it seems, as "Southern," had no lynching last

States seems to be that the North Whenever Georgia is able to execute Carolinians and Virginians, being or-

> strong enough and trustworthy enough to punish crimes. In these States are some men who set up to be better, stronger, wiser and more dependable than the people of the State as a whole and so they go forth and kill when they are so dispeople as an organized community.

Virginia and North Carolina have the "negro question" to deal with just as other Southern States have it.

Probably the lynchers in Texas, Georgia, Mississippi, Florida, Alaama, Arkansas and Louisiana are convinced that they are a superior people to the North Carolinians and the Virginians.

Vergun Northern Errors.

The endeavors of Northern newspapers to put an end to lynching in the South-and in the North-are welcomed by that part of the Southern population that always has set itself against mob violence but these endeavors of our friends would be

santly repeat.

South the slightest opportunity to put and harshness that is sometimes metits household in order, such men as ed out to him is inexcusable does not the late F. W. Dawson, editor of the always make it preventable by those Charleston News and Courier, the late persons whose wish is that no appeal officials have assumed, but it is a highly N. G. Gonzales, correspondent under from the orderly processes of law shall Mr. Dawson's direction, and subse- be taken. That there are and always quently one of the founders of this have been men in the South who make remain a fit place to live in. A great every conspicuous South Carolinian creates no sequitur that they can in a leader of that time, earnestly set to day or in a generation bring to pass every other Southern State were men grable and desired by them of the same stamp and the files of LYNCHING CANNOT BE the Southern newspapers prove it.

The other error, and it is one extremely irritating, is the Northern habit of attributing the lynchings to the "poor whites." There is in the South no peculiar and sharply defined class of "poor whites." There are poor men, thousands of them, but they are not a distinct and separate class in this part of the country even to the degree that the poor are a separate class in New York city. Among the white people there is less distinction of caste in the South than elsewhere in the United States, for the obvious reason that there is less of difference in race and origin to base it upon. In particular localities classes may be widely separated but, lynching is simply an outbreak of savrenerally, the man who is poor in the South is much nearer to the man of wealth than in the North. That ed. Education and an awakened moral there is a subordinate race here makes of every white man in the South an tion of that term. Moreover, the mobs that lynch are seldom confined to poor men. They may seldom include men of education and cultivation but when the mob numbers hundreds s tain influence.

that even the educated, cultivated peo- Black, but if they go unpunished, the victim. ple of the South are free or losing any state of North Carolina will be guilty of Texas, by failing to punish the prejudice." The enlightened Southern as accessory after the fact. The guilt members of the mob, indorsing their brought forth any evidence that gro be accorded equal and exact jusofficials of the district where the crime that fits the crime" legal? position to "tote a chip on his should-murdered man to rest on their heads. er." it becomes exceedingly difficult There is also a clear duty for the rest even for men of the best type to defend him against ruffians. The State of the state to perform in this case. We s not undertaking here to argue pros

Rective if iney would denude and cons; it is describing a condition. fell minds of two errors that they in Right or wrong, the fact is that the well-to-do negro is required to main-One is that opposition to mob out- tain a demeanor of politeness and rebreaks is new in the South. The straint towards a white man that is we meant that condemnation. These Northern press insists upon discover- not punctillously demanded by white men, who have dared to brave the wrath ing among us at brief intervals a fresh men from one another and when the dawn of civilization. Beginning with negro is indiscreet enough to trans- of the mob in the discharge of this duty. 1877, so soon as the North gave the gress, the mere fact that the severity newspaper, together with practically no compromise with lawlessness

> So North Carolina really has one so all the support that lies in his power. icitor who has his duty and has the nerve to do it! What a surprise.

whom warrants are out-at this writing Carolina for years to come. If they es we do not even know their names-it cape, this form of murder is certain to can be said was Judge Bond and Solic increase even faster than it has been itor Snaw are hoking an effort to de increasing for the past few years. The stroy the most conspicuous relic of bar issue is sharply drawn-civilization on barism that afflicts the state of Norththe one side, barbarism on the other. Carolina. Moral suasion is all very well. Every man who claims to be civilized but you can't argue with savages; and must stand to Bond and Shaw. agery in communities ordinarily civilysense are doing their part toward the aristocrat in a sense very real, even removal of this disgrace from the state. if it does not fulfill the common defini- Theirs is an indispensible part, too, but it is not all. Lynching cannot be removed gently; it must be smashed.

It is a humiliating fact, but it is s proportion of its members by no fact, that lynching exists only by pub- and burned him. means negligible are likely to be lic consent. The men who formed the The incident seems to be a declara property owners and persons of a cermob that entered the Lenoir county jail Texas are inadequate for the punish-Nor should Northern men imagine are directly guilty of the murder of Joe ment of the crime committed by their blame is fixed. Such proceedings are man is willing and eager that the new would rest especially heavy on the court opinion, why do not the Texans amend would convict a lyncher. ing in his insistence that the social occurred. It is refreshing to see that If the customs of savages are su separation of the races shall be not Solicitor Shaw and Judge Bond have no perior to the customs of civilized only observed but emphasized. Con-intention of allowing the blood of that in the laws of the land?

have condemned lynching in the abstract -condemned it bitterly and consistent ly. Now it is up to us to prove that TO MINGHAM, ALA must be supported by the law-abiding majority of their fellow citizens. It is not a pleasant undertaking that the necessary one, if North Carolina is to many people are going to do all that in them lies to make things as uncomwork to put down lynchings. In a social condition that is wholly de-fortable as possible for the solicitor and cluding Birmingham, Atlanta, Louisthe judge; consequently, it is the duty ville, Chattanooga and Mobile, will be of every law-abiding man to render them

> are sent to the penitentiary now. erejudice to the men for will not have another lynching in North

COLUMNA & B

Why Not Legalize Savagery?

tion by these Texans that the laws of

This being the case and the people

white men, why not incorporate them of their views are apt to be the im-

Why should the code of laws, in such cases made and provided, be code of lies?

in candor and honesty, enact it?

To Check Lynching

The Southern Sociological congress, which meets in New Orleans this week, beginning Wednesday, plans to launch an effective campaign in sixteen southern states against disease, illiteracy and immorality. Delegates Killing of Five Negroes Severefrom all over the south will attend and the principal southern cities, inwell represented.

It is rightly held that lynching is It is now or never. If the lynchers due in part to illiteracy, and the congress will devote much of its time to discussion of this evil, which has been a blight on the south for many years. With the decrease of illiteracy and immorality, lynching will no doubt become less frequent, but it is a de-plorable fact that the men who usually take part in this form of lawlessness are not illiterate. The ring-leaders of mobs are men of average intelligence, whose passion gets the better of their reason. The campaign against illiteracy does not touch men of that class. What is needed to show them the error of their ways is not so much a better education as a campaign for more enlightened public sentiment.

After a negro had been convicted, in Waco, Texas, of an unspeakable crime and sentenced to death the mob took him, saturated his clothing with oil and burned him.

The incident seems to be a declare. tions are made by the legal authorities but it is seldom indeed that the nothing more than empty formalities. It would be surprising indeed if they

The sociologists are sincere in their efforts to improve conditions, but many of them are theorists, and some practical sort. However, great progress has already been made in combating disease and illiteracy in the south, If savagery be necessary, why not, due to the co-operation of publicspirited citizens who do not pose as

sociologists, but are nevertheless do 234 ing a noble work for their fellow man

If the congress at New Orleans can offer an effective remedy to stor lynching it will gladly be tried, but it will require something more than resolutions to check this evil.

ly Condemned by Judge Littlejohn.

Leesburg, Ga., January 31 -(Speclal.)-The Lee county grand jury, in special session, today began an investigation of the lynching of five ne-groes at Starke wille, near here, s ew weeks ago, and before adjourning for the night had examined several witnesses.

Judge Z. A. Littlejohn, in his charge to the grand jury, was most severe in his condemnation of the lynching and urged the grand jurors to use every effort to punish the offenders and help put a check to lawlessness in the state.

BANNER

Nashville, Tax

NOV 10 1916

Knoxville Sentinel.

the next legislature of Tennessee sposed to heed the will of the peo-t will repeal the anti-capital punrient law passed two years ago and iminimize lynching by making it ible to lawfully administer full cloe to the perpetrators of capital enses.—Rogersville Star.

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Discussions 235

ANOTHER PROPHECY.

Lynching in Georgia has come to the ut many years ago when it began to inshape and form in Georgie.

At a time when there were manifesta- lessness. tions of mob law for only one offense. The Constitution based its protest against it are not promptly or properly administered; and lawlessness in other directions.

made that usurpation of the jurisdiction and of the law. Georgia must recognize that she duties of the courts could not possibly go has got to inflict punishment only by legal beyond one offense.

of human nature; the prediction was found possible. ed in experience. Lawlessness breeds disregard anarchy.

The Constitution continued to protest it by legal administration. If the laws were not sufficiently swift to meet the prompt punishment demanded by ally law-abiding people, there is but one any crime whatsoever, we urged that they course: Get back to the law be made swifter, but that they be obeyed Time and again The Constitution has shown, inevitably, just where this disregard for law was leading; time and again has it urged revision of the law, looking to speedier and more certain punishment for guilt in order to remove the last vestige of excuse for mob law.

What has come within the last few months? Georgia has achieved the black and unenviable record of having led all the states of the union in lynching and not in one single instance for that particular crime for which, some years ago, was taken as the only offense that could possibly justify mob execution!

If ever there was time or occasion when anyone had the right to remark, "I told you so," it has come in Georgia's darkened record of today.

We made a prophecy then, and events have borne it out; we are going to make another one now. Lynchings for murder and attempted murder have become frequent: over in Alabama the other day man was lynched by a mob for robbery.

If this situation continues the time is going to come in this state and in Alabama, and that, too, very quickly, the law will be more openly defied than now.

It is undeniable, inevitable. Already very pass which The Constitution pointed conditions are well developed toward that very end: they have gone from bad to igh against pop rule, in every manner, worse until today they are more serious than ever before in the history of mob law-

It is no justification to say that the laws upon the theory, in fact, upon the certainty, it is no justification to assert that some that disregard of the law in one direction governor in the past may have done somemeant the opening of the doors to anarchy thing that did not meet with public approval. The point is the protection of society, of the To this argument the reply was often people, in the safeguarding and enforcement and orderly method; and if she does not But there was no denying the tendencies she must pay the penalty. Escape is im-

Protest against it as much as we will. of law, and the step beyond is federal intervention is already a threat, even a prospect; it is inevitable unless we avert

For a self-respecting state, for a natur-

GEORGIA'S AWAKENING There is nothing the matter with public sentiment in Georgia as regards lynchings and mob law. Georgia's mind and the orgia's heart are both on the right side. The trouble has been that Georgia's conscience has been asleep; somebody had to touch the nerve to awaken it. When the nerve was touched-when the situation is put before the people in all its terrible and its threatening aspects-they see it in the true light, and they are at last aroused from their lethargy (ins blille

It could not be questioned that when talk of federal intervention became strong enough to reach the point of threatening, even almost the point of action through the department of justice in planning to take a citizen of Georgia to another state for trial, that public sentiment would be aroused and aroused deeply.

Georgia's awakening has come even mor quickly than anticipated. The public sent ment so far aroused against the continued degradation of the state through mob law and mob assassination has been nothing short of wonderful. Georgia's awakening

means that Georgia must and will clear her skirts of lawlessnes and in future present a clean and orderly record to the world.

Deep gratification will be prompted everywhere on the part of good and conservative Georgians over the sweeping declaration of Governor Nat E. Harris, of his purpose to work with the legislature to bring an end to lynching. Dr. L. G. Hardman, of Commerce, candidate for governor, has promised that he, too, will come out strongly against mobs and their destructive work.

There has been no more significant action bearing directly upon the subject than the resolutions unanimously adopted by the democrats of Habersham county in mass meeting Wednesday commending the fight The Constitution is making for the enforcement of law and order, urging the press of the state to battle for the supremacy of law, demanding that Georgia officials enforce the law, and that candidates for office shall state clearly what they propose to do to put an end to the lawlessness that has so greatly damaged the state's good name.

The daily and weekly press of Georgia is already speaking out upon the subject in no uncertain terms. The candidate or candidates who stand out strongly for law enforcement will find no lack of commendation or approval in their course from press. from public, from pulpit. Ministers and high church officials in every quarter of the state are demanding the re-enthronement of law and order.

Such powerful crystallization of sentiment can have but one meaning, and that is, Georgia proposes to wipe out this blot upon her name and to administer punishment for crime in legal and orderly way through her constituted courts.

There is opportunity here for a great work not only on the part of candidates and of officials in high office, but for the press, for the school teachers in talking to the children of their classes, for the people themselves, and above all, for the ministers of the state to take hold of and bring the seriousness of this proposition to the doorstep of every home.

There is opportunity here for them to teach and firmly implant the eternal lesson that if we admit justification of mob law for any single crime whatsoever, it opens the door to and means the ultimate justification of anarchy.

It was Georgia's vital mistake that she did not crush the mob spirit in its very shall. Hatched and full grown, it has become a hydra-headed menace to conquer which Georgla must marshal her best and most power ful forces.

Georgia can crush it; more than that, she

THE GOOD RECORD OF CHAMBERS

The recent discussion of lynchings in Alasma and Georgia remind The LaFavette Sun of the excellent record of Chambers county in the matter of lynchings, a record in which The Sun takes, a just pride. Says The Sun: administr

We have had lynchings in Chambers county, but not in recent years; the last was eighteen years ago. We are of the opinion that it would be a difficult matter now to gather a mob from among our eltizens. In every community there are men who would stand squarely for law and order. While it is true that we have had no lynchings in Chambers in recent years, the occasion might arise any day that would suggest it to the minds of some. These lines are written with the hope that there may be re-affirmed in the minds of our people the determination that the fair name of our county may never again be stained by the lawless performance of a mob. Mobrule is Satan's rate, and the participants are meritares whether metricipants are or not.

Not infrequently it turns out that the victim of a mob is not guilty of crime, but there, is no doubt that the members of the mob that lynches is guilty of crime.

There are other countles in Alabama which have as good records as Chambers; perhaps some which have records even better; but there are too many countles in the State that are not in Chambers' class.

The Inevitable Result Of the Rule of the Mob Will Be Federal Control

Editor Constitution: There has been no subject of discussion that has excited more interest among readers of The Constitution recently than the problem of mob lawlessness upon which many correspondents have so forcefully commented. Surely these letters from citizens of Georgia and of the south must be taken as a favorable omen. They are an indication that the public conscience is not yet dead. Furthermore, they are proof to my mind, that, when at length, If ever, we decide to terminate summarily this era of lynch law, we still have material from which, at a pinch, we can select public officers who will see to the execution of our laws.

American lynch law originated in communities devoid of officers of the law. I is in such communities it survives; for to denominate such sheriffs as Ezell, of Monticello, or Julian, of Salisbury, N. C., as officers of the law would constitute an inexcusable misuse of the English language However, although lynching has attained its most luxuriant growth in our midst, w cannot claim the distinction of having first There were possibly epochs in the development of the wild west when it was justifiable on the ground of the non-existence of courts and sparseness of population, as solved. . . but by blood and iron. Here one as the people want. Or the people want. Or the enactment, and, in your executive cate of these reasons has ever existed in the state of the people want. But since it is begun—since the candipacity, enforce them to the best of your executive cate of these reasons has ever existed in the state of the people want. But since it is begun—since the candipacity, enforce them to the best of your executive cate of the people want. The state of the people want is a problem par excellence for blood and but since it is begun—since the candipacity, enforce them to the best of your executive cate of the people want. mately 3,400 people. Until recently Mis-ishment of lynchers. Uncle Sam's only role sissippi shared with Georgia the right to has been to dig down in his pocket for in-head the list, and for the thirty-year period demulties which have been awarded to fami-actually lynched more than any other state lies of foreigners killed by our mobs. These 334. For 1914 Mississippi led by a margin indemnities already amount to over \$250,000. of ten, her record being fifteen to Georgia's indemnities already amount to over \$250,000. five. But in 1915 Georgia forged ahead with hold undisputed front rank.

spectacular and sensational outbreak of mob Duckworth and Mr. Strickland, of the U.S. N. Section 1434 of the criminal code gives the the remedy which is nearest what, I believe, judge, sheriff or mayor the power to call centralized at Washington. out the local militia under circumstances where timely application could not be made to the governor, was in 1912 repealed by ernment is not only probable and imminent, the same legislature which imposed upon but is actually in process of execution. the governor the duty of probalming a What else is the meaning of the Hay army state of insurrection every time he ordered reorganization bill in congress? It was insurable to the congress of the congress o the militia out. That misguided bunds of troduced as a war measure, and is primarily lawmakers thereby guaranteed, as far a intended as such. But it will furnish Uncle lay in their power, that all future lynching Sam an easy means for keeping order in fests need have no fear of the state militia. communities where state officers cannot or What elective officer like a judge, sheriff will not enforce the laws. It provides for or mayor will jeopardize his job by getting 800 militia from each congressional district. his bailiwick declared to be in a state of They shall be obligated to answer the call Insurrection? We have no lieutenant gov- of the president for service anywhere, withernor in Georgia. Who will order out the out intervention of the governors of the militia when the governor is on a trip or states. The right given the governors to otherwise out of pocket? And, furthermore, muster them out is annulled. The appointwhat can be done if the governor, either ment of the officers will be under federal from political motives or from cowardice or control. There has been no such radical infrom mistaken judgment should refuse (as vasion of states' rights since the civil war the statute allows) to issue the call?

Mob Abhors Courage.

The statements of all lynch law apolo- vasion of Belgium: gists to the contrary notwithstanding, the most essential fact about any mob is the be particular how you hack your way rank and thoroughgoing cowandice of its through." by such sheriffs as Kinkead, of Bayonne, our state officers of the law have been tried N. J.; White, of Spartanburg, S. C., and some Georgia sheriffs, whose names I don't now recall, that a mob abhors the look of a gun in the hands of a determined peace officer. in the hands of a determined peace officer. against lawlessness, But casting about over the south we find a and iron, put into the hands of men trained great paucity of peace officers of determi- and prepared to use it. Until then we hold nation; in fact, very few sheriffs worthy of our place that ancient and honorable title. Exactly from this arises the urgent need in Georgia of a militia organization in every, county that can be mobilized on short notice and freed from the red tape of Georgia politics. This need can be met to a certain extent by constitutional amendment and legisla. The tive enactment.

Mr. Loyless has suggested a state con-south Georgia bushes this week. cention for the purpose of debating remedies or man violence. If the convention could foreca is another entry, possibly with me miracle, eliminate from its delibera- few de s. There is, perhaps, no stopping it pper-lunged exponents of high-

ginated it. It was known in England as flown southern oratory, to whom a conven-dford's law and in Scotland as Cowper's tion is as an oasis in a thirsty desert, some

years from 1885 to 1915 we lynched approxi- stood hands off in the matter of the puna total of eighteen, doubling Mississippi and ters to The Constitution, the remedies which Alabama, her nearest competitors. We now they consider are best calculated to root out the evil. Most of these suggestions are Governor Harris, whose administration worthy of favorable consideration, especially has furnished the background for the most those of Mr. Dodson, Judge Hillyer, Farmer violence our state has so far shown, says The latter's card is a fine presentment of the legislature has shorn the executive dethe views of a man trained in the enforcepartment of all power to prevent lynching ment of law—just such a man as we should inspection of our statutes will show that his statement is not without foundation. But the Rev. Mr. Ledbetter has suggested the way in which it has started out governor the right to call out the militia to will be the final solution of this situation suppress riots and mobs, but authorizes it in the south, and that is federal intervenonly when application is made by a judge, tion by control of militia. I don't think sheriff or mayor to the governor for such federal courts will be given jurisdiction aid. It then becomes the statutory duty of over the criminal prosecution of lynchers, the governor to declare by proclamation a unless in clashes between them and federal state of insurrection in the locality of the militia. But the control of the militia will disorder. Section 1435, which gave the be taken from the state officials and will be read them. They are good, as latter-day

Federal Control Next.

This move on the part of the federal gov-Congress, however, can justify itself with Bethmann-Hollweg's explanation of the in-

"When the crisis demands it you can't

members. It has been shown time and again When the makers of our state laws and place in the sun as a land of freedom

Very truly, T. B. HIGDON, Attorney-at-Law. Atlanta. Ga., March 11, 1916.

EAL GEORGIA ISSUES. campaign for governor ha nounced candidiates are bearing the

aw long before the birth of Charles Lynch, good might be done. Such a meeting would rest on their oars at least until the national of Virginia, to whose name our American be liable, however, to result only in endless political situation was shaped up in June.

Hitherto the federal government has dates are now on the hustings, chautauqua ability

herwise-we may as well accept and

have preceded it, question of personal . good democrats. Anyhow, tha. Georgia voters permit it, like many or

The platforms of the announced candidates have been published: Georgians have platforms are usually shaped up; they indicate policies that are splendid for the state, and there is nothing in them which the average Georgian could not indorse. But they are commonplace; they deal too much in broad generalities; they don't get down to the bedrock of Georgia's real needs. And this is said with no thought of slightest reflection upon the purposes or intentions of the two excellent Georgia gentlemen who are pitted against each other, or upon those of any of the "suspected" candidates for the office of governor.

The Constitution regrets, for the people's sake, as well as for that of the candidates themselves, that the campaign has begun some three months ahead of time, but since it is begun we propose to propound some questions to present and prospective candidates, which should raise for discussion the real and more vital issues before the people of this state today. The questions we would offer to the candidates for governor, and to any who may be candidates, are these:

- 1. What remedy do you propose for the elimination of lynching and mob law in this state?
- 2. What remedy do you propose for the betterment of conditions as to illiteracy in Georgia, and for its ultimate abolition from this state?
- 3. What remedy do you propose for the

town banks and the fixing of Interest charge within the bounds allowed by law?

The candidates who can make fitting and atisfactory answer to these questions will have begun something substantial in the diction of real Georgia progress; the man who can command the enactment, through popular voice, of the laws needed in the solution of these problems, will have done a splendid service for the state.

What do you say, gentlemen? Georgia asks you.

Generalities, a little blarney and a few personalities all have their part in any pos litical campaign. But let's lay them aside predecessors, that is about what it is liable long enough and often enough to discuss

CAN/LAUGH AT HOMEN Commenting eritically upon the proposal of the department of justice to remove citizen of Georgia to another jurisdiction to purposes of trial for an alleged offense against the laws of the United States, The Brooklyn Eagle, in commending the position of The Constitution that it would be most dangerous precedent, takes the following fling at Georgia: Www Lelukes

Of course, the humor of the matter must have appealed even to the protest-ants. A state which, with scores of lynchings every year, has never executed a lyncher. . . . cannot gracefully go into spasms over the assumption that justice is not sure from juries impaneled within its lines.

The real "humor of the situation lies closer at home if our contemporary will only see it!

If matters of this kind are a legitimate subject of humor, then the memory of the Harry Thaw affair should throw our New York friends into hysterics.

Here was a case in which a deliberate. cold-blooded murderer went scot free simply by buying his way out of the electric chair. out of the penitentiary and through the courts to freedom.

Whatever may be said of Georgia, it is not often that freedom from deserved punishment is as brazenly bought as it was in this instance.

Auchings-1die Discussion

One of Fate's Ironies.

Over in Lima, O., the jail is crowded to capacity. There is plethora of company and more coming. One hundred cots have be ordered and even then the accommodations may fall short. Sheriff Sherman Eley is entertaining.

Fate never perpetrated an irony more unique and interesting. Sheriff Eley's guests are under indictment by the Atlen county grand jury for having participated in the attempt a few days ago to lynch the sheriff when he refused to surrender a negro rapist to the mob that fretted to lynch the wretch. Now some scores of the citizens of Lima are receiving their daily bread through the bars from the hand of the sheriff. It is a happy twist of matters that the mob never thought of the night it buyer with whom he had engaged in thirsted for blood.

The circumstances are well remimbered. When Sheriff Eley learned that a mob was forming to lynch his prisoner he spirited his quarry out of the city to a place of safety and returned to find the jail in the possession of ruffians. When he refused to tell what he had done with the negro the mob beat him, kicked him, walked on him upon Crawford for a second time, afand at length placed a rope about his neck ter his release on bond, following his and drew him from the ground. For that initial rescue by the police, he resistharmless pleasantry the grand jury has re-ed, striking one of his assailants with turned scores of indictments and the Lima a sledge hammer and inflicting a very

and wrote a record of fidelity to his sworn would probably have been done for on duty that glows brightly in a community that has ineffaceably blackened itself. The grand jury with praiseworthy promptitude time, and in the glare of mid-afteris doing its duty. It is to be hoped that noon Crawford was taken from his the courts and courts' officers will be cell, dragged to the edge of the town, equally faithful to what devolves upon these strung to a tree and riddled with bulin the further procedures. Every possible lets. conviction should be secured. Every con- It was a dreadful affair and one viction should send a man to prison. Noth- which ought to have been prevented ing else can serve to wipe out the black and which could have been prevented stain on Lima and Allen county. The if the right sort of effort had been put community owes that to itself and owes it forth. Those who did the thing will to the sheriff. It is more than a mere sur-defend it to themselves, of course, on mise that the mob, in which some very un-the ground that negroes like Crawford estrable citizens participated as leaders, have got to be kept in their places was quite as much bent on taking reprisand that his fate will be a warning als against Sheriff Elley for previous intertalk this way will know better in their

It is much to be hoped that pending the result of such an affair as this can just sequel of the affair Sheriff Eley will only be to intensify race bitterness. treat his prisoners with every consideration They know that the debasing effects More Mob Murder. and humanity their awkward situation and of Saturday's work will be manifested. for trying to hang the sheriff.

Couries Newa

Charleston, S. C.

The Lynching at Abbeville.

Crawford, the negro who was lynch ed at Abbeville on Saturday, seems to have been the type of negro who is most offensive to certain elements of the white people. He was getting rich for a negro, and he was insolent along with it. It is not probable that the crowd which first set upon him intended to do more than punish him well for his abuse of the cotton seed a dispute.

But it is seldom left for those who take matters of this sort into their own hands to say what the end will be. The ultimate consequences of such a procedure are nearly always farreaching. Sometimes they are swift and terrible. That is what proved true in this instance. When the crowd set iail is filled with the members of the mob, serious wound. This naturally excited Sheriff Eley heroically saved his prisoner the crowd still further. Crawford the spot had not officers of the law intervened. They lodged the negro in jail, but the blood lust was up by this

hearts. They know that however offensive Crawford had made himnameless assault by the negro on a white, self this was not the way to deal with him. They know that the net pay the penalty for it.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE PASSED ANTI-LYNCH LAW

The Fifty Days of the Session Will Expire Today.

Atlanta, Ga., August 15. - The annual session of the Georgia legislature, which tomorrow finishes the fifty days' work provided by law, has been featured by lack of passage of bills of more than local interest. Tomorrow the legislators have planned to take up a house bill providing that state banks may subscribe to stock of and become members of the Federal Reserve system, the anti-lynch law, and a bill to permit al-cohol to be shipped into Georgia for manufacturing purposes. No other general legislation remains to be acted

The anti-lynch law, which passed the house after a hard fight, provides that the government may remove instantly the sheriff of any county in which a lynching takes place. The sheriff may appeal directly to the Supreme Court from the governor's action.

Nashvilla.

his own magnanimity may dictate. It is not in and about Abbeville in one way Whatever the circumstances may have been, the nice to be in jail and facing prison-even or another for a long while to come recent hanging of five Negroes, two of whom were No community can experience such an women, by a Florida mob, was wholesale murder. orgy of uncontrolled passion and not Mob vengeance is always murder, but from the What was needed at Abbeville above meager details at hand it would appear that there everything else was a little aggressive, was less provocation than usual in this case. It all assertive leadership of the right sor grew out of the killing of a constable who was atin the initial stages of this affair. The tempting to make an arrest and the serious woundpeople of the South know well enough ing of another man who was assisting. The Negro the danger there is in such a situal whom they were attempting to arrest made his estion. . Where, as appears to have been cape after the shooting and had not been captured. the case at Abbeville, nothing is done to prevent an angry crowd from degenerating into a lawless mob the work of the mob must stand as an in- escape. The murder of these Negroes was the result dictment not only of its members but of a criminal petulance at the failure to capture the also of those who might have saved man who had done the killing, coupled with a disthe mob from itself but who failed regard for the rights and lives of Negroes which is truly appalling. Florida should bestir herself to bring these white murderers as well as the Negro murderer, to justice.

2000 THE BLOOD KUST

Unable to conveniently lay hands on the negro who killed a constable who was trying to arrest him for hos stealing, citizens of Gainesville, Fla., distinguished themselves by hanging five, three men and two women, who were charged with aiding in the escape of the murderer. The brutal deed was on a parity with Georgia's record-breaking lynching beesame number of victims and for the same charge, though the Georgia mob hung men only. In neither case were the negroes lynched accused of knowledge or part in the crime they were murdered to satisfy a cruel and owardly blood lust .- Vicksburg Her-

Lynchings-1916 CONSTITUTION Atlanta, Ga. 4/30/16 ABUSE OF THE PARDONING POWER IS GREATEST CAUSE OF LYNCHING.

SAYS EX-GOVERNOR "IOE" BROWN

SAYS EX-GOVERNOR "106" BROWN

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Greatly to his credit, in my opinion, he has not yet acted on this case, however, and The Macon Telegraph and The Augusta Chronicle have been lecturing him for his de-lay in "keeping his promise to the baby girl" of this midnight assassin.

The Governor's Oath.

But it does not seem to occur to the edi-tors of these papers that the governor when he was inaugurated in the presence of the general assembly and the judges of the supreme court and a multitude of other citizens of Georgia, took a solemn oath, which he invoked Almighty God to help him keep, in which he swore that he would execute the constitution of Georgia. That constitution says: "Protection to person and property is the paramount duty of government and shall be impartial and complete." It further says, regarding the governor, "He shall see that the laws are faithfully executed."

One of the laws (see Code of Georgia, Vol. II, section 63) says:

"The punishment of persons convicted of he was inaugurated in the presence of the

Vol. II, section 63) says:

"The punishment of persons convicted of murder shall be death, but may be confinement in the penitentiary for life in the following cases, viz: If the jury trying the case shall so recommend, or if the conviction is founded solely on circumstantial testimony, the presiding judge may sentence to confinement in the penitentiary for life. In the former case it is not discretionary with the judge; in the latter it is."

The law does not anywhere say that the governor may change the very genius of the constitution and laws by retrying a case on the evidence upon which the court tried it, as was done in the first case I have referred to, or by substituting the plea of a little girl for his oath to see that the laws are faithfully executed, as it is openly stated will be done in the other case.

are faithfully executed, as it is openly stated will be done in the other case.

Is This Impartial Justice?

I sincerely trust that the governor has found something in the latter case which has not yet been made public, for, on the record as now known, it seems that we may as well throw the constitution into the waste basket if a midnight assassin be pardoned in order to keep a promise to a "baby girl." For why should one murderer's "baby girl have her papa given back to her" and the baby girls of all other murderers be deprived by the executive office of a like joy? Is this impartial justice?

And if one home can be broken up by the midnight assassination of the head of it and the assassin be freed from the penalty fixed by the law, what family in Georgia

it and the assassin be freed from the penalty fixed by the law, what family in Georgia has any warrant that life is safe within its home whether by day or by night?

And if the sob instead of the constitution must be obeyed by the governor, how long will it be before the executive office will find time for naught else than obeying the sobs and pleas of the families of Georgia's eight thousand law-breakers?

Do you wonder that the becole are being

Do you wonder that the people are being led to the conclusion that a sentence by the court is but a temporary bluff, hence have lost confidence in maintaining justice through the process of law? Do you wonder

tence, the governor struck a more disastrous blow at trial by jury than has been struck by any other man or any other combination der that when the people believe that one of causes during this generation. It was unbelievable, certainly by me, that any governor of Georgia could do such an official act. "And unless the present governor will make clear to the people the fact that he will in no instance try a case in the executive clemency is one phase of this matter will no instance try a case in the executive office on naught save the record of the trial of that same case in the courts, we will soon see mob law the rule of action in Georgia, for it is a notable fact that many of the very men who in the past were the bulwark of the law against the mob.

The people are in no mood to be trified with, and the process of substantial justice, not be used to be used to be used to be used to the same thing I criticised in him, and that I was prolonging for impore, purposes an agitation which ought to the state prison farm resulted in his making a promise (apparently without examing the trial record) to the "baby daughter" of the most widely-advertised midnight assassin now in confinement that he would pard on her father. That promise, he is reported his determination to keep.

Greatly to his credit, in my opinion, he has not yet acted on this case, however, and

In a letter to The Constitution published toder, Richard W. Slade, a well-known Co-himous merchant, presents the serious view that official fear of the mob and the mob spirit is more responsible for the excess of lynchings in Georgia than legal technicalities or the law's delay.

Is it possible, as Mr. Slade's letter intimates, that we have in Georgia a lot of spineless sheriffs and court officials, controlled rather by political and physical fear than by the requirements of the law which they have sworn to uphold and enforce? Is law enforcement in Georgia a question of local o tion dependent upon community sentiment or community indifference?

When a sheriff in a county where a lynching has occurred fails even to make effort to apprehend the members of the mob and bring them to justice, the outsider at least has the right to arrive at one of two conclusions: Either that a majority of the citizens of the community uphold the mob and the sheriff is deterred from action through political fear, or that the mob itself is so strongly organized that the sheriff withholds his effort through fear of personal violence.

Georgia is indeed unfortunate if, as Mr. Slade says, only the "terror of the law" will do any good. We have regarded that as the extreme measure, application of which should be wholly unnecessary. Members of mobs themselves have given from time to time as their excuse for summary and illegal executions of prisoners, the fact of the law's delay through innumerable technicalities and the uncertainty of ultimate punishment for those undoubtedly guilty, as has been evident in numerous cases where immunity from punishment has been won in fights through the courts.

It is upon this theory that The Constitution has urged and will continue to urge

the revision of Georgia laws governing court ocedure, so that punishment for unquesioned crime may be reasonably swift and absolutely sure, to the end that the last mob. When this is done Georgia can demand absolute law enforcement and the mob must expect to be put upon the plane of the outlaw and the highwayman.

We shall expect our sheriffs and other officials charged with the apprehension and prosecution of law-breakers to do their full duty, regardless of political fears or other considerations. But underlying our expectation and demand upon these officers of the law is our duty to reinforce them by removing the foundation upon which the mob purports to stand.

When this is done excuse will likewise have been removed from sheriffs and court officers, and there should be established in Georgia that thorough system of law enforcement in which the state has been so sadly lacking.

a county to the extent of requiring him to one intended only to write his duty into a lowing statement with reference to lynch- acted to meet this situation. show cause why he should not relinquish specific statute. his office, his enemies might organize or encourage lynchings for the purpose of oust-would attempt direct law violation as an ing him, is an argument unworthy of any attack upon him is absurd on the face reasonable, thinking man. 2 3 -1)

And yet such an argument has been advanced against the proposal to put a certain measure of responsibility upon the sheriff and his deputies as one of the rem-edies for mob law. The absurdity of such an argument is apparent upon the face of it, published elsewhere in The Constitution particularly when it is understood that the today. proposition is not automatically to dismiss in the matter within the governor's discretion.

Commenting on the proposed law to put sheriff, and discussing the shallow argument is damning Georgia in the opinion of the to say that legislation is needed; it is imsheriff, and discussing the shallow argument, and discussing the shallow argument against it here indicated, The Spartanburg world," then Colonel Brewster suggests that perative to point out what kind of legisla-berrs of the Federal reserve system, S. C., Journal very appropriately says:

Every friend of the sheriff would use all of his influence to do away with lynching sentiment. Thus, there would be a powerful influence being brought to bear in every county in the state to deaway with the custom of lynching. The against it and fight the sentiment day in and day out and they would have the support of the law-abiding element in respective of political respective of political affiliations. It would be but a question of a short time only until the sentiment against lynch ing would be so strong that there would be no lynching. We believe the sug-gested law a good one. We would like to see it given a trial.

It is simply, after all, a question of put local sentiment or local feeling. ting the burden upon the sheriff to show Colonel Brewster's suggestion will be a the point that when a lynching takes place that he has done his duty. Certainly no valuable contribution to the discussion of a in a particular county, the sheriff shall be right-thinking person can object to this. If subject which is just now agitating the called upon to show cause before the govprop and excuse shall be taken from the he does his full duty, the governor, in the state from one end to the other, and which ernor why he should not be removed from exercise of his authority, would retain him must agitate it still more severely and office. in office, applying such remedial measures effectively, if definite results in the direction as the circumstances might suggest. If he of law enforcement are to be attained. fails in his duty, the governor would suspend him pending investigation, or dismiss got to do something to mitigate this lynchhim altogether, as the circumstances of theing evil which is blackening her reputation. case might seem to require.

keynote of the proposition in the suggestion out, threatens to undermine the very civilithat the very presence of such a law upor zation of the state. What that something offered the laws of South Carolina, where the statute books would have the effect o shall be is a problem which state executive creating an anti-lynching sentiment throughand state legislators have got to wrestle effort and activity on the part of the sheriff's friends. The effect would be the natural repression of mob law sentiment, and perhaps ultimate elimination of lynching altogether.

The proposed law is one that could not SHERIFFS AND LYNCHLYGS. Possibly harm or interfere with any welldisposed and determined sheriff. It is the The Consection that if the reponsibility sheriff's duty to bear responsibility for the or a lynching were put upon the sheriff of enforcement of the law. This proposal is

That the political opponents of a sheriff

A LYNCHING REMEDY.

An interesting suggestion of remedy for lynching and mob law in Georgia is jutely right. But the rouble is—and we

the sheriff from office when a lynching is necessarily held under our constitution in and mob law are wrong and that some fluence and environment 2016

"If we really mean what we say, and are a certain measure of responsibility upon the in earnest about suppressing the evil which remedies they propose. It is not sufficient the thing to do is to amend the constitution tion will best bring the results. It is not the "anti-lynch" law and a bill of the state so as to transfer jurisdiction in sufficient to say that education should be Georgia for manufacturing purposes. of the state so as to transfer jurisdiction in anticome applied as one of the remedies; it is necessito be acted on. the locality in which the crime was com- sary to go further and point out, which the distribution pass-mitted. Colonel Brewster expresses the by general local taxation for schools or ed the House after a hard fight prothe locality in which the crime was com- sary to go further and point out, whether opinion that this constitutional amendment other means, coupled with a compulsory instantly the sheriff of any county accompanied by the appropriate statutes to enforce and carry it out in detail would prove an effective remedy, because the lynchers would then understand that, if arrested and tried, they must go before courts had numerous suggestions. Some of these

not only abroad, but right close to home. The Spartanburg Journal has struck the and which, as our own people have pointed

CONSTITUTION Atlanta, Ga.

BUT WHAT REMEDY?

mar, 30, 16

Harris' platform upon which he is seek- in not one, but all of them, should make ing re-election, sent out from his office to it clear in their platforms as to just what the press of Georgia, there occurs the follegislation in their opinion should be ening and mob law:

The governor holds it to be of supreme importance that means should be found to suppress the wave of crime that has swept the state in the form of and by reason of tynchings. He proposes that conditions shall be remedied through legislation, education and Christianiza-

As far as the governor goes he is abso far enough.

Based upon the fact that trial for crime It is not sufficient to say that lynching takes place, but simply to require him to the county and community where the al-remedy should be found for them; but it is show cause to the governor why he should leged offense is committed, Judge Brewster due the people of Georgia that both the not be dispossessed, and leaving final action points out that lynchers feel themselves candidates for governor, and that any prossafe from punishment because of local in-pective candidates, shall state in clear and unmistakable terms just what remedy or system, universal education may be brought sheriff may appeal directly to the about.

With reference to legislation we and jurors who could not be swayed by urge the placing of responsibility upon the

sheriff, and other county authorities, to

Other suggestions have insisted that reform in court procedure to the point of bringing about prompt trial and speedy punishment for unquestioned crime are imperative.

There are those who indorse both these lynching has been reduced to a minimum.

Legislation of some kind along the general lines here indicated is essential to the elimination of the lynching evil. It does not undertake to say just what the details of these laws should be or exactly how far they should go; but it does believe In the published synopsis of Governor that the candidates for governor of Geor-

> If the matter is permitted to stand upon vague and general statements about law enforcement and that sort of thing, it is practically certain that another year, or another three years, will find Georgia just where she is today.

MARLOTTE E. C. AUG 1 6 1916 GA. ASSEMBLY CLOSES NO-PRODUCTIVE TERM

Juserver.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 15.-The annual session of the Georgia. Legislature which tomorrow finishes the 50 days' work provided by law has been featured by lack of passage of bills of more than local interest

Wednesday the Legislators have planned to take up a House bill pre viding that State banks may subscribe to stock of and become mempermit alcohol to be shipped into

in which a lynching takes place. The Supreme Court from the Governor's

MAR 19 191 A False Theory Tha Works Harm to Georgia.

The Gainesville . Herald, while joining The Chronicle in advocating a state convention to dis cuss. Georgia affairs, suggests, with particular ref largely, the outcome of Governor Slaton's action the Leo Frank case. Among other things, it says:

"Such a demonstration as a state welfare convention might have some influence on the daily press which is largely responsible for bringing on the state of lawlessness, resulting in so many lynchings and widespread arson which have proved shocking to the state

"The daily press is trying to shift responsibility from its shoulders to Tom Watson's and while Tom Watson inflamed the minds of the people and cannot escape censure, the daily press primarily brought on lawlessness in Georgia by bombarding, in the Frank case, each court decision as soon as it was rendered, and advising Governor Slaton to set them aside—to ignore them—just as the mob anored Slaton's commutation act.

The courts cannot be overridden with impunity. Law cannot be bombarded without weakening its force. Such action is the first el-p toward anarchy-hopeless anarchy. Mr. Loyless, editor of The Chronicle, knew this, but in the Frank case let policy control him. He admitted that he thought Frank guilty. but advised Governor Slaton to overrule the courts, both state and federal-and lawlessness followed

"However, we must heartily commend Mr. Loyles: for inaugurating this law and order movement. It makes no difference from whence a suggestion comes, if it is a good one it ought to be heartily accepted and favorably acted upon."

"Ignoring the left-handed compliment handed to us in the last paragraph, we must take issue with deductions made by our contemporary in connoction with the famous Frank case: but first of all, with its assertion that we let policy control us in recommending commutation of Frank's sentence. Had it been a question of "policy," we might, naturally, have joined hands with the overwhelming majority that was clamoring for this man's blood; but it being purely a matter of consciencebased on considerable doubt as to the man's guiltwe threw "policy" to the winds, as Governor Slaton did, and said give Frank the benefit of the doubt; just as we would have said the same thing had he been someone else, white or black,

But no matter about that; for it is not so important, either way. The important thing is to

know the truth about this lynching evil in Georgia. in order that we may find a way to stop it. And we are not getting at the truth when we base it on Governor Slaton's action in the Frank case; though, unquestionably, the very fact that those ing has taken place within the jurisdiction lynchers went unpunished and a certain firebrand editor seized upon it to continue to sow the seeds of anarchy throughout Georgia, made the situation much worse.

The fact is, however-and this we cannot get around-Georgia had already made a name for herself as a lynching state long before the Loo Frank case was ever heard of. For many years, in erence to the lynching evil in this state, that it is fact, we had been leading the procession. If our in Gainesville contemporary, or anyone, is disposed to doubt this, we can publish a list of Georgia lynchings as long as your arm, all of which took place so much to blame? Here is a question comprior to 1915.

> ernors and prison commissioners, had nothing on than could any other, perhaps, anywhere in the unlawful execution of a prisoner by a earth to do with them. As a matter of fact, many Georgia. of these lynchings took place after the prisoners were duly convicted and when there was no doubt there are others. Georgia cannot permit about their legal conviction; while some of the other victims were not even known to be guilty.

No, we may as well face the facts; lynchings take place in Georgia, not because our courts are not adequate to punish crime, not because of the law's delays, or because governors commute sentences, but because there is an element in sinte-though greatly in the minority-which has no respect for constituted authority and, therefore, feels free to lynch, or shoot or burn at will; well browing that the best public sentiment of the state s weak and timid and inactive when it comes to opposing and pufting down such crimes agains! the

Once we arouse this public sentiment against he lynchers and start it in motion, we will put an and to lynchings in Georgia. But so long as we continue to explain and apologize for and teriporize with lynching, just so long will they cannue. We all know this, but it is not always conidered good "policy" to admit it-and that's what's

he matter with George LYNCHING! sixth since the beginning of the new ear. -Last ear, with eighteen, we led states. This year, with two months gone, we are doubling our record

Thus we progress in lawlessness, and that, too, without official protest or official effort to put an end to mob rule!

Are we drifting back to the days of the

The press of the whole state is protest ing; the press of neighboring states points at us the finger of scorn; the pulpit is aroused, and has begun at least to thunder its denunciation against this onward march of anarchy. But official Georgia goes right ahead and does nothing.

Strangely enough, this most recent lynchof a court which of all similar tribunals in the state is most noted for its stern construction of the law-a court of state-wide reputation for giving society the benefit of the doctrine of "reasonable doubt." If there is a court in all the state which would promptly and speedily have tried the criminal whose life should undoubtedly have paid the penalty of his offense it was that in whose jurisdiction the crime was committed-Judge Fite's court.

Is it, then, that the courts are, after all manding careful thought. Surely this par-And the "law's delays," or the action of gov- ticular mob had less excuse upon that score

> This is one thing we must consider, but defiance of her courts and laws to go on indefinitely. Whatever is necessary to put an end to it must be done, and the sooner have brought upon it. it is done the better it will be for the state and everybody in it.

IF THEY WOULD ENFORCE IT.

declared that the trouble in his state over one end of the state to the other. the lynching evil arises out of the failure of enforcement rather than the e absence of necessary law, Undie lion

Without reference to particular official or specific case, the effect of Congressman to the Georgia executive, whoever he may happen to be, to bring an end to lynching by enforcing the laws already on the statute

Declaring that the fault is in the administration rather than in the law itself, Mr. Brantley said:

You cannot pass a law that will make a sick man well. That is not the remedy. I read in the very constitution of my state that the protection of life and property is the paramount duty of government. I read the pledge that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property execute by due received. property except by due process of law. You cannot have any stronger laws than you have already. It is not your laws or your legislature, it is not your courts, but the fault is in the administration of your laws.

This was pretty good, but the speaker went further. He declared that in his opinion, if any Georgian in whose honesty, courage and integrity the people had confidence, who would stand before them with the pledge that if called to the high office of governor, he would exhaust every source of power, of money, of the court, of sheriffs, of the military, to prevent lynching in our fair state and of the court, of sheriffs, of the military, to prevent lynching in our fair state, and further pledged himself that if, despite these efforts, lynchings did occur, he would exhaust every resource of the power of the laws and bring to punishment the men who thus disgrace our state, such a declaration would bring him the support almost unanimalistic. him the support almost unanimously the people of the state.

erring to the extension of this policy as in

dicated by the speaker. The Savannah Pres

That is the whole story. Law revision and law elaboration may be advisable in the direction of remedying court procedure in order to remove the slim foundation upon which the mob pretends to stand; but when it comes to the prevention of crime such as mob, or punishment for that crime should it be committed, there is law enough upon Georgia's statute books to protect the state from such shame as innumerable lynchings

It is a question, not of law, but of administrative courage.

How long shall our governors hide them-Taking the position that there is plenty selves in political bomb-proofs when the of law on the Georgia statute books to pre mob is on the rampage? Congressman vent lynching, if administrative officials Brantley is right. A vigorous and deterenforce it, How. William G. mined policy in the matter of law enforce-Brantley former congress an from the ment, such as would put an end to mobs and Elevent Georgia district, in recent speech lynchings, would build popularity for the before the Georgia society i Washington governor who vigorously adopted it, from

In the published synopsis of Governor Harris platform upon which he is seek ing re-election, sent out from his office to the press of Georgia, there occurs the fol-Brantley's position is to put it squarely up lowing statement with reference to lynching and mob law:

> The governor holds it to be of supreme importance that means should be found to suppress the wave of crime that has swept the state in the form of and by reason of lynchings. He proposes that conditions shall be remedied through legislation, education and Christianiza-

As far as the governor goes he is absolutely right. But the trouble is-and we refer not only to the governor, but to every candidate for this office-he does not go far enough. Q 31-16

It is not sufficient to say that lynching and mob law are wrong and that some remedy should be found for them; but it le due the people of Georgia that both the Commenting upon the foregoing and re-candidates for governor, and that any pros

sective candidates, shall state in clear and springs, which reads in part, as follows: unmistakable terms just what remedy or remedies they propose. It is not sufficient pointed as they were from 1861 to 1865, and to say that legislation is needed; it is imgia, subject to continuation by the senate. I
tion of interurban railways in Georgia, and,
for fees which are now in many instances tion will best bring the results. It is not gla's constitutional convention of 1877: 'It sufficient to say that education should be is a dangerous experiment, in my opinion, applied as one of the remedies; it is necesby general local taxation for schools or perfect knowledge that after the lapse of other means, coupled with a compulsory these people again and ask for their vote." system, universal education may be brought about.

had numerous suggestions. Some of these ing judges by the people, excepting only, as urge the placing of responsibility upon the Delaware, Rhode Island, Mississippi, Connecsheriff, and other county authorities, to ticut, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Vermont the point that when a lynching takes place judges are appointed by the governors, exin a particular county, the sheriff shall be cepting Vermont and Rhode Island. In these called upon to show cause before the gov- "And yet with what have legislature." ernor why he should not be 'removed from apostle of reform may say that men who office.

form in court procedure to the point of prejudice and passion to the heights of bringing about prompt trial and speedy long will you remain so, banished from the punishment for unquestioned crime are dignity of your court surroundings to the imperative.

plans, and there are also those who have offered the laws of South Carolina, where to represent society, must determine the

eral lines here indicated is essential to of the man called before the bar of justice. does not undertake to say just what the mercy of the man who sees his property legislation in their opinion should be en-whose function is to administer the law." acted to meet this situation.

vague and general statements about law enforcement and that sort of thing, it is practically certain that another year, or another three years, will find Georgia just where she is today

Advocates Appointment Of Judges by the Govern

The state of the s Editor Constitution: A great deal in to disregard of law. Some of the wr the election of our judges by the people; and, inasmuch as I have entertained convictions along this line for some time, I quote nerewith from a paper submitted by me to the Georgia Bar association in 1913, at Warm

"I believe that our judges should be ap perative to point out what kind of legisla- quote from Mr. Jenkins, chairman of Geor- we might say, the enactment which makes service rendered to the people. the people, and to decide upon their inter- these are the only good laws the legislature Evidently the feeling that Georgia now has sary to go further and point out, whether erts, life, liberty and property, and with a enacted. There were others which were enough, if not too many, counties, has pertwo or three or four years they come before very appropriately put upon the statute meated thoroughly. The legislature wisely

"The events of thirty-six years do not impair the integrity of wisdom of this With reference to legislation we have union have yielded to this vagary of electand New Hampshire. In all these states the

"And yet, with what heroic eloquence the thus declare themselves are unwilling to trust the people of Georgia. How plausible Other suggestions have insisted that re-the argument! How easy to sail on seas of power! Fearless, pure-minded judges, how gross environments of twentieth-century knock-down-and-drag-out politics, and sub-There are those who indorse both these jected to the harrowing vicissitudes of a fickle-minded public?

"A judge, above all other men, called upon issues of life and death; must decide the lynching has been reduced to a minimum fortunes of men; the controversies existing Legislation of some kind along the gen between factions and clans; and he should the elimination of the lynching evil. It charged with crime, or any measure at the details of these laws should be or exactly disposition), for this man sees only the how far they should go; but it does believe judge, hears only the judge; hears not the that the candidates for governor of Geor-pator who proposed the law, or at the legis gia, not one, but all of them, should make lature which passed the law, or at the it clear in their platforms as to just what proval; but is angered alone at the judge

In my opinion, it is a great mistake to elect judges by the people, and the thing If the matter is permitted to stand upon ought to be changed as soon as possible. WRIGHT WILLINGHAM,

Attorney-at-Law.

Rome, Ga., April 12. THE 1916 LEGISLATURE

There are several enactments 1916 general assembly, which has just p into history, that are a credit to it; are some which are not, and there are s rather an unfortunate predicament.

\$200,000 to the state sanitarium for newfor the abolition of the fee system, and a

buildings imperatively needed to relieve the consequent saving to the state. It will reunprecedented congestion at that institu- main for future legislatures to complete this it a felon to steal an authorbiblion

books. For instance, there was the com-recognized that the time had come to call pulsory school attendance bill, but we have a halt, and it did so, notwithstanding the language. Nearly all of the states in the not specified this among the foremost of hard pressed and seemingly meritorious the general assembly's enactments because near as I can ascertain, the states of Maine, it is not of that force and strength which islature failed signally in its duty to the we believe the people of Georgia would like people of the state when it turned down, in to have seen in a measure of this character, the house, the Persons law enforcement bill. It may be a good beginning, but it does not That Georgia will suffer from this inaction give the people of Georgia that positiveness and efficiency in a compulsory school atmonths, it should be materially strength-

Among the measures enacted which do not do credit to this legislature, there stands to enact the anti-trading stamp bill so out first and foremost the new state high- strongly urged by the retail interests of the way commission law. If it had not been for state. It is difficult to believe the charge the federal appropriation for good roads, of which has been made that there are interwhich Georgia's share is some \$2,000,000, it ests outside of Georgia carrying more is evident there would have been no state weight and influence in the shaping of legishighway legislation at all. Prodded by the importance of securing this fund for constructive road work in Georgia, the legislature created a semblance of a state highway commission, but under such circumstances and conditions as make it exceedingly doubtful as to whether Georgia will be able to share at all in the federal appropriation. The probabilities are that the weakness of this act has set the state back at least share of the federal fund. Another legisla-content with the thought that at least some ture will no doubt remedy the deficiency through insufficiency we have lost.

The Constitution likewise feels, as it has interests. erestated on previous occasions, that this legmislature did itself no credit in appropriating measures which it had a chance to pass bulmoney to be paid to ordinaries for handling did not, whose failure leaves the state in the pension papers of confederate veterans, which they have always heretofore handled The new laws which stand most to the willingly and voluntarily without compensacredit of the 1916 general assembly includation. On the other hand, the legislature did that which opens the way for admission to it laid the foundation in the constitutional the bar of Georgia women, that which give amendment applying to solicitors general

We believe, too, the legislature did well We do not by any means assert that in refusing to create any more new countles. claims of some of the propositions before it.

We must repeat, however, that this legwe cannot question. Here again we must wait, and we shall do so in the hope and belief that another legislature will come tendance law which might be desired. which will put Georgia and her interests However, they will have opportunity to and good name before petty personal pojudge of its administration the coming year litical considerations, and write upon her and to decide whether, after another twelve statutes a proclamation to the world that she stands at all times for the enforcement of the law and the preservation of good order.

We regret deeply the legislative failure lation than the wishes and desires of its which has been made. We trust it is untrue, and that another year will demonstrate to Georgia's business interests that the legislative department of this state stands ready to afford them its co-operation and protection.

We might comment, too, upon the enact ment of an anti-usury bill, which opens the way for growth in the practice of usury, and twelve months in the matter of securing its upon other things, but Georgia must rest good came out of this legislature, even if by when we learn, in the meantime, that omission and commission it did much that was unfortunate for the state and its best

Lynchings - 1916

Discussions .250 the nation as a whole ever since a certain

TEL BORAM Macon, Ga.

OT 12 1916

r eastern negro association that efforts be justment spells the solution.

frected toward getting some sort of federal deasure whereby in tynching cases trials of the alleged tynchers must be had in an alleged tynchers. he alleged lynchers might be had in anther state from the scene of the crimehaps there might be less lynching if Uncle omplicity in the murder of Shariff Moreby making it a federal offense. Persam had a hand in suppressing it, but it is and of Lee county, and sentenced to life

hal they think has violated those canons of one who were taken from the Worth county sesses, they don't think about anything but in the crime. The nearest they were to it,

the limb of a big tree. don't indict lynchers. There is no reason toand the Lakes neither knew who he was or elieve that a federal grand jury in the what he had done. Southern district of Georgia would be much more prone to indict lynchers in that district. It is true Keith is a negro, that he parthan a grand jury from the offenders' own ticipated in a murder and that he is now a state judicial circuit. And not even a fed-

scene of the crime, had found a true bill. blacks begin to take their mutual relations rather the attribute of the negro character are seriously, more studiously, and therefore more amicably. Also when the present generation of negroes pass. In the section of this state where most of the negroes have been lynched there is a special sort, of negro that makes most of the trouble. Good negroes live in perfect understanding, peace and confentment and with some advancement with their white employers, in some cases neighbors. But the turpentine industry and the timber cutting brought into certain sections of Georgia a type of floating, tough, irresponsible, hard drinking, God-less and desperate negro who worked for white men but hated them all. The most of them have gone with the passing of the industries that brought and developed them, but not a few of them have stayed. They are murderous. able to break out in frightful crime and unbelievable violence. For law and orderly processes they have neither fear nor respect.

They are the ones who are, as a rule, lynched. Their women under certain forms of nervous excitement are just as dangerous to white men as their men folk. But they are growing fewer and fewer and the great majority of the blacks co-operate with the white folks to see that good behavior and general understanding and friendly relations on the right plane are maintained.

It is a local problem that is being worked out locally. It has been working itself out until conditions are vastly improved and the provocation for violence largely removed. It has been going on for years, but only recently has been given nation-wide, or even state-wide publicity, any sort of a Georgia nching taking on a peculiar interest to

memorable party rode from Cobb to Baldwin county and back to Cobb again all in one night. Friends and critics may hold their horses. The situation is not one devoid of necessary expediencies and Georgia is a lawabiding state. Our most famous lynching misguided conception that they were vindi-the Dalton district, Methodist church, in a was committed by men who were under the A suggestion has been made by a northern states won't help any. Education and ad-

According to Jim Keith, obtvicted of When lynchers set out to string up a crim-mprisonment, old man Lake and his three the estimation of the lynchers, for sum- all by a mob and lynched in Lee county, pary treatment through fundamental pro-were entirely innocent of any participation he wire arm of a telephone pole or from as Keith says, was that he stopped at the It is true, of course, that grand juries Lake house after shooting Bart Moreland, 2-24-16

eral change of venue could be secured until convict under life sentence. And yet it is a resident grand jury, the nearest to the not apparent that he could have any motive Lynching will stop when both whites and in misstating the facts in the case. It is that he seeks other shoulders to which to shift wholly or in part the burden of his crime. If Keith had the slightest motive for doing so the chances are he would rather have implicated the Lakes than not.

Thus is another chapter written in wanton mob execution which has served to bespatter Georgia's name and reputation These four victims were executed for crime with which they probably had nothing whatever to do, and about which apparantly they knew nothing even after Keith had left their home in which he had taken temporary refuge.

opment of mob law. Beginning with mob xecutions for the "one crime" upon the basis of which it was sought to justify lynching, mobs next execute for murder and then upon bare suspicion, subsequently ascertained to have been unfounded and erro-

The fourth step we have recently seen in the Alabama lynching for robbery; the next may be lynching for petty larceny or ever taken place in connection with a case upon suspicion of it.

Thus we progress. How far is it to be? Are we going on and on to full-fledged anarchy, or shall we stop it now?

It is for state officials to make answer They should do it speedily.

STRIKINGLY SIGNIFICANTA

Rev. S. B. Ledbetter, presiding elder of intervention as the only effective remedy, as he sees it, for lynch law. 2.3.

It would be a remedy, undoubtedly, but an unwelcome and an intolerable one.

The most striking feature of Rev. Mr. Ledbetter's communication is that a distinguished Georgia minister is willing to come out in the open and strongly advocate this as a remedy for an evil which has assumed desperate proportions.

The state has the means and the power effectively to suppress lynchings and mob law; it is simply a question of applying them. The problem is one for legislative and executive branches of the state govern punishment for crime reasonably swift and absolutely certain, and then proceed to the uniform and unfailing enforceto fear and perhaps attempt to avert, with futility, the very remedy which Rev. Mr. Ledbetter now thinks is the only one that the state bench, and yet the remarkable will do the work.

Georgia will, under no circumstances, hear willingly to federal intervention or federal administration of her laws; and yet that is the very next step unless she gets a grip herself upon the situation and holds it in effective check.

We have already seen the ominous shadow upon the horizon; it will be well to take heed of the warning. But we should take heed not because of fear of what may come, but because we wish and desire and are determined to purge our state of the This is the third serious step in the de-canker that is eating away the force and strength that underlie its progress and development, that is assaulting the very groundwork of civilization itself!

CONSTITUTION

Atlanta, Ga. THE JUDGES AND THE LAW.

The significant fact that no lynching has under the authority of, or pending in, the United States courts, was commented upon

Declaring that if he had to base it upon the law of contempt of court alone, he would fill the Atlanta federal penitentiary with the members of a mob that lynched a prisoner of the United States court before he would let them go unpunished, Judge Speer indirectly indicted the courts of this state for their laxity in enforcing Georgia

Discussing the subject of mobs and lynchings in Georgia, here is what Judge Speer had to say:

Our people, as a whole, are law-abiding at heart, but our superior court judges do not do their duty with refer-ence to lynchers, and our people do not understand the destructive effect of

understand the destructive effect of lynchings on society.

If mebs knew that they would suffer, there would be no more lynchings, for if every member of a mob knew that it would cost him just a 550 fine for his participation in a lynching, he would not participate.

Prisoners from the United States court are never lynched, or, at least, I have never heard of one being lynched, and because United States judges have unlimited power to fine or imprison for contempt and without having to wait of interest. contempt and without having to wait of tentiary with members of a mob lynched a prisoner from this court.

If the United States courts can do this, ment. If they will speed up court procedure, certainly the Georgia courts can do the same thing. Without having said it, there s imputation in Judge Speer's statement of the charge that Georgia's judges are afraid to take this sort of stand because they hold political office.

> This is a pretty severe arraignment of fact stands out in substantiation of his theory that no lynching has occurred within recollection in any case coming directly under the jurisdiction of the United States

If one court can so awe the mob as to out the fear of the law into it, so can another, if it will but stand upon the courage of its convictions and the law.

Question has recently been raised re garding the laxity of Georgia courts in en forcing state laws, both in connection with prohibition and the conduct of the mob. I has been urged that Georgia judges must be removed from the arena of politics and the dependence upon popular vote. Discussing this phase of the problem as to judges Judge James R. Grant, of Hazlehurst, sug gests this plan:

So change the constitution of the state that the supreme and appellate judges will be appointed by the governor for life, upon the plan that the judges of the United States supreme court are appointed, and then let the supreme court judges recommend to the governor the appointment of the judges of the superior court, and the court of appeals recommend to the governor the appointment of the city court judges and their recommendative of appointment of the city court judges and their recommendative of appointment of the city court judges and their recommendative of appointment of the city court judges and their recommendative of appointment of the city court judges and their recommendative of appointment of the city court judges and their recommendative of appointment of the city court judges and their recommendative of appointment of the city court judges and their recommendative of appointment of the city court judges and their recommendative of appointment of the city court judges and their recommendative of appointment of the city court judges and their recommendative of appointment of the city court judges and their recommendative of appointment of the city court judges and their recommendative of appointment of the city court judges and their recommendative of appointment of the city court judges and their recommendative of appointment of the city court judges and their recommendative of appointment of the city court judges and their recommendative of appointment of the city court judges and their recommendative of appointment of the city court judges and their recommendative of appointment of the city court judges and their recommendative of appointment of the city court judges and their recommendative of appointment of the city court judges and their recommendative of appointment of the city court judges and their recommendative of appointment of the city court judges and their recommendative of appointment of the city court judges and their recommendative of appointment of the city court judges and their

and you will see a better judiciary, we more stringently enforced, and the eat evil of mob law and lynchings will come a thing of the past.

If, as Judge Speer holds, Georgia's judiary is afraid to enforce the law, it ought be relieved speedily by appropriate legisation from that position which makes for njustice both to itself and the people of the

CONSTITUTION

Atlanta, Ga.

IF THEY WOULD ENFORCE IT.

of law on the Georgia statute books to prewould only enforce it, Hon. William G. Brantley, former congressman from the Eleventh Georgia district, in a recent speech before the Georgia society in Washington, declared that the trouble in this state over the lynching evil arises out of the failure of enforcement rather than the absence of necessary law.

Without reference to particular official or specific case, the effect of Congressman Brantley's position is to put it squarely up to the Georgia executive, whoever he may happen to be, to bring an end to lynching by enforcing the laws already on the statute books.

Declaring that the fault is in the administration rather than in the law itself, Mr. ing him, is an argument inworthy of any Brantley said:

You cannot pass a law that will make a sick man well. That is not the remedy. I read in the very constitution of my state that the protection of life and property is the paramount duty of government. I read the pledge that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property except by due process of law. You cannot have any stronger laws than you have already. It is not your laws or your legislature, it is not your courts. your legislature, it is not your courts, but the fault is in the administration of

Commenting upon the foregoing and re-the sheriff from office when a lynching ferring to the extension of this policy as in takes place, but simply to require him to dicated by the speaker, The Savannah Press show cause to the governor why he should says:

This was pretty good, but the speaker went further. He declared that in his opinion, if any Georgian in whose honesty, courage and integrity the people had confidence, who would stand before them with the pledge that if called to the high office of governor, he would stand the pledge that it called to the high office of governor, he would stand the pledge that it called to the high office of governor, he would be able to the pledge that it called to the high office of governor, he would be able to the pledge that it called to the high office of governor, he would be able to the pledge that it called the pledg exhaust every source of power, of money, of the court, of sheriffs, of the military, to prevent lynching in our fair state, and further pledged himself that if, despite these efforts, lynchings did occur, he would exhaust every resource of the power of the laws and bring to punishment the men who thus disgrace our state, such a declaration would bring him the support almost unanimously of

the people of the state.

That is the whole story. Law revision and law elaboration may be advisable in the direction of remedying court procedure in order to remove the slim foundation upon which the mob pretends to stand; but when it comes to the prevention of crime such as the unlawful execution of a prisoner by a mob, or punishment for that crime should it be committed, there is law enough upon Georgia's statute books to protect the state from such shame as innumerable lynchings have brought upon it.

It is a question, not of law, but of administrative courage.

Taking the position that there is plenty selves in political bomb-proofs when the him altogether, as the circumstances of the shows that there were over 8,000 murders in mob is on the rampage? Congressman vent lynching, if administrative officials Brantley is right. A vigorous and determined policy in the matter of law enforcement, such as would put an end to mobs and lynchings, would build popularity for the governor who vigorously adopted it, from one end of the state to the other.

CONSTITUTION

Atlanta, Ga.

MAR 3 1 1916 SHERIFFS AND LYNCHINGS.

The suggestion that if the rsponsibility for a lynching were put upon the sheriff of a county to the extent of requiring him to show cause why he should not relinquish his office, his enemies might organize or encourage lynchings for the purpose of oustreasonable, thinking man.

And yet such an argument has been advanced against the proposal to put a certain measure of responsibility upon the sheriff and his deputies as one of the remedies for mob law. The absurdity of such an argument is apparent upon the face of it, particularly when it is understood that the proposition is not automatically to dismiss

not be dispossessed, and leaving final action in the matter within the governor's discretion.

a certain measure of responsibility upon the sheriff, and discussing the shallow argument against it here indicated, The Spartanburg fairs. S. C., Journal very appropriately says:

Every friend of the sheriff would use all of his influence to do away with lynching sentiment. Thus, there would be a powerful influence being brought to bear in every county in the state to do away with the custom of lynching. The

sheriff and his friends would sheriff and his friends would preach against it and fight the sentiment day in and day out and they would have the support of the law-abiding element irrespective of political affiliations. It would be but a question of a short time only until the sentiment against lynching rould be to give that the ing would be so strong that there would be no lynching. We helieve the angsee it given a trial.

It is simply, after all, a question of putting the burden upon the sheriff to show right-thinking person can object to this. If he does his full duty, the governor, in the agitating, and it is perfectly plain that their exercise of his authority, would retain him have not yet heard of any of them assisting to in office, applying such remedial measures catch and convict any but a certain class of as the circumstances might suggest. If he small criminals. We get bulletins of all How long shall our governors hide them- pend him pending investigation, or dismiss laws against felonies? case might seem to require.

The Spartanburg Journal has struck the we will venture the assertion that not one-tenth of them were adequately punished. keynote of the proposition in the suggestion effort and activity on the part of the take the chances. This is about where we are at in Georgia and, unfortunately, other sheriff's friends. The effect would be the states are close behind. natural repression of mob law sentiment, and perhaps ultimate elimination of lynch- lawyers to defend him and has a good poing altogether.

possibly harm or interfere with any welldisposed and determined sheriff. It is the sheriff's duty to bear responsibility for the enforcement of the law. This proposal is one intended only to write his duty into a specific statute.

Politics Root of Mob Law,

Says Tribune of Rome LUVUS From The Rome Tribune.)

about time the people of Georgia Isn't I g something else besides playing and discussing abstract moral issues. politic Isn't if about time the reformers were going the courts and assuring active admintion of the criminal laws, instead of attempting to obtain political power by exploiting certain moral issues?

Look at the record for the past year. There were eighteen lynchings in Georgia during the year 1915-more than in any other state in the United States. It is said that there are more murders in a single county in Georgia than there are in the whole city of London with its seven millions of teem-Commenting on the proposed law to put ing population during a given period of time. We do not say that this applies to all counties, but if there is a single county with that record at is a most regrettable state of affairs.

In South Carolina, where the negres outnumber the whites about two to one, there

was only one lynching during the past year. In Georgia the white population is about 40 per cent more than that of the negroes.

What is Georgia coming to? It is useles: to add that the stating of these facts affords

no pleasure to The Tribune-Herald, but wh attempt to conceal it? The only way th people can be made to wake up is by telling them of conditions. The Tribune-Herald is forced to the conclusion that there is more small politics in Georgia than in any state of the union-it had almost said there were more peanut politicians, we have not the exact figures at hand to prove the statement. At any rate, there are entirely enough of that

There is more talk in Georgia than almost that he has done his duty. Certainly no any section of the globe, and less doing in the way of correcting evils. In some of our cities fake reformers spend their entire time fails in his duty, the governor would sus-

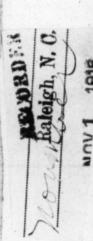
'A statistician has compiled a record which the United States during the past year and

If men were speedily and severely punthat the very presence of such a law upon ished when they commit murder they would that the very presence of such a law upon the statute books would have the effect of that the chances are nine out of ten that creating an anti-lynching sentiment through they will be turned loose, they go ahead and

When a man is indicted for homicide, if he can procure money enough to pay good litical pull, he can just make his arrange-The proposed law is one that could not ments for next year's business.

TO MAKE LYNCHING IMPOSSIBLE.

Prompt administration of justice, a deeper respect for law, a fundamental respect for personality, and the eradication of all class and race prejudices are prescribed by Dr. W. D. That the political opponents of a sheriff Weatherford as necessary to bring about a new would attempt direct law violation as an public sentiment which will make lynching imattack upon him is absurd on the face possible. Dr. Weatherford in an address before the Southern Sociological Congress in April, 1916, named six specific things that must be done if the stigma of lynching is to be removed from the South: (1) We must have such changes in court procedure as will insure prompt and just punishment of criminals, particularly in cases of criminal assault; (2) we white men must start a crusade against the white vultures who prey on colored girls; (3) the leaders of the negro race must begin to preach a crusade against those negro brutes who commit this terrible crime; (4) white and colored alike must unite in uncovering every criminal and bringing every offender to justice promptly and without evasion; (5) we must inspire new respect for law in the hearts of our younger generation, every case of lynching is a direct blow at stable government; (6) we must inculcate a deep respect for personality if we are to remove the causes of lynching.



Suggestion for Prevention of Lynching

Because of the unenviable lynching record in Georg luring the last few years much has been said and writte. f late with reference to solving the lynching problem in that state and in the south. . A new law has been procoed which would require the sheriff of a county, in the tent a lynching occurred within his jurisdiction, to show cause why he should not relinquish his office.

Commenting on this the Winston-Salem (N. C.) Senfinel says:

"Of course, if he were able to show to the satisfaction of the governor that he and his deputies were powerless to prevent the occurrence, then no change with reference to the office would be made.

"The proposed law, which is ardently supported by the Atlanta Constitution and other prominent Georgia papers, seems to be a good one, and if it is adopted and works well in Georgia other states will doubtless adopt the plan. It would be valuable not only because it would lead to the utmost care at all times in the protection of prisoners and the taking of every precaution to prevent mob violence, but indirectly a strong anti-lynching sentiment would be created, for, as the Spartanburg Journal suggests, 'every friend of the sheriff would use all his influence to do away with lynching sentiment. Thus there would be a powerful influence being brought to bear in every county of the state to do away with the custom of lynching. The sheriff and his friends would preach against it and fight the sentiment day in and day out, and they would have the support of the law-abiding element, irrespective of political affiliations. It would be but a question of a short time only until the sentiment against lynching would be so strong that there would be no lynching. We believe the suggested law a good one. We would like to see it given a trial.'

"As stated above, we believe Georgia would find such a law well worth a trial. However, an important point that should not be overlooked there or in any other state is that there should be a constant effort to promote increased respect for the law on the part of all classes. One of the best ways to do that is for those charged with the administration of justice to see that it is meted out effectively and promptly. There should be a feeling on the part of citizens generally that the courts will act promptly and that the offender will get his just deserts without interference with the court's edicts unless there is mighty good reason for such interference."

Theoretically that sounds well enough, but such a law a effect is already on the statute books of most states in the form of impeachment proceedings that may be rought against sheriffs when they fail to perform their ottes with reference to proper protection of prisoners

We presume that wherever a sheriff failed of his duty this respect he is or could be subject to impeachment. the trouble is that in localities where public senti-

ment against lynching is weak or where any considerable percentage of the people rather favor lynching as who had done his utter best to prevent a lynching the best way to dispose of some criminals, there would might be done an injustice. Well, what of it? Grantbe little probability of the sheriff being successfuly impeached. The same sentiment that proved inadequate to ing that one time in a dozen—and we don't believe prevent a lynching would also be of little avail in the there is a sheriff in Georgia who could not prevent proper punishment of a sheriff who allowed a lynching a lynching by exercising proper vigilance and re-

So after all, the whole matter comes down to the comparative strength of public sentiment against lynch-dozen a worthy sheriff may be put out of office. the itself as a very dangerous from of anarchy. The wouldn't it be worth the price to take Georgia's people have got to be educated to comprehend the tre-name from the head of the list among states in riendous injury which a lynching brings upon them and which lynchings occur? their interests from home influences as well as from those outside. It is all a matter of education and sentiment. Where that sentiment is weak enough to permit lynching in many other ways, but you can't replace the ings it would not be strong enough to cast a recalcitrant life of a lynched man, neither can you wipe out the sheriff out of office. Where that sentiment is strong blot of a lynching from the face of what ought to be enough so to condemn lynching as to permit few if any of such outrages the sheriff would not have to be im-a law abiding state

There is only one way to stop lynch law, and that is through such development of public sentiment against this frightful crime that any set of men who take the law in their own hands will be properly punished by the courts under the pressure of public sentiment itself.

ORTER

PLACE RESPONSIBILITY

UPON SHERIFFS

Some weeks ago The Reporter expressed its belief that there was one remedy for the lynching evil in Georgia, just as there had been one remedy that proved effectual in halting the savage custom in Alabama. We referred to the plan of removing a sheriff and his deputies from office instantly when a prisoner was taken away from them and hung by a mob, going still further and making it impossible for them to hold office again for a number of years. Now a Cordele lawyer endorses this plan in the state papers, and a general editorial discussion

This lawyer suggests that in such cases the sheriff be debarred from office for a period of four years. The Rome Tribune-Herald declares this would be Aobata in agner e going too far.

Here we have the great trouble in handling the situation. When we consider measures we are afraid of "going too far" in treating mob violence, forgetting that our only chance of handling the matter successfully is by going the full limit of legislation and enforcement. You have to treat extreme crises with extreme, strenuous efforts,

It is suggested further that at some time a sheriff gard for law-granting, we say, that one time in a

A sheriff who is worth his salt can make his liv-

CHRISTIAND in this State. STRATIFICA.

MAY 18 1910 THE SOUTH BOWS ITS HEAD IN SHAME.

In Waco, Texas, a city full of schools and churches, a negro boy, already convicted by the jury and disgraced their state. They have humiliated the whole South. They have given the enemies of this section another ortunity to jeer and sneer at us and condemn us as savages and barbarians. It is high time that Southern sentiment was developing to that degree that such an outrage against decency, law and order will take part in such a crime should be hunted down and punished just as we should hunt down and legally punish the negro whose sin was the occasion of such a diabolical outburst. This took place in Texas. But Alabama is not guiltless. Again and again have mobs taken human life

We are no better than the Texans. This is no "holier than thou" article. It is written under deep conviction that unless there is a tremenduous effort put forth by the press and pulpit and also by the officers of the law, that we are on the verge of reverting

to type and going back to the age of savagery. May God help us.

THE LONE STAR IS COVERED WITH BLACKNESS.

taken by a mob from the officials and .A dradful thing has happened in Texas. burned to death in the public square, A negro boy has been courned in the public 15,000 men, women and children square of Waco in the presence of 15,000 peofense of the negro's crime, unless it ple, "men, women and children." The negro's be that a half brute is not fully responsible. He deserved the death sentence for the crime of assault and just pronounced the negro guilty, after n murder. But what of the mob who legal, orderly trial. The death penalty had robbed the gallows of its due and been imposed. Then some one cried, "get seared their own souls with this un- the negro!" The cry was taken up. The necessary and indefensible crime: people from the section of the county in They were white people. Supposed which the negro's victim had lived, joined in. to be educated, some of them possibly The crowd debated whether it would hang were church members. They have him from a bridge. Then a happy thought struck a member of the crowd. He suggested that the negro be burned in the public square.

Those 15,000 spectators did not approve of the lynching. They took no part in it. Presumably only a small detachment of sov ereign voters participated in the orgy flame and blood. But did any of the thou not be tolerated longer. Men who sands of bystanders lift a hand to save Waco from this shame, unrelieved by a single happy circumstance or incident?

No savage was ever more cruel; no stone man was ever more heartless; no anarchis was ever less thoughtful of the dignity an honor of his State than either of the mer who participated in this horrible, almost un believable episode. It is sickening to con

the life of one suspected of or charged with eliminating mob action. crime is that the juries won't convict! The are chosen from among picked men. They are "peers." Their interest in a community is always equal to the interest of any other twelve men. They are under oath to be just. They hear all the evidence. More often than the mob will be solely responsible. not their verdicts are just, though their verdicts do not always appease the mob. But there is a clear case against the mob. jury of men had convicted this negro boy and a judge had imposed the death sentence upon him. The mob didn't wait for the sentence to be executed. The mob wanted blood. The mob seized the prisoner in the State's temple of justice and dragged him to the public square, where he was brazenly, cruelly and cowardly burned as expeditiously as if he had been a stack of hay.

And fifteen thousand people, men, women and children, witnessed the gruesome spectacle!

WEDERAL INTERVENTION.

he suggestion of Robert C. Alston, of anta, in his recent address before the te Bar association, at its mmention at bee, of the hader of cderal dervention, less the states themselves take encedire tion in the suppression of lyiching, has en the subject of state-wide comment in the Georgia press. 6-9

In this address Mr. Alston pointed to the guarantee in the federal constitution to the citizen that he shall not be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. It may easily be construed that the act of sheriff, jailer or other officer, in allowing a mob to lynch a prisoner, is an act for which the state is responsible; and under such construction the federal government may step in and exercise its authority to terminate this sort of mob rule.

Commenting upon the statement of Mr.

Alston. The Columbus Ledger, whose view more has been done to put a stop to its may be taken to represent that of the ma- crimes. ful element in the citizenship of the county jority of the Georgia press which has spoken

> This would be an unusual move and one which may bring about numerous clashes of authority, but it seems to be a timely suggestion just the same. Anything looking to the minimizing of the number of lynchings in Georgia and other states should appeal to the lawabiding citizens. Georgia's record as to lynchings is far from creditable, as is that other states, and more drastic means should be employed to prevent gross vio-lations of the state as well as the federal

The statement of Mr. Alston is exactly unless the states themselves in the exercise

charge has never been wholly just. Juries United States government takes charge of some case in which a man lynched has been deprived of his life in violation of that con-

> there is no man in the state who would court lynchings have occurred. or wish it-she must provide for prompt and courts.

When we have set up this policy in the form. enforcement of law, backed by a strong and enthronement of law

MEN WHO ARE NOT AFRAID

If we are going to stop lynching in the south, there is imperative need, according to The Meridian, Miss., Star, of men in politics and public office who are not a raid -who neither fear the men of the mon nor the performance of their duty under the law. was white

Commenting upon the necessity election to office of men who regard the well-being of the state as superior to that

of the politician, The Stal says:

The man who enforces the law against lynchings in most of our states will stop lynchings, but under the present state of affairs he is not likely to hold office for more than the term for which he Such men previously elected. be found, however. God speed to be found. day when they are put into responsible

Undoubtedly there has been too much Mr. Alston. of political fear in connection with the mob, "Federal intervention," says The Constitutor their crime, legand an example is badly and this is, perhaps, one reason why no tion, "is not only possible, but is very prob-needed and beca

Nor is there any good reason why the state official or officials who would take vigorous hold of this problem and put an end to mob rule should doubt that the best of public sentiment would be strongly behind him.

The fact is, rather, perhaps, that officials have questioned whether this public sentiment were there. And there is reason and necessity for such sentiment, for, in the absence of it, a fearless official might be soon replaced by one of other inclinations and the state would be worse off than it was

But lynching may be stopped, as The Star says, by the thorough enforcement of official who fearlessly attempted it under If federal intervention does come; if the the law would find all of the best people of the state in thorough and sympathetic accord with him.

The reason why we have got to go to the sentiment which tolerates lynching and because we are lacking in laws now, but miliated when a lynching occurs in their work and pass laws to curb lynching is not because these laws are dependent wholly borders, and they should feel still worse hu-If Georgia would avoid this interference upon local enforcement, and they have not rebuked and unpunished. with her internal affairs-and we imagine been enforced in communities where

efficient administration of her laws. She a state, rather than a local, matter of it, come to expect lynchings in the South, though must exact obedience to all laws of the state the people in each community can and without exception. There must be no more should assist in the elimination of lynch-States. interference with the processes of the state ings and the mob, by letting it be known courts than there is with those of the federal they are unalterably opposed to it and will not countenance it in any shape, manner or

The good people of Georgia-and they courageous public sentiment, we may begin are in the vast majority today-do not FEBERAL INVERVENTION.

In a recent address before the Georgia Bar Constitution that a citizen shall not be dedue process of law.

able, not to say inevitable, unless the States themselves, in the exercise of their authority, provide efficient means for eliminating mol action." That paper adds in conclusion;

If Georgia would avoid this interference with her internal affairs-and we imagine there is no man in the State who would court or wish it-she must provide for prompt and efficient administration of her laws. She must exact obedience to all laws of the State without exception. There must be no more interference with the processes of the State courts than there is with those of the Federal courts.

When we have set up this policy in the enforcement of law, backed by a strong and courageous public sentiment, we may begin to record the elimination of lynching and the enthronement of law.

The possibility of Federal intervention in The mob's usual wicked excuse for taking of their authority provide efficient means for law; and there is no question but that the our internal affairs is not a far-fetched conception. It would be a disagreeable and humiliating dose for the States to swallow, but the humiliation that must accompany such interference is not the greatest evil we should seek to avoid. All States should feel hu-

When a lynching occurs down South it makes an ugly impression elsewhere. We Notwithstanding that we must now make have had so many such killings the world has of course, there are many lynchings in other

AN EXAMPLE IS NEEDED.

There would be few lynchings if men knew that to lynch meant to be quickly punished for the crime. Every lynching should be followed immediately by a sure enough search for the lynchers, and a determined effort to make them feel to record the elimination of lynching and the stand for lynching or lawlessness of any the weight of justice. But as long as the usual sort. They are ready to stand back of the perfunctory grand jury investigation is held and official or officials who will proceed vigor-nobody is punished there will be lynchings. In this ously to put an end to it, and such officials connection the whole country should applaud the may count upon staunch community and activities of authorities at Abbeville, S. C., where state support in their pursuit of this duty. a number of men have been arrested as a result of the lynching of the negro Crawford some time

Association, Robert C. Alston of Atlanta, a tion that does not alter the important fact that Whether or not these men are guilty is a quesnative of Alabama, warned his associates at for once officials are trying to bring lynchers to the ter that if Georgia doesn't enforce her the courts, as it was their duty to do. The troulaws against lynching, it is possible, even ble has been that officers of the law made no real probable, that the Federal government will effort to arrest lynchers, because they thought intervene. In the address, Mr. Alston called it was not safe to hunt for them, or that it was attention to the guarantee in the Federal no a popular thing and might injure their own political fortunes. Certainty of punishment is a prived of life, liberty or property without fine deterrent of crime. Certainty that members of mobs would go to jail would keep many men For some time The Atlanta Constitution has out of mobs-indeed, would make mobs very few published similar warnings as that voiced by and far between. Everybody should rejoice if the Abbeville lynchers are made to pay the penalty men outraged the law.

Discussions 252 Charleston, S. C. Courie THE ABBEVILLE LYNCHING

Charleston, S. C.

OCT 3 4 1916

No Immunity for Lynchers. part in this lynching. Their names, geance upon Crawford. Had the net as a rule "view with alarm" the deas the Columbia State notes, must be gro been killed in the melee immediparture of negroes for the North.
known to hundreds of people in Abbeately consequent upon his infliction of The State's view is exceptional. ville, as they are said to have worn injuries upon a white man the case With Mr. S. J. Thompson's opin-no masks and the affair took place in would have had an entirely different for that occasional lynchings do not are going to be prosecuted.

woman. It makes a clean-cut issue country. shall be 'hushed up,' if the grand jury to the majesty of the State. of Abbeville County shall ignore it, if the executive officers shall 'forget it,' negro's protection does not exist in South Carolina."

There is no getting around the conclusion thus set forth by The State.

If action in this case should go by default we should not soon hear the last of it, and ought not to do so. But there is no reason to conclude that this is likely to happen. It would be easy to suggest explanations of why no Shreveport Journal: move on the surface has yet been made, and we are confident the authorities must be alive to the situation part of it. They are tired of being held Our courts are vigilant enough now-up to the world as communities in which adays against "blind tigers." It will the ordinary safeguards to human life not be said of them, we are sure, that ish being regarded as semi-savages or they are less vigitant against lynchers, having their property values injuriously affected by preventable lawlessness. The

TIMES-PICAYUNE

New Orleans, La.

Weary of Lynchings.

day of the lyncher is passing so far as

the public judgment is concerned; and

if grand juries will have courage and

patriotism enough to act when called

apon, they can greatly accelerate the de struction of this insidious and blighting

(Editorials) Southern Papers

evil. There was a time when public opin cease to lynch because it is expensive tion? ion viewed lynch law with indifference then by all means we propose to ham-

The lynching of the negro Crawford

The Pocketbook Argument. at Abbeville on Saturday was an ugly From The State's opinion that the affair. The man seems to have been an obnoxious and aggressive person, migration of some hundreds of thouwhose conduct was naturally provoca-sands of negroes to Northern States tive to the white men and injurious to would be of permanent benefit to South the colored people of the vicinity in Carolina follows no conclusion that A week has passed since the lynchville. So far as the public is informed to suffer most, but there was no ex-justifiable. To do that would be dismothing has been done in the way of cuse for nor can there be any good re-graceful and criminal.

proceeding against those who took sults from the execution of mob ven-Meantime the Southern newspapers

mid-afternoon. The Columbia newspa-aspect, though even then presenting cause an exodus of negroes The State per wants to know whether or not they features which should have been agrees. If, though, the shortage of avoidable. But the first clash having labor in the North shall continue, the "The lynching of this man Craw- passed without fatal results and the North will want the Southern negroes Does ford," says The State, "brings square- negro having passed into the hands of and every evidence of injustice done ly to the front whether or not a mob the officials, he should have been held them in the South will aid the North man" printed in The State yesterday, all citizens shall be protected in the shall be permitted, in contempt of secure for the law to deal with, and in getting them. It is entirely possithe law, to take a negro out of jail the mob's proceeding in taking him ble that, on account of the scarcity far to explain the lynching of the It hints a great deal more than the and kill him because he is a negro, out and putting him to death was a of labor in the North, the South will negro Crawford and the disorders fol-words literally mean. after he has committed an assault and wanton act from which the whole have all that it can do in prevent- lowing it, but does not excuse it-or battery upon a white man, not a white State must suffer in the eyes of the ing the departure of negroes in stead- pretend to excuse it. Our Abbeville ily increasing numbers.

used to becloud and confuse the minds vestigation at the hands of the Stars tention of labor is one for the South- to the press. of men about lynching. Shall negroes authorities for determination of the ern employers to decide. It is cer- Inevitably, some of the negroes who in South Carolina receive the protectresponsibility of the officers of the law tain that if an invitation from New succeed in amassing property are tion of law or are they outside of its for the taking out of their hands of a Haven to a thousand negroes to come likely on that account to become more protection? If this crime in Abbeville prisoner they were bound to preserve to that city and work for double the assertive, more positive, more given o the majesty of the State.

Wage they are receiving in a Southern to insolence. Precisely the same thing to insolence to insolence to insolence. Precisely the same thing is true of some white men. One remembers white men of force of characters and the same thing is true of some white men of force of characters. there will be no answer to the railings building of the Pee Dee fair will be be committed assault and battery the acter, diligence and energy who, beof Northern critics that law for the received with keen regret throughout lynching will add inducement to the ginning life with nothing, accumuthe State, but the Pee Dee section invitation.

will doubtless rally to the plucky di- However, were the sole objection to themselves bosses of creation and asrectors who are determined to make the lynching of negroes that it would sumed towards their less able or less lynching because it is wrong, because and blacks is not different.

book to fortify one of common justhe town?

A gradual dispersion of the con-The State is opposed to any artificia jawless and savage mob? or statutory expedients to prevent itjust as it is opposed to extra lawfu means to promote it.

Moreover, the day approaches when lawless treatment of the negroes in the South will not be permitted. The United States of America is a civilized country. Men who hold that negroes may forever be dealt with according

STATE

Christian Civinzacion Collapse?

lated a small fortune and then thought make the South undesirable to themfortunate fellows an attitude of suas a place of residence, The Stateperiority and arrogance. In some rewould be silent. The State objects tospects the human nature of whites

crime breeds crime, because white men So the question remains: Shall a who destroy negroes without law de megro who is outrageously insolent to stroy their own respect for law andand who commits assault and batmake the land unsafe as a habitationtery on a white man be lynched? Shall for themselves and their families. instant death by the mob be the pun-The State points out that lynching ishment for those offenses? Shall

The "negro question" is always em-

it according to the accepted principles and manners of a Christian civilizat

Or shall Southern white men acknowledge that Christian civilization collapses in the face of it and that gested negro population of South Car the only hope of preserving a semolina, their places being taken by blance of civilization is through the white men, would be a blessing and beneficent and heroic agency of the

COLDINEIA. S

Abbeville Takes Action.

Of special significance is the followto the whim of a minerity of white ing one of the resolutions passed by men are merely belond the times. a mass meeting of the citizens of Abbeville:

"Resolved further, That if it be necessary to carry out this determination the aid of the State and federal government be called for in order that every citizen may enjoy his rights under the constitution."

For citizens of South Carolina to suggest that the aid of the "federal The letter of "An Abbeville Wo- government" be favoked in order that

People who think at all are beginning to understand that if this State correspondent has done a public ser- is to be habitable good order must without any of the incidents so often The affair calls for a searching in- The relation of lynching to the re- vice, however, by giving the statement be preserved and property must be protected. If the lives and property of negroes in Abbeville may be taken at the pleasure of a mob, the lives and property of white men who happen not to be in sympathy with the acts of the mob are scarcely in less danger. When a negro is lynched in Abbeville or elsewhere the white man who dares to raise his voice against the proceeding may be shot, beaten or lynched, too.

In not one lynching in a hundred, anywhere in the South, are all the people or perhaps even a majority of the people of the community approvers of it but this law respecting part of the community are not as a rule armed. They are not seeking trouble. All they wish is that they be allowed to go about their business and that the community be safe from disturbance They are entirely content that the processes of the law be carried out and they know full well that the laws are ample to protect society. No man of sense believes that in any case conditions are bettered by a lynching but when the mob has once started, when mischief is afoot, the orderly and peaceful, are practically as helpless to resist as the victim. Let one remonstrate and. the mob being for the time supreme,

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may accelerate the exodus of negroe white judges and white juries be preto the North because The State would vented from dealing with wealthy make use of every argument tha negro offenders who have committed would put an end to Southern law crimes even less than capital? Or lessness and it does not hesitate to shall the populace kill them, overpowappeal to the argument of the pocket ering the sheriffs and taking charge of

tice, humanity and Christianity. If Southern men won't cease tharrassing; it teems with baffling lynch because it is wrong and might shall Southern white men deal with

but that period of darkness has gone by mer in that it doesn't pay.

that one is denounced as a "nigger violence for his pains.

The action of the citizens of Abthey will lay aside the traditional obdections entertained by Southern men towards interference by federal authority and welcome its assistance.

Moreover it is assistance. Moreover, it is scarcely to be doubted that this is a condition of mind that is found among the people of other

Two Judges Refuse Further Statements on Prevention

of Lynching. constitution

Augusta, Ga., April '8 .- (Special.) - this state. Judge Emory Speer's attention was The publication of an interview in called Saturday to the sharp censure by The Constitution Thursday, in which Judge George L. Bell, of the Tulton su-the Constitution Indisada, perior court, of Judge Speer's state-the governor said that unless condiperior court, of Judge Speer's state-the governor said that unless condiments in his charge to the grand jurytions in respect to lynchings and the since the publication of the interview

Bell in a political campaign some six-teen or seventeen years ago," he said, "and I have not been very popular with he may proceed on his own initiative.

Judge Bell, when called by The Constitution over the telephone last night for a reply, said:
"I do not care to get into a controversy with Judge Speer. What he said all right with me. The incident is closed, so far as I am concerned."

that one is denounced as a "nigger Stand of Governor Harris" beville makes plain that they are onto intend to alaroused. They do not intend to allow law to be progretated in Abbeville, with the result that industry will come to an end and property values be destroyed. If the choice be By the People, of Georgia

ed in The Constitution, Ex in which the crime is committed. ecutive Has Received Let- "The executive department has no ters From All Sections in les in cases of trouble or en occasions Which Suggestions for the sheriff any more than he Legislation Have Been with help unless that county has made Made.

Governor Nat E. Harris announced able to handle the situation. Saturday that he is getting letters from all over Georgia on the work being done by The Atlanta Constitution with a view to stamping out lynching in

ercise their power to put an end to the meantime, it is his intention to call Judge Speer said in his charge to the struck a responsive chord with the of the lynching of United Struck as responsive chord with the of the lynching of United States prison, people of the state generally. That

Judge Speer, when his attention was enforcement of the law. Instead of havcalled to the criticism from Judge Bell,
merely smiled and said he had no intention of replying to the censure. "I had the misfortune to oppose Judge sees fit to employ it, there is, in re-

> course, highly gratifying and must result in the accomplishment of good.

> "The inclination, when acts of violence are committed, is to turn attention to the governor's office, and with attention goes criticism for 'not taking teps.' It is because the people of the

Department Power ess.

wer to command the county authorinicipality, nor can he provide a county application to him for help and shown that it is confronted with a situation it is unable to cope with. At least, the county authorities must make the showing that they think they are un-

"But the hasty conclusion is that the state government is all-powerful and that, in emergency, the governor has the power to handle the emergency -as in case of lynching-within his discretion. It isn't so; a wider altitude of discretion is needed."

Governor Harris says much correspondence he had had on the subject, on Thursday, relative to the allegedgeneral enforcement of the criminal with him in The Constitution, has been failure of superior court judges to ex-laws show a material improvement in commendatory of the position he has taken, and some suggestions have been erally assume there will be a made worthy of consideration.

Urges Closer Relation.

One, that appears to have impressed him tends toward a closer relation, in ers is due of the fact that United States interview, and the discussion of the the enforcement of law, between the judges have unlimited power to fine forsubject by The Constitution, is bringing executive department and the office of contempt, and that mobs fear the in-suggestions to the governor in nearly sheriff in each of the counties. Another voking of this power. He declared surevery mail, he says, and in many of suggestion is based somewhat on the perfor court judges had the same power the letters suggestions are made which and that by exercising it mob violence may be of aid in framing legislation.

Judge Bell, from the bench in Atlanta Friday, said that such a statement, comfing from the source that it did, was "Too few of the people of the state which a lynching occurs liable to suit which a lynching occurs liable to suit." reprehensible in the extreme, and, while realize," said Governor Harris, "just which a lynching occurs liable to suit not mentioning Judge Speer's name, he said that the judge who made the state how completely the hands of a governor ments in question should "sweep before of Georgia are tied in whatever effort he may want to make to compel the office of the sheriff who permits his county to become involved in such a

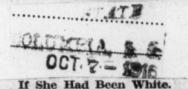
> While the governor does not say so the intimation is that the attention of the legislature will be specifically directed to the existing necessity of wide discretionary latitude for the executive

consideration, and he hopes the legis-lature will take action which will relature will take action which will result in a reduction of the lynching the chances are that her conduct in spirit. The governor does not regard it as altogether within propriety that he should ask the general assembly to broaden the powers of the office which would be holding at the time he would have to make such a request, but he

be deemed advisable after discussion.

Even in the matter of offering a reward for the capture of a criminal the governor is bound by the execudrawn form the request for reward and a statement of the circumstances of the crime committed.

By The Associated Negra Press. Port Au Prince, Haiti, Dec. 13. The loca lnewspapers are continuing which are pro based wholly on ramors or he wildly agitated the natives who claim the court has refused a sweeping investigation. The feeling in Port Au nie, causing the militar to water the situation closely. The natives say many persons with direct vidence hafe been intimidated and all Americans in business here know a great deal which they are unwilling to tell the court. The Haltisms gressional investigation before which they hope to present their grievances.



armed and helpless are lynched.

If this same woman had been white



LYNCHING HORROR AND ITS AFTERMATH OF SHAME.

Unable to conveniently lay hands on the negro who killed a censtable who was trying to arrest him for hog stealing, citizens of Gainesville, Florida, distinguished themselves by hanging five, three men and two women, who were charged with aiding in the escape of the murderer. The brutal deed was on a parity with Georgia's record breaking lynching co the same number of victims and for the same charge. Though the Georgia mob hung men only. neither case were the negroes lynched accused of knowledge or part in the crime-they were murdered to satisfy a cruel and cowardly blood lust. By the following the Florida devil's deed is lit up by an afterglow that should bring the blush of shame to every white citizen of Gainesville; as it will make of the South a "byword and proverb" of reproach:

Gainesville, Fla., Aug. 20.-Boisey Long, the negro who Friday shot and killed Constable S. G. Wynn, and wounded Dr. L. G. Harris at Jonesville, Fla., when they went to his home to arrest him for hog stealing, last night was captured by two ne groes six miles from Jamesville. At Newberry, Fla., yesterday five negroes, three men and two women, were lynched by a mob who accused them of having aided Long to es cape. Long, who was captured by In New York the spirit of lawless-Squire and Jackson Long, father and In New York the spirit of lawiess-ness finds its expression usually in home, was brought to the Gainesville fights between white men-strikers jail early today, and this afternoon and strike-breakers or the police and taken to a point unknown here for the ruffian element of the population. safekeeping. Squire and Jackson In Georgia a negro who can't or Long are said to be no kin to the won't fight back is the usual victim. prisoner. They say when he came Who has ever heard of a gang of to their home they overpowered him lynchers taking risks? Only the un-and brought him to the sheriff here The five negroes lynched were Stella If the woman taken from jail by a mob in Georgia a few days ago and killed because she had sided her son "and I have not been very popular with him since."

Judge Speer was in the act of leaving the United States court for his hotel, when his attention was directed to the fact that the Atlanta papers had published Judge Bell's censure of him, and he stated without reading the article that he would not reply to the Atlanta papers had published provided by a sheriff's posse. The to stop lynchings in Georgia.

To Urge Legislative Action.

If the present state of affairs keeps into the Atlanta papers had published been white the white people of Jonesville and Newberry sections to bringing about that correction. It is not only a magnificent but a necessary into the Atlanta papers had been white the white people of Jonesville and Newberry sections to bringing about that correction. It is not only a magnificent but a necessary into the Atlanta papers had published Judge Bell's censure of him, and he would not reply to the Atlanta papers had published Judge Bell's censure of him, and he would not reply to the Atlanta papers had published Judge Bell's censure of him, and he would not reply to the Atlanta papers had published Judge Bell's censure of him, and he would not reply to the Atlanta papers had published Judge Bell's censure of him, and he would not reply to the Atlanta papers had published Judge Bell's censure of him, and he would not reply to the Atlanta papers had published Judge Bell's censure of him, and he will be canted upon to control the stand The Constitution is taking—the stand The Constitution is taking—the went it convenes next June to enact legislation that will make it possible to stop lynchings in Georgia.

To Urge Legislation that will make it possible to stop lynchings in Georgia.

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If the vnchings-1916 cussions

OUR LYNGHING RECORD.

Calling attention to the mportance of helping Georgia abate her linching record y effective action by the ge ral assembly in the suppression of the n b. Professor George P. Shingler, Jr., of Emory university, has a card directly to the point published in today's Constitution.

Press and pulpit at he oints out, have sounded a arm, have taken the pitiative state in behalf of law enforcement along all lines, in the closing hours of the legislative sesand it is the unquestioned legislative duty to act now, if we would escape the further

. There is now being circulated through out the United States a samphlet prepared the state; that the small personal amortions by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, dealing with state and the upholding of the law and a recent lynching in Waco, Texas. It was should set up obstacles to the restoration will elect a legislature that will think a given her. the guilt of the victim, and yet for the sake in those communities where it has suffered more about the good name and reputation of law and order, the communities involved because of a lack of law observance. had agreed to make no effort to lynch the culprit, provided the courts took prompt abiding people of the state for legislation at people, promptly convicted the negro and

The people who read this pamphlet will next lynching that occurs in Georgia, or Georgia sheriff recognizing his duty and opposition to it. any other southern state. It describes a proceeding fearlessly to the performance the mind of the reader with every other proposed to be enacted.

people abroad. But it is more for the sake trary, in spite of the wishes of Georgia's back to his office wearing a badge of honor of ourselves, of our own flesh and blood good sheriffs, the house proceeded to send in the governor's order. If he has failed in and the civilization it represents, that we the bill to its death upon the table, because his duty, if he has been guilty of malfeasshould stand so emphatically for law en-some of its members believed they were ance or misfeasance in office, then it is the forcement that occurrences of this sort doing the right thing in order to curry po- governor's duty to remove him and appoint culprit, provided the courts took prompt would be impossible. While opinion away litical favor with the sheriff back home, and a successor; while the accused sheriff has from home is of grave importance to our to strengthen their own political fences. | the right, under the bill as now drawn, to commercial future, our own self-respect is We do not believe there are any Georgia carry his case to the legislature for final even above and beyond that consideration, sheriffs who are so lacking in courage that adjudication.

It has been said that the laws we have they must fight a proposed measure which are sufficient to suppress mobs and lynch-does no more than demand that they per- upon the ground that it is a one-man propoing. That may be true, and yet they do form their duty. If there are, then God sition; there are 235 members of the legislanot do it. If it is necessary to bolster po-help the communities they have been elected ture who may have a say before any sheriff's litical spines with stronger and more im- to serve! perative laws, then we ought to have them. As it is, we are set back a year in the be his alleged offense.

What Georgia must do is to put an end effort to redeem the state from the stigma The bill as it passed the senate, provid-

the state does not act, and if this lynching abomination continues, no power on earth will prevent action by the federal govern-

A BAN DAY FOR GEORGIA

It was a bad day for Georgia when the responsible, in a measure, to the governor performance of their duties under for the aws went to defeat upon the table sion. Conshle

We have been told that politics was effect of the evils which an inexcusable back of the defeat of this bill. It is incon-lynching regard has brought upon us.

Solve black of the defeat of this bill. It is incon-lynching regard has brought upon us.

But we conceivable that petty personal politics should stand in the woof the letter interests of of a few men should intervene between this

The one hope of the good and lawaction. The courts met the wishes of the the session just closed, which promised to county sheriffs to responsibility for the enremove this stigma from Georgia's name, forcement of state laws, already enacted by sentenced him to be hanged. Scarcely had lay in the enactment of the Persons bill, the senate, is now up to the house of representence been pronounced when the mob When the bill was amended so as to provide sentatives with the approval of its general gathered, went into the court room and took that any sheriff called to account by the judiciary committee him from the hands of the authorities of the governor and removed from office for allaw, carried him out, tortured and mutilated leged dereliction of duty might appeal to measure to Georgia. No member of it can him, burned him and hanged the body to a the legislature itself, certainly there was oppose this legislation without questioning him, burned him and hanged the body to a the legislature itself, certainly there was the bravery of decide sheriffs and their purpose to obey the law then they go into

In spite of this and, we must believe ernor as to his failure. Thus the evil grows in the minds of the until authoritatively informed to the con-

now in session should not adjourn until it lation has put upon her. We can do noth decision to the supreme court of the state, has provided the statutes that will do it. If ing now but wait. And in waiting we shall was a better and a stronger bill than that last year above all the others.

In opposing this bill there were those who were pleased to seek to defend the should be left to the law, to the judiciary, state against the criticisms which an excess rather than to politics; and the proposal to of mob violence has brought upon us. Well transfer the appeal to the legislative branch and good. There is no more loyal defender of the government opens up the way for of Georgia than The Constitution. We have political wire-pulling in cases which should at all times stood most staunchly for Geor- be decided solely upon their legal merits. gia against criticism and abuse, from what-

any man unless he is blinded to reason or measure at all. caught in the meshes of politics, that in this case the record is against us.

a case in which there was no doubt as to and re-establishment of Georgia's good name little less of personal politics and a little

THE SHERIFF AND THE LAW. Passage of the Persons bill hold

The house owe Under these circumstances we say, as office. No brave sheriff etermined to carry associate the circumstances of it with the we have said before, certainly no brave out the law as he finds Ucan afford to offer

The simple proposition contained in this process in a particular case; the same bru- of it, could have entered the remotest ob- measure is that, whenever for any reason tality and callousness will be associated in jection to the measure as it was finally any sheriff fails to execute the law as required, he shall make a showing to the gov-

If that sheriff has done his duty he goes

The bill can no longer be objected to removal is complete, regardless of what may

to lynching and the mob, and the legislature which an extraordinary record of law violing for right of appeal from the governor's hope that the warning Georgia has been which makes the general assembly the final given will prove a deterrent sufficient to arbiter. In other words, it looks as if the mitigate in the coming twelve months the bill, as it now reads, were an attempt on record which, in mob lawlessness, put her the part of the legislature to assume judicial functions, which is a mistake.

This is peculiarly a problem which

But, weakened as it is by this change in the process, the bill as approved by the But we cannot fail to recognize, nor can house judiciary committee is better than no

Certainly Georgia has the right to expect this much protection against the bad name Let us hope another year that Georgia which too much mob violence has already

CONSTITUTION

Atlanta, Ga. July 14. 19/6 OUR LYNCHING RECORD.

Calling attention to the importance of helping Georgia abate her lynching record by effective action by the general assembly in the suppression of the mob. Professor George P. Shingler, Jr., of Emory university, has a card directly to the point published in today's Constitution.

Press and pulpit, as he points out, have sounded the alarm, have taken the initiative in behalf of law enforcement along all lines, and it is the unquestioned legislative duty to act now, if we would escape the further effect of the evils which an inexcusable lynching record has brought upon us.

There is now being circulated throughout the United States a pamphlet prepared by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, dealing with a recent lynching in Waco, Texas. It was a case in which there was no doubt as to the guilt of the victim, and yet for the sake of law and order, the communities involved had agreed to make no effort to lynch the action. The courts met the wishes of the people, promptly convicted the negro and sentenced him to be hanged. Scarcely had sentence been pronounced when the mob gathered, went into the court room and took him from the hands of the authorities of t' law, carried him out, tortured and mutila him, burned him and hanged the body to tree, while a mob of thousands gathered

The people who read this pamphlet will

Thus the evil grows in the minds of the of ourselves, of our own flesh and blood issue. In the first place, it has never been and the civilization it represents, that we suggested in the Fullbright measure or out should stand so emphatically for law en- of it, that the sheriff who actually tries to from home is of grave importance to our even above and beyond that consideration.

It has been said that the laws we have are sufficient to suppress mobs and lynching. That may be true, and yet they do not do it. If it is necessary to bolster political spines with stronger and more im-

abomination continues, no power on earth to this requirement. will prevent action by the federal govern-

eliminate lynching in Georgia

argued before the general judiciery commit-

To say that a sheriff who actually tries his very best, and perhaps suffers wounds, to save the life of a prisoner and fails, must forfelt his right during the rest of his life to hold office, is preposterous. That is too great a right to deprive him of without a trial."

To the foregoing statement of Representation Plancks.

entative Blackburn, Representative W. Hopkins, of Thomas, propounded the query: "Will the gentleman suggest a query: "Will the golden Mr. Blackburn replied: "We have all the law we need covering all phases of the thing. All the additional remedy we need is he education of the beople so that the law will be enforced."

In the meantime, we presume, Georgia with is to suffer continued turbulence at home of The Constitution regarding lyncalists. I am an officer in the United State abroad, based upon her extraordinay lynch-trave ed a great deal, but I am a Georgian, ing record, while we await an education read it, but which is all too slow in the coming.

Mr. Blackburn refers it is the unquestioned bers of which are ever punished by lav and manifest duty of the Georgia legislature sheriffs, deputies, bailiffs, etc., has prove to take some action that will put an end to conclusively that it is obsolete, criminally inmob rule in Georgia. And by that education have never heard of a case where a mob

The plan of placing additional responsibility upon the sheriff and upon the gov-

The furthest measure or suggestion has crimes of omission. bility, but his honor and his office as well.

In other words, it is proposed simply to enough votes to be elected. perative laws, then we ought to have them. call upon the sheriff of each county to per-solution of this problem which could not to lynching and the mob, and the legislature him, and to make him responsible to the all kind. This could be done by the establishhas provided the statutes that will do it. If enters office with the purpose and determi. Pennsylvania and other countries.

acted adversely on a similar measure does the defeat of the measure in the senate, and against "blind tiger" whisky distilleries. perhaps in the house.

But, none the less, the measure is one that would be of untold benefit to the state.

nue officers instead of hindering them.

G. B. STRICKLAND,

U. S. S. North Carolina, U. S. Navy Aeronautic

Station, Pensacola, Fls., March 3. for it would put an end to mob law in

Georgia. Arraigus Officials for Growth of Lynching Evil

Edito Constitution: Thave peen reading reat deal of interest Constitution regarding lynchings in and I feel deeply humiliated as I continue to of repeated cases of mob law. I feel which would be a wonderful thing, if we had the slurs of my shipmates and the constates is largely justified, and we cannot, with dignity, defend ourselves as long as In the absence of that education to which murders are committed by mobs, no mem-

Our system of police as represented by the as taken a prisoner from a brave, determine we mean the existence of a public sentiment has taken a prisoner from a data. The protection against any mob, even though

eing shot. In all the lynchings I have read this would have been done had it been neces bout in Georgia not a single member of the mobs have been killed, wounded or even ap-prehended by the officers, nor have the offi- We suspect that in the transmission of the cers been injured in the defense of their dispatch some telegraph operator substituted

terpretation of their duties. Governor Whit-man, of New York, while district attorney, at the "State capital," which is Montgomery. ernor seems one effective way to meet the made an active, personal campaign against In view of some local indignation at Moorganized graft and crime in the city of New bile the sheriff had the prisoner put in the York and by being personally "on the job" performed a great service for his state and pail at Montgomery, where nobody in this was suitably rewarded. It isn't too much to city paid any attention to him. In due time, should stand so emphatically for law en- of it, that the sherin who actually tries to expect a district attorney to personally as- he was carried back to Mobile, given an forcement that occurrences of this sort save a prisoner and fails should forfeit his sist in apprehending lynchers and of making would be impossible. While opinion away office and be made ineligible for re-election. the officers more diligent. They themselves orderly trial and executed, without a ripple

commercial future, our own self-respect is gone is that the sheriff, under such circum- iffs is undoubtedly due to the fact that they the State House. stances, shall show the governor that he did are political appointees who must, to some extent, cater to the caprices and yield to the his duty under the law. If he makes that passions of the voters. I have known shershowing, not only does he hold his eligiwere unfit physically and mentally for active service, but who could continually secure

There is a perfectly practical and feasible only stamp out mob law, but could enforce

No governor would dare consider dis- able manner. The past successes and imof the county in which mob violence occurs, who would and should be called to account. will be martyrs due to past negligence and lynching. The fact that the senate committee has cowardice of those officers who have failed in their duty.

I have just read of the complaints of revnot make it the less worthy. It may mean enue officers concerning the interference of sheriffs in the enforcement of the laws constabulary would co-operate with the reve-

NOT IN THE STATE HOUSE

A nego hanged at Mobile resterday for attacking a white woman "had been kept in the State capitol for weeks to prevent lynching." He has now paid the penalty for his crime as fully as if a mob lad executed him, and he has paid it under conditions wholly creditable to Alabama.-New York World.

the State Capitol was protest.

The criminal gui ty pf a helnous crime, and one likely to fic/indignation was given all the he was not establish

The district attorneys of Georgia seem to an "o" for an "a," for what the correspondent be apathetic, to say the least, in their in-meant was that the prisoner had been kept The reason for the inefficiency of the sher-gomery was an ordinary steel jail, and not

Savannah, Ga:

LYNCHING IN TENNESSEE

Lynchings are indefensible, whether in Ohio, What Georgia must do is to put an end form the duty that present laws require of the prohibition laws and suppress crime of Pennsylvania, Kansas, Oklahoma, Georgia or Tento lynching and the mob, and the legislature him, and to make him responsible to the ment of a state constabulary similar to that nessee. And so Georgia feels sorrow because of now in session should not adjourn until it state for that performance. No sheriff who of Canada, Australia, Philippine islands, a double lynching in Tennessee Saturday night. A constabulary under the leadership of Two negroes who were charged with connection the state does not act, and if this lynching nation to do his duty can reasonably object a good, energetic, patriotic, experienced man, with a murder were taken from the Hopenwald untrammeled by political influence, could jail after the sheriff had been shown the business deal with any mob in an efficient and suit-end of a pistol. They were bound to a tree with ment. The past successes and inwires and riddled with bullets. It does not make
SHERIFFS AND LYNCHINGS. missing from office a sheriff who had gone
the lawless element such confidence and Georgia any better when lynchings occur in Ten-All opposition to the Fullbright bill to to the limit, and even, perhaps, suffered perstrength that to stamp out their existence nessee, but perhaps it enables Tennesseans to eliminate lynching in Georgia by placing sonal wound, in the protection of a prisoner. good officers who have the courage to up-sympathize with Georgians and withhold unnecesmore direct responsibility upon the sheriff it is only the sheriff who fails in his duty hold their eath of office and the law abid-sary criticism of Georgia when this state has a

IN THE HANDS OF THE COURT.

Feeling at Kinston in regard to the investigation of the lynching of the negro, Joseph Black, is said to be quite pronounced. In fact, it has gone the limits of taking on the shape to some extent, of intimidation of the judge. The one man so far under arrest has been released on a bond of \$10,-000, this having been provided with some display of jubilance, by a wealthy manufacturer of Kinston. , It . was announced that no Greene County man need appear in the role of bondsman, as Kin-Not so fast—not so fast. We willing ston would itself take care of that matter. The to accept the companient to Alagama on its resolution that has marked the first steps of spirit of objecting he law and complete that the State, however, has given token of a determi-the complete is deserved. But when The nation that is not to be balked, and at all events, World conjures up a picture of a hunted for one time, the defense of lynching spirit is criminal being protected within the walls of going to be put squarely up to somebody in the courts.

Florida is becoming a serious contender for the lynching championship among the States. Despite or because of the great inpouring of population from the North and West?

THE WACO LY CHING.

prefer to refrain from commenting. There is after his conviction has been sustained by hand. certain sense of being in a glass house, which tends to subdue one's natural activities appellate court. and yet, when we come to think of it, when a man doesn't want to preserve his glass house communications from citizens bearing directhe might just as well invite his neighbors ly upon this point. The employment of the to chunk at him through it.

It is not, therefore, because we feel in a position to criticise Texas lynchings, without lemency, both of which tend largely to debringing retaliatory criticisms upon Georgia leat the ends of justice, undoubtedly have that we take pen in hand for this duty, but material bearing on the situation. because a fellow feeling makes us wondrous The Savannah courts furnished a case disorrowful. The victim of the mob had committed the one and only crime which seems to excuse lynchings, but the fact that the man when a worthy and industrious negro operhad confessed and was in the custody of theating an automobile cab was lured away court makes the behavior of the mob an af-by two tramps into the country, where they front against the state. There was no room killed him and threw his body into a well for doubt that the man's life was going to be One of these men was arrested and during than life?

Making due allowance for the rage and show the good character of the murdered frenzy of the crowd over such crimes, what negro. The man was convicted, but the su was to be gained by insulting the law and preme court of the state gave him a new wresting the man from justice? The criminal had been arrested, tried and convicted with trial on the ground that the state had no the utmost dispatch. Here was a case in right to introduce evidence as to the good which justice was working to its utmost ca-character of the dead man. It was alleged pacity, but the brutal longing to murder and this had no bearing on the case. At the torture was stronger than respect for law and the mob had its way. The wretched creature who evoked these brutal passions has gone. The utmost of harm has been done to him, but at most it is little more than the law would no material bearing upon the justice of the have effected. The criminal had only one case. life and it has been taken. The mob had many lives and they have all been marred and damaged. The spirit of the community has been permanently injured. The brutaliz-the guilty can justify mob law. The failure ing of those who took part in the horrid kill-of justice is not an excuse for lawlessness ing, of those who, saw it and even of those and injustice. And yet it is not difficult to who have grown familiar and hardened to undertsand how passionate resentment of the horrors of it, is a thing which lingers a long time.

law has been placed in contempt as great as victims of criminal assault, to the point that which rests upon the criminal. A contem-where they take justice into their own hands. porary declares that this act "brings disgrace and humiliation on their country as well as on themselves, for wherever the news of it deniably be revised to the point where it goes and the news will go far-it will be will mean reasonably swift and absolutely asserted that in no other land even pretending sure punishment of the guilty. to be civilized could a man be burned to death in the streets of a considerable city amid the ture when the supreme court of this state ertion is probably not true but to disprove shall review a criminal case solely upon the it will be difficult,"

(Editorials) Southern Papers TECHNICALITY AND DELAY. defeated in the trial in the lower court.

the two causes most frequently assigned for then, should a new trial be granted. the condition are the legal technicality

The Constitution publishes today several technicality and the often too free use of the

his trial the state introduced evidence to

second trial the defendant was acquitted. and the defendant went scott free upon the basis of a technicality which could have had

Neither technicality nor failure of the courts to inflict adequate punishment upon the inadequacy of the courts fires those In the last analysis of this lynching the whose families or friends happen to be the

Court procedure in this state should un-

We hope to see the day in the near fupoint as to whether or not justice has been

In the numerous communications, which If there should be such manifest error are reaching the Constitution daily relative in the trial of a case as would mean the deto the lynghing evil and mob law in Georgia, feat of the ends of justice, then, and only

When we make justice and justice alone which defeats or defers the administration the test of every criminal trial, then we may The Waco lynching last Monday is a sub-of justice, and the obsertainty about the inpon which the editors of Georgia may liction of punishment we end of lynching and mob lawlessness is at

> ANOTHER LYNCHING. With another lynching in Twiggs county last week Georgia now has a record of a age of one a week since the beginning the new year. If this rate is maintained is easy to see how the state may double and even treble her performance of year, when she surpassed every other state in the union in her exhibitions of mob violence. Constitution 9-15 16

> Georgians, of course, are not going to permit this sort of thing to go on! Public sentiment, already awakened, needs to be aroused to determined action. The very force of it must compel official and legislative action.

Over in South Carolina, when there is a lynching, the governor has the power and at once, and explanation or excuse comes afterward. This law, which has had a beneevidence that somebody has falled to do less to prevent it. his duty. It has proven that where the governor has power to remove the county officer charged with keeping the peace, before exand there is, accordingly, less of it.

The governor may reinstate the sheriff, cusody. It should do so, at all events. if he makes out a satisfactory case and shows clearly he was not responsible; but where a sheriff and his friends know he is liable to lose his office unless mobs are kept substantial and beneficial results.

pear to be made in favor of the lynchers. If prevent, the News says: Georgia sheriffs were put on their mettle the same as those of South Carolina, it cannot be questioned that there would be a material decrease in Georgia's mob law record.

One of the worst features from the standpoint of this state now is not so much the ritleism from those of the north and east

but from our own neighbors right here home. In commenting on the accuracy of The Constitution's repeated prediction that continued demonstrations of mob violence for any cause would lead to lynchings for lesser offenses, The Columbia (S. C.) State says it looks as if Georgia was developing a set of "contemptible cowards," and that after awhile, if permitted to continue, the lynching mania will ultimately undermine the civilization of the state.

If such comment is directed at us by those of our own flesh and blood, we can scarcely be surprised at anything those at a distance may say or think of us.

Isn't it time for Georgia's conscience to spur the manhood of the state to action, and to call the politicians from out of the cellars?

SHA HOUIRE IIII on

Will It Stop Lynchings?

THE state senate of Georgia has passed a bill designed to stop lynchings in this state. Whether authority to remove the sheriff from office or not it will have this effect, in the event it becomes a law, remains to be seen.

We have not seen the text of this bill, but, as we understand from reading about it, one of the provisions ficial effect in the direction intended, is gives the governor the legal right to remove the sheriff founded upon the fact that when there is an of any county in the state, following a lynching, unless exhibition of mob violence, it is prima facie it can be shown conclusively that the officer was power-

To remove a sheriff who was unable to prevent a lynching would manifestly be very unjust, and no such proceeding should be tolerated.

But the bill, if it shall become a law, may have the planations are in order, there is considerably effect to cause greater diligence on the part of sheriffs more diligence in preventing mob violence, throughout the state. It may cause them to take greater precautions to prevent lynchings of prisoners in their

> It is sometimes true that sheriffs are aware of the movement of mobs, but for one reason or another they do not take such steps as they should to prevent violence.

The Savannah Moining News is in favor of the endown, the state is naturally going to get actment of the bill into law. After arguing that it would be unfair to remove a sheriff from office because The Georgia laws, strangely enough, ap- a lynching occurred in his county that he could not

> But the bill should be made law because of the possibility that a sheriff somewhere in the state will not do his duty, that he will be influenced by local conditions to wink at violations of the law, that he will even put fewer obstacles than he could put in the way of a mob bent on lynching. It is the duty of a sheriff to defend a prisoner to the last extremity, even at the cost of his own life. That

may seem hard doctrine, but it is true, nevertheless. No man who is not ready to lay down his life to save that of a prisoner from a mob, whatever the prisoner may have done and whether he is black or white, is worthy to be a sheriff. An officer who would not offer all resistance in his power to a mob intent on taking a prisoner from him should be removed. And the same thing may be said of the officer who flagrantly fails to do his duty in any other respect.

We recall that several years ago while chief execu-correct what of evil does obtain here: and tive of the state of Mississippi, Hon. James K. Varda-then he continues: man, now United States senator from that state, showed the proper appreciation of the duties of the office to which the people of the state had elected him.

It is a well-known fact that Mr. Vardaman has little patience with the negro, especially when guilty of certain crimes the penalty for which is death.

On one occasion while he was governor there was a negro arrested and placed in pail, charged with one of the blackest of crimes. A mob formed and was about ready to move upon the jail to lynch him.

Governor Vardaman ordered out the militia, placed himself at its head and went to the jail to guard the

It is the duty of every sheriff, just as the Savannah Morning News says it is, to protect every prisoner in his custody with his own life if it shall be necessary for him to do so.

Every man who offers for the office knows that this is true, and if he has not made up his mind to discharge his duty to the last, he should not ask the people to vote for him.

A DEFENSE OF THE SOUTH. Apparently a favorite "indoor spart" of certain northern editors and writers is to pen and at into print vicious and uncalled-for attacks upon the south and the southern seople, and upon which to hang such aspersive criticisms usually they find the crime of lynching as the most conven-ient instrument.

such an article, captioned The casur try of Lynch Law," appeared in The Nation not long since, and the reading of it so incensed Professor R. P. Brooks, of the University of Georgia, that he replied to it in vigorous, manly and convincing fashion. Professor Brooks' refutation of the original libel was printed in the same publication, issue of October 5.

"The southerner," says Professor Brooks "is tired of mere denunciation and abuse." And that is true, especially so because such denunciation and abuse are not merited by the facts, as every well-informed, traveled northerner knows.

Professor Brooks goes on to say:

"Writers of the sort here under dis-cussion quite frequently appear to think cussion quite frequently appear to think that every negro charged with crime is lynched. The truth, of course, is far otherwise. Thousands of crimes are committed every year by negroes against the life and property of the whites. In more than 99 per cent of the cases the law takes its regular course, and the public at large hears nothing of the matter. The

chaingangs and the frequent legal executions testify to the truth of this statement. At intervals gusts of popular passion sweep over communities visited by crime, and a lynching occurs. The educated south then bows her head in shame, and the press raises a chorus of protest."

he goes on to show that, as evidenced by our as a conservative expression representing educational policy, the agitation for an anti- the thought and attitude of those who are lynching law and of other progressive disposed to watch us critically and condemn reformatory measures, we are attempting to whenever there is opportunity for it.

"Yet another explanation of southern resentment of criticism is to be found in The informed among us, while not disposed to make excuses for lynching or for any other of the ills from which we suffer, illiteracy, child labor, general backwardness in progressive legislation, or what not, yet feel that the count is not entirely against the south. Crimes attendant upon commercialized vice, the crime of white slavery, crimes resulting from industrial disputes, crimes committed by organized gangs of thugs and assassins, such mala in se as the shameful exploitation of unskilled labor, sweatshop industry, the dominance of mu-nicipal government by the organized forces of evil—all the maladjustments, in short, characteristic of a highly developed, densely settled, industrial society—are ills from which the south has largely escaped, simply because our section has not as yet developed conditions favorable to them. These cancerous running sores on the body politic, any one of which is as serious as the southern crime of lynching, sometimes seem to us of the south not to receive in responsible northsouth not to receive in responsible north-ern newspapers and periodicals anything like the emphasis that is given to our pe-culiar form of social malady; and we can-not help wondering if the northern rec-ord on lynching would be any better than is ours were the conditions reversed. When I read the report of the Chicago vice commission one day and on the next an intemperate attack on the south in The Tribune; when I read William Dean Howell's description of slum life Dean Howell's description of slum life in New York, in 'Experiences and Impressions,' and then such an article as Mr. Stewart's, I am accustomed to marvel at my kind. With what wonderful facility do men see the mote in their neigh-bor's eye despite the hindrance of the beam in their own!"

Professor Brooks has covered the sublittle else left to be said QUR CRITICS ON THE JOB.

Commenting upon the failure of the Georgia legislature, recently adjourned, to no doubt as to the attainment of poster enact the Persons bill, which provided for results the suspension from office by the governor of any Georgia sheriff for failure to do his Constitution says:

By a vote of 113 to 29 the Georgia house of representatives killed a bill intended to decrease the copularity of lynching. The measure was not at all drastic. It did not provide for the punishment of lynchers or for the criminal prosecution of complaisant or weak-kneed officials who are reaponsible for failure to protect

of complaisant or weak-kneed officials who are responsible for failure to protect prisoners. It merely stipulated that the sheriff of a county in which a lynching took place should be removed from office.

It was really little more than an academic expression of disapproval of the popular pastime. But Georgia does not disapprove of lynching, and the members of the legislature are representative of Georgia sentiment. The 29 out of 142 who voted for the bill are spokesmen for the intelligent and enlightened minority,

hich is to be found in any benighted American community.

The Plain Dealer has been among the mildest and most conservative of critics of Georgia and the south when it comes to the question of lynching and mob law. We "No excuse is attempted," ne says, but may consider what it has to say, therefore,

The Constitution repeatedly called atten tion to the fact that criticism of this character would be forthcoming in abundance upon the failure of the legislature to enact this law. This is an example of it. It is not so severe as we might have expected, not so severe, in fact, as will be heard from some of our more rabid brethren of the north and east.

As a matter of fact, The Cleveland Plain Dealer states the terms of the proposed law more strongly than the bill itself. The proposal was not to remove a sheriff from office when a lynching took place, but merely to authorize the governor to suspend him pending investigation into the facts of posed to enact it here. the case. In other words, wherever a lynchunder the law that the sheriff should show cause to the governor why he should not be removed; and upon showing made that he did his full duty, it would have been the duty of the governor to reinstate him. If there were any question of injustice in the matter whatever the sheriff under accusation had opportunity to appeal to and place his case before the legislature.

Certainly, the Persons bill should have passed. Conservative Georgians all recognize the need for it, and that recognition will become the keener as time goes on.

Georgia, sooner or later, for her own ect so fully and so satisfactorily that there good, must take emphatic stand for law and order, not merely by word of mouth, but through emphatic enactment that will leave

> THE LYNCH LAW PROBLEM. and unreasonably rejected.

Since Indiana enacted her law automatically removing a sheriff from office when he lynching record and our apparently indifferpermits a prisoner to be taken from him ent attitude until we take steps to mend it. and lynched, there has been but one case of lynching in that state within a period of approximately eighteen years. Commenting upon conditions which this law has brought about) there, The Washington (Indiapartered base ulum

Many years ago the state of Indiana passed a law which operates to remove

a sheriff who permits a mob to take a prisoner away from him. The removal is automath. The burden rest with the sheriff to regain his office by showing that he did his whole duty in defense of his prisoner. Since that time, the year 1898, there has been but one case of lynching in Indiana, in which instance a mob took a prisoner from a Sullivan county sheriff and hanged him. But the prisoner was selzed as he was But the prisoner was seized as he was being brought into the state from Illinois and before he was placed into the jail. This case happened shortly after the passing of the law, and there has been no lynching since. Before that statute went into effect the crime of Before that statute went into effect the crime of lynching was common in Indiana. There is but one county in southern Indiana, we believe, that has not had one or more successful appeals to lynch law. The exception is this county (Daviess), and there have been some narrow escaped the county have the been some narrow escaped. capes here, the mobs having been frustrated several times by brave and sourceful sheriffs. As a matter of sourceful sheriffs. As a matter of fact, sheriffs frequently, if not usually, either were in sympathy with the purpose of the mobs or were indifferent. But they changed their attitude when the law presented to them the alternative or losing their offices if they fail to protect their prisoners. There is not a jail in Indiana which is not proof against a mob if it is in charge of a brave sheriff who respects his oath of office.

What a law of that sort has done for Indiana it would do for Georgia, even in the far more liberal shape in which it was pro-

Instead of automatic and permanent reing occurred in a county it was expected moval, the Georgia law provided only for suspension by the governor until the sheriff should show that he had performed his whole duty, in which case restoration to office was at once to follow.

> In the matter of liberality the proposed Georgia statute went even further than that. allowing the right of appeal in cases where the governor should decide against a sheriff, and even where was no apparent doubt as to neglect duty.

> Georgia must come to it, as have Indiana and other states. The brave sheriff who goes into office with full determination to do his duty under his oath of office, we believe would welcome rather than oppose this enactment. It would put the majesty of the state back of him and strengthen him in upholding the law against the mob.

Failure to enact this law has done Georgia considerable harm; it is accepted outside Indian is one among a number of states as evidence of the fact that her lawmakers duty in office, until his case could be inves. Which have successfully solved the problem and her good people condone lynching and duty in office, until his case of more and lynch law, and solved it by just lawlessness, which we know is not the case. tigated, The Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer of more and lynch law, and solved it by just lawlessness, which we know is not the case. general assembly of Georgia last summer only too ready to accept the other viewpoint.

We must continue to suffer from our

'Federal Intervention' Keynote Surprising to The Press molitude

(From The Savannah Press.) Some of the northern newspapers are ctually suggesting federal intervention in eorgia to suppress the lynching evil. And it is really not surprising that this is so. Our record within the past sixty days as a lynching center has been one to inspire such thoughts as this on the part of outsiders.

The stilled conscience of the mer of Geor-gla must be aroused. We canno long go backwards, as we seem to have started. The thinking men of the state must be called into action: No better time can be found for this than during the progress of the statewide political campaigns that will soon begin. The candidates who go before the people should plead with the people for the observance of law. The majesty of the law should be the fext of every candidate who gets upon a stump to address Georgians. A campaign of this kind would do the state more good than all the speeches that can be made upon prohibition, local option, the tariff, the state debt or the state railroad for the next ten years. Let us speak out in favor of abiding by the law. Suppress lynchings, put down this tendency, bloodthirsty and barbaric, that seems to demand human life and human blood for everything from stealing to being a suspected murderer. Georgia must be reclaimed and quickly.

What Is Georgia to Do?

(From The Savannah News.) How is Georgia to rid herself of the lynching evil? It is easy enough to say that the courts, with the aid of vigilant officers of the law and conscientious, brave juries, could stop it by sending a batch of lynchers to the penitentiary for life terms, but the fact remains that lynchers are not caught, are not indicted, do not even fear indictment and do not expect any trouble at all as a result of their crime

It might arouse the whole state to a sense of the necessity of eradicating lynching if a brave sheriff in whose county a lynching occurred took it upon himself to run down the guilty men and at least endeavored to arrest them. An opportunity would be furnished then of testing whether or not it is dangerous for resolute sheriffs to try to catch lynchers. Why should the law-abiding people of Georgia communities put up with further crimes of this sort? They are in the majority, they have the courts to aid them in their desire for the punishment of violators of the laws. and they have only themselves to blame if they do not elect courageous officers who will select courageous assistants.

TIME TO SPEAK OUT!

Georgia, prostrate in shame ov lynching record that has brought natio condemnation, cries out for relief that ome only through leadership

Expressing strongest approval of Th Constitution's editorials against mob law Dr. C. B. Wilmer, in a sermon Sunday, de voted almost wholly to the subject of law enforcement, said: Contability the nation.

Especially do I want to commend that portion of The Constitution's editorial which urges that the candidates for governor declare themselves on this subject. Georgia led in lynchings last year, and it begins to look now as if we shall capture the pennant again

The strangest, the most significant fea-pelled to look in vain? ture of it all is that no one of the candidates has yet spoken on this subject.

Dr. Wilmer is not the only one who has called attention to this remarkable absence of expression. Communications are reaching The Constituion daily demanding some thing more than the mere "platitude" of a declaration for law enforcement; asking, what practical measures they propose to take, if elected, to prevent the violation of the sovereignty of the state by the anarchistic manifestations which continue to bring disgrace upon us unless they are sternly dealt with."

Does the absence of declaration against lynching and mob law proceed from fear? Do the candidates think the sentiment for lynching so strong that it would lose them votes if they had the courage to speak out? Do they think the conservative, fair-minded Georgians who believe in law enforcement and the protection of the state's good name are in the minority?

If they do, and if their silence is warranted on that ground, then God save the

There is no such sentiment in Georgia. Georgians, many of them, may be apathetic, may not yet have been sufficiently aroused to the crisis that confronts them as a state, but they do not believe in or indorse lynch law and mob rule.

Georgians do not want to see their laws trampled under foot and worse than western border days restored, any more than they states as barbarians and assassins.

them, compel world respect and commendation, then it is time for those who seek state leadership to speak out!

been asleep, but they are waking up, and and evil to the state until her legislator White?

hey are not going to be content until Geor-pistol traffic gia shakes off the fetters of mob rule and takes her stand once more among the law observing and law-abiding communities of an all-impelling force that would bring

Who else but their candidates, their state officials clothed with authority, can they or shall they look to for this relief?

And how long are they going to be com-

There is a time for all things and the time to speak out on this subject is NOW!

MIHE READY PISTOL. The Tifton Gazette is right in the asser tion that if an effective check is put upon the carrying of concealed pistols and similar weapons, we will have far less lawlessness

Worth county for an alleged murder, The Gazette points out that both the negro and his victim were carrying concealed pistols Pistols began and ended the tragedy, as they have done in hungleds upon hundreds of in-stances in the criminal history of this and other states. Commenting upon the incident, The Tifton Gazette says:

How much longer will our Gerogia laws permit the sale of pocket piatols or cartridges?

"But," we hear the remark, "they will send to other states for them."

Did Georgia and her sister states wait for the prohibition of interstate chipments of whisky before they prohibited its sale?

Did they not first clear their own skirts before expecting the nation to assist in keeping them clear? Are they not now in a much better position to ask for the prohibition of interstate shipments than they would be if they still allowed its sale?

Who will argue that the pocket pistol

who will argue that the pocket pistol is less dangerous than the bottle?
Can you imagine a worse combination than a loaded pistol and a brute white or black, inflamed with passion?
We hope to soon see the day when from every pulpit and rostrum in Georgia will come the denunciation of the pocket pistol that we have had of the rum evil.

There isn't a doubt about it. If Georgia would put an effective check upon the pistol them has happened.

laws intended to correct this evil, but the dent an indication that South Carolina was be-

The good, the conservative people of have had about as much effect as moonshine ginning to restore and revere the majesty of Georgia who abide by the law and believe Georgia will never get rid of the readithe law. Abbeville has blotted that out with others should be made to do so, may have hidden pistol and all that it means in criminuman blood. Where was Abbeville's "Jim"

remedial legislative action, not in the fardistant future, but NOW!

row mg enough to write into the statutes

dical enactment that will put an end to the

BURELVILLE S

NOV 8 1916

THE SHAME OF ABBEVILLE.

When the news came that certain persons in Abbeville had in plain daylight broken into the jail and lynched a negro who committed assault and battery, had ordered his unoffending sons to leave the county by a fixed date this month, and in Georgia. had terrorized the entire negro populat Discussing the recent trial of negro in that county, South Carolina was shocked. had terrorized the entire negro population of

> Lynching has not yet disapeared in this State, but it has been confined to the execution of negroes guilty of the two highest crimes on the calendar-murder and rape. Such a situation as that in Abbeville in more than one phase is without precedent. Lawlessness there seems to know no limits. It appears to be well-organized and powerful, openly intimidating and keeping the law in its own hands.

Abbeville has enjoyed a fair name for the observance of law and order. In that county live citizens of the State. some of the best runs the blood of fearin whose veins less and eminently distinguished South Carolinians of the golden era of our history. Abbeville has not been regarded as a lawless county. but as conservative and law-abiding. How can the outrages there be accounted for? Who is responsible? The case is not similar to the Phoenix riot. The Abbeville negroes are not up in arms against the whites. No outbreak among

carrying habit there would be less crime and Not only Abbeville, but South Carolina also less mob law. The pistol is the customary has been given a bad name by the reign of lawweapon of the mob, as it is of the murdererlessness there. The news has been flashed over want to be written down by those of other and the assassin; and yet the Georgia lawsthe country, unaccompanied by an explanation of make it possible for the criminal and theany sort, and Abbeville and South Carolina have If this fate is to be averted, if we are brute to arm themselves secretly and takebeen evilly advertised as lawless and brutal. to restore law and order and, living under cowardly advantage of the opportunity to some years ago when Sheriff "Jim" White of them compel world respect and commender shoot down an enemy or to plunder and robspartanburg drove back from the jail a mob assembled to lynch an innocent negro, the whole It is true we have passed a number occountry sounded his praise, reading in the inci-

Governor Manning announces that he has requested Solicitor Cooper and Sheriff Burts to investigate the matter, get the facts, and prosecute the murderers, if they can be apprehended. The News hopes that this effort may succeed, despite the fact that others like it in the past have county in the state. How are we going to been without avail, because of the lack of suffi-get rid of that? How are we going to abolcient proof to convict. Nor is a jury in a com-ish usury and extortion, not alone of the munity ruled by lawlessness likely to convict, money lender, or the money shark, but of even if sufficient evidence for conviction can be the country bank, which is presumed to be a secured, as it probably cannot be.

What has happened will probably not be The Constitution has asked all these avenged, but the best citizens of Abbeville have questions of the candidates for governortaken the proper course for the future. Stirred those who have announced and those who by the shame cast upon Abbeville county, they may yet announce. It is not their views as to met Monday in mass meeting, denounced in these evils that are wanted; it is what Georgia needs a moral shaking up from one strongest terms the acts and spirit of lawless-remedies they propose for their elimination. ness, and considered ways and means to prevent How are we going to get rid of them? the repetition of such an outrage. They resolv-That is the question, and if it is going to ed that they would show to the world that "wetake a state convention to determine it men of Abbeville county will defend the law a why, let's have it and write, as Editor Loy protect the citizens of the commonwealth in theless proposes, a new "moral constitution." enjoyment of all rights guaranteed by the law." There is a splendid opportunity here, be They will endeavor to protect the negroes wholore we reach the convention point, for the live in the county and may organize a military candidate for governor who will fearlessly company to carry out that determination.

are law-abiding and not accesories to the mur and point the way to effective remedy for the der of that negro. As freemen, they cannot af ills from which the state is seriously sufferford to permit themselves to be governed by aing! lawless minority which will not stop at anything. No man's life, no man's property, is safe, when the mob rules. The News hopes that the good and lawful men of Abbeville county will exterminate lawlessness and see to it that the guilty do not go unpunished. The murderers can be discovered and they ought to be put on Georgia, to deal with the moral and material people themselves. trial for their lives.

LET'S TAKE MORAL STOCK.

mas W. Loyless, o onicle, has offered Ge suggestion, that even the may not be carried out along proposed lines will at least set the people of the state to

Mr. Loyless suggests a state-wide convention, to handle everything of importance and interest to Georgia accept politics A convention to plan new moral constitu tion." is the way Mr. Loyless puts it.

However we may do it, whether by convention or otherwise, it is certainly time Georgia stopped long enough to take account of "moral stock."

Politically, we know, Georgia is safe. Any differences on this score which may exist involve personalities more than they nvolve the state. Georgia will be in good nd safe hands, as we have known safety or many years past, regardless of primary

But morally we are behind the times Ve lead in lynching. How are we going to

We cannot build a lasting morality upon 12 to 50 per cent adult illiteracy in every If the candidates for governor will break moral force in the community?

get away from the old beaten track of blar-The great majority of the men of Abbevilleney and that sort of meaningless generality,

FOR GEORGIA WELFARE.

No suggestion in recent years has at tracted more widespread attention from ment of its highest civilization will be impress and public than that of Editor Thomas possible. W. Loyless, of The Augusta Chronicle, who proposes a general welfare convention for tion or otherwise, it must come through the interests of the state. 3-18-15

bility than they have hitherto realized or s sure to bring. considered.

In his further discussion of the proposal, Editor Loyless takes up the four questions recently propounded by The Constitution to the candidates for governor, and adds other harm that has come to Georgia on account questions to them. "How do the people feel of Georgia's unmitigated lynching record, about the rigid enforcement of our new pro by the following course of rease hibition laws?" he asks. "How do they feel about the sale of the state road? How do they feel about the fee system?" And there are some other things.

It is true, as Editor Loyless suggests, that these questions might perhaps with even more propriety be put squarely up to the people themselves. It was The Consti tution's purpose to put them up to the

top it? For, stop it we must, or fall deeper people, but through the candidates for gov nto the mire. It is Georgia's most serious ernor. There is no forum through which problem, but he might have gone further the people of Georgia have opportunity of expressing themselves except the ballot box. away from their "pink tea" platforms, tell where they stand on these really important problems that are confronting the state, and give the people a chance to talk at the ballot box, we may come somewhere near getting at just how Georgians feel about them. But in the absence of determined and fearless leadership, the chances are we may never know.

Mr. Loyless is unquestionably right; end of the state to the other.

Year after year the various counties send their law makers to the legislature to frame statutes for the control and government of the people, and yet some of these counties which are most insistent upon the enactent of radical laws are the very first igrantly to violate them, or permit their lation without the interposition of preative measures or punishment where the

The Constitution believes, with Mr. Loyless, that it is going to take a determined awakening of the people to put new moral life and purpose into the state and bring it back to that condition of law respect and law observance without which the develop-

law demands it.

Whether this is to come through conven-

The Constitution is heartily with Mr. We present today a summary of the dis-Loyless in this effort to awaken Georgia to cussion of Mr. Loyless' proposal, showing its duty and its opportunity, as it has already wherein press and public are manifesting demonstrated in its presentation of real isactive and enthusiastic interest, and indi-sues and its demand for men who are as cating a demand for better laws and better ready and willing to shoulder the responlaw enforcement that is permeating every sibility which they involve as he is to enjoy section of the state and arousing the people the distinction which emancipation of the to a greater sense of community responsitate from its all too prevalent lawlessness

LYNGHINGS AND HOW TO STOP

THEM. Savannah News would mitigate the Th

Tennessee is included in the list of States that are giving advice to Georgia about preventing lynchings, and since Tennessee has had experience with lynchers, night riders and other such law breakers she is able to speak out about them. And if she is dead sure she never will have any more lynchings she may properly give advice as one who has been guilty of wickedness but has reformed. Ten years is not a long time and it is just ten years ago that a negro,

for a terrible crime. The court house square was guarded by a specially detailed force of policemen. The public generally was not admitted to the court room. The negro was convicted and later on the case went to the United States Supreme Court. Then a Tennessee mob broke into the county jail, overpowered the sheriff, took the prisoner to a bridge over the Tennessee river and strung him up. The United States government investigated the lynching and sent the sheriff, and perhaps one or two other men, to serve prison terms. So far as is recalled none of the lynchers ever was punished. All this is interesting because there is so much loose talk about. Federal intervention in Georgia's affairs on account of lyachings in this State.

That's child's play, dear News. Tennessee has a better lynching record than eitner Alabama or Georgia. If The News had thought of it, it could have made its point stronger by referring sarcastically to Alabama's lynching record. This State comes third in the galaxy of States in the point of lynching. But The News would do better, in our judgment, to employ outside criticisms to arouse Georgians to the importance of stamping out the lyncher-as objectionable as outside criticisms are. Georgia, The News and all other newspapers in that State, should remember, has the worst lynching record of any State in the Union, the victims of Georgia mobs in one year totaling 29.

The only reason that Alabama is not a stouter contender for Georgia's badge is that Alabama Governors have courageously and aggressively attacked the mob problem in this State whenever the mob problem manifested itself. Our Governors got into the habit of holding the feet of our sheriffs to the fire whenever the sheriffs were shown to have been neglectful of their duty.

Georgia owes it to herself to put down her mobs; she owes it to her neighboring States to put down her mobs. For its own part, The Advertiser not only intends to comment rather plainly on every instance of mob violence that occurs in Alabama, but it expects to continue to hammer Georgia at will so long as Georgia tolerates mob violence.

We wish The Savannah News would unreservedly join hands with us.

REMEDY FOR MYNCHING. the whether George really wants to s, drastic remedy must be applied. F. G. tright, a lawyer of Cordele, offers a plan hich, if adopted, would unquestionably go irectly to the root of the evil and result in edy elimination of the mob.

There is no question that if, as Mr. Boat ight suggests in his communication pubished today, the burden for the responsiollity for lynching is put upon the sheriff of county, regardless of the measure of his ault in any particular case, the tendency would be to call a halt in the matter of mob. law demonstration.

As Mr. Boatright states, the proposal is a drastic one, going to the extent of providing that in case of a lynching the sheriff nd his deputies should automatically surender their offices and be debarred from solding political office of any sort for a riod of four years. Since political office s not personal property, it is suggested this

That the proposal has in it all the ele-ments of a successful remedy for lynching came he didn't approud, however. Harfier he turned half sick; for the only classification on fact, achievement of the desired end would not require the state to go even so far as Mr. Boatright suggests. 'if, for instance Georgia were to enact a law requiring the sheriff of a county in which a lynching occurred to show cause before the governor as tures. No other state of all the others but to why he should not be removed from office, and the governor were given discreipon showing made, it is more than probable that the same end would be attained.

The very fact that a sheriff would be required to show cause why he should not be removed, and thus stand in imminent danper of losing his office under executive decision, would no doubt have the same effect in creating a political, if not a moral sentiment that would repress any mob tendency hat might appear in the community.

If Georgia really wants to stop lynching. his is a good way to do it. Under present cumstances there is no apparent responsi mity anywhere. If we create by law a re-

onsibility which carries with it the proscareless official, the effort to curb mob ten-

methods of court procedure which are un-

last vestige of mob excuse we shall have taken an effective step in the direction of

gtate?

"Georgia Lynch Law! Time to Stop and Think! The Macon Telegraph

He was one of Macon's best known busiwould be no material injustice, but a policy ness men and he sat the other day in the New York Hippodrome all primed up to make a display of local patriotism and clap vigorous-ly when the figures representing Georgia came on to the stage in "The March of the and mob law is not to be questioned. In the six young women to show they represented the Empire State of the South, one of the original thirteen colonies, were devices on their dresses and pennons depicting men hanging by the neck from trees. Georgialynch law; synonymous terms, not a man, woman or child in the several thousand in that audience but knew at once what state was meant by the display of lynching picwas treated with elaborate compliment. And

have nothing to say about it. It is true, tion and authority to remove or retain him we are the champion lynching state of the one country that knows lynching as such. We lead all others and some combinations of others, with the first sixty days of this year showing almost a score of men illegally and unlawfully and violently done to their death without those opportunities for defense and banian who read them. One of these trial, the judgment of their peers and equals, vouchsafed civilized men in English-speaking recounted the interesting events at a great countries since the barons made King John of England grant the right.

agency alone. And add to this the numbertions and denunciations of lynchers in Georgia heightened by our infernal record of theland. last two months and even the densest can who are we that we villity Russia for its

has done us as much harm as the steady nect of some punishment to the negligent or chain of outrages committed during the last lence. Lynching is a crime whether commiteighteen months without a single perpetrate being brought to book or anything being ted in Alabama or Georgia. Alabama has no dency will be both immediate and effective. Sone but perfunctory deprecation expressed In the meantime, the effort to revise our We fully expect the demagogue and stumpperching patriot running for some county laws where revision is needed, and our office to burst just at this stage into "defense" of Georgia, hurling his defiance at an outside world, recriminating against our sisquestionably lax in the matter of speedy ter states and ending with the customary trial and certain punishment in cases of ab- peroration that we are the grandest and noblest people and state on the solute guilt, must be pressed without abate face of the earth. Well, we are; but whereas a few months ago there might have been justification for righteous indignation against If we do these two things—place respon- what at that the amounted to cardinary what at that time amounted to calumny had not committed "the usual crime.' He had sibility where it belongs and remove the one atom, too many atoms have gone wrong not even committed murder. The apologists lately to permit of anything being said or done now except to ourselves; about ourselves, by ourselves. There is some thing wrong with us and we've the permanent establishment of law and or to do some surgery, oblivious for the time being to what may be said outside-we'd violence, by boasting that they were propetter forget that end of it, the other fel-Where is the candidate, where are the low has the better of the argument in a mu- tecting the honor of their women. The negro candidates, who will stand fearlessly before to figures and comparative statements.

(Editorials) Southern Papers

the people upon a platform like this which. It makes no difference whether every man points the way to an end of mob law in the the unchastened hinges of Hades, the fact remains that they shouldn't have been put to was committed, he had stolen and he had death that way, and that any community or section which permits its retributive justice committed an assault to murder. to fall increasingly into the hands of the mob is losing its grip on the very fundamentals of civilization. No one can challenge that; it's true. And once a people in this age and time grow tolerant of departures from the regular channels of law and justice and regular procedure, that people is marked for that retribution which follows ted daily in Alabama? The lynching was inevitably on the heels of retrogression. That actual records should show at least surface not an execution of the law, it was the comevidence of such decadence in Georgia is inconceivable, for this is a state of ideals, tra-mission of a general and public crime, to ditions and aspirations. That the average Georgian condemns and mourns the trans-gressions because he is inherently a high-

this has come to Georgia.

The despairful feature of it is the fact we on the front page of The Advertiser, W headly, there were two news stortes, p shed in parallel columns, which must b aftled and concerned the thoughtful se meeting held in Montgomery to relieve The New York Hippodrome shows to about the Jewish victims of cruelty and oppression over the United States and Canada and from in Poland and Russia. In the adjoining colacross the water. There can be no denying in Poland and Russia. In the adjoining col-the sinister effect the viciously eloquent tab-leaux representing Georgia will have over umn there was the revolting account of the the country through the projection of this onelynching of a negro boy, accused of robbery less editorials, news items, personal observa-and murderous assault by a mob of Alabam-

THE CRIME OF LYNCHING.

as it now stands means to this state and its people. Nothing that has ever been done here depressing record in meb and personal vioreason to plume itself on its respect for law and order when we are only less guilty in that we do not have as many lynchings as Georgia does.

> The usual excuse for lynching was missing in the Sumter county affair. The negro boy about for lynching, in this case, can not take got refuge in the explanation of such a crime of was a thief; he attacked a man who inter-

But there are courts in Sumter county. Were the courts not competent to deal with two crimes which unfortunately are commitavenge a private wrong, with which the gressions because he is inherently a highclass citizen who pays really intelligent attention to the affairs of his state and its
people, does not help any except that it
brings to us Georgians the assurance that
when we start to act vigorously and unrelentingly to run down lynchers the people
of the state as a whole will support and
commend the activities. We know this, but
the outside world doasn't, and even if told so
will not believe it at ithis time. it were numerous and are very probably sustained by an abnormal local sentiment.

For the moment let us consider the worst phase of the crime of lynching. Let us, if we can stand the strain of such imagination and such a belief, take the position of the man, who takes part in a lypching. Let us say, "Oh, well, he was only a nigger." We will forget that this is a horrible doctrine, that it revolts the true man, the right thinking man who believes that even an inferior should be treated with fairness and justice So far as the victim of the lynching is conperned, we will for the moment stifle our sense of honor and say, "Oh, well, he was only a nigger."

when one nigger is put to death. It does killed, negroes kill each other only too ofnot end when such a crime is condoned by cal sentiment. There are other conse uences which are remorseless.

First of all, regardless of the standing or the crime of the victim, law and established order are everturned in a lynching. Law is contemned and spat upon. A lynching is a triumph of anarchy; it is anarchy in action.

But more far-reaching than even a temporary lapse into anarchy are the effects of lynching. A successful lynching puts a premlum upon vicelnce. The community which telerates it, will sooner or later inevitably suffer from that same violence There follows into the train of lynchings, contempt for law, and the adoption of vilent methods between individuals in their settlement of personal disputes. A lynching is a sire, a breeder of a family of crimes The community which tolerates such a crime has always learned this lesson to its so

Alabama, for the past few years, has had in excellent reputation, as to preventing lynchings. Recent events indicate a reaction ary movement. In the past Governor Jelks Governor Comer and Governor O'Neal were vigorous and aggressive upholders of th law. One sheriff of Alabama was impeached and removed from office for a lack of dili gence in preventing a lynching. Two other sheriffs narrowly escaped impeachment or the same charge. The result was that Alabama had one of the best records in the South for preventing lynchings until here lately.

Governor Henderson is as firm and as courageous in the enforcement, as any man who has occupied the executive chair. He a doubtless deeply concerned over this outse against the law in West Alabama. It a crime of violence which merits a prose-

But the spirit of lynching does not end the law. It is not that one negro boy was ten in Alabama, and white men and negroes kill each other only too often in Alabama. There are individual tragedies, with which the law deals.

But a lynching is a public crime in which the whole State is concerned. It is a crime of violence against the majesty of the law. JUDICIAL REFORM NEEDED

There has been no more striking or tensely interesting contribution to the di cussion as to the necessity for taking ster to curb crime and put an end to mob la in Georgia than the statement of Judg George Hillyer, of Atlanta, which The Constitution puol shes today.

If these is any man well qualified speak on this subject it is Judge Hillyer. prominent citizen former judge of the superior court of this o reult most members of the Georgia bar tor the last half century. For some twenty years now Judge Hillyer has been earnestly pleading, along with The Constitution, for that reform in judicial procedure which will bring about prompter disposition of criminal cases, the speedier administration of justice and more certain results.

Judge Hillyer takes as his text The Constitution's editorial of Friday discussing the delays of the law, which are permitted by innumerable technicalities, and shows wherein present conditions of judicial procèdure not only fall to deter crime, but actually encourage mob executions.

"In a criminal trial," Judge Hillyer says, "the law shields the prisoner by a maze of technicalities and delays, so that to a discerning public it looks like the guilty party is the only person in the courthouse who has any rights that are sacred."

Judge Hillyer has correctly diagnosed the disease from which not only Georgia jus tice, but that in every other state in the union is suffering. An outrageous crime provokes community passion. The knowledge that the criminal may delay his pun ishment for months, or years, and perhaps cape it altogether, induces to mob vio Of course, this is no justification but it is the mob's excuse.

On the other hand, Judge Hillyer points witten which will exhaust every resource of out that not only are lynchings a great

evil, and always wrong, but that they are sually worse and more harmful than the crime which provoked them. The best way to stop lynchings is to stop the crimes that lead to them; and the best way to stop these crimes, as Judge Hillyer shows, is to amend the laws of criminal procedure "so that innocent and good people can be assured of getting justice in the courthouse."

As The Columbia State called attention to the fact that mob law threatens to undermine state civilization, Judge Hillyer re calls the prophecy of Lord Macaulay, who predicted that this republic would be destroyed in the twentieth century by the to take this sort of stand because they sold 'Huns and Vandals" within its borders. Is political office. this prophecy coming true? Are we going to permit it? What shall we do about it? Judge Hillyer thus answers the question:

Make the law better and make it stronger. Amend the law. Give it more promptness and more wisdom and more justice and more certainty in its own enforcement. Astonish the murderown enforcement. Astonish the murderer and the rapist by its quickness and its certainty. If everybody knew that all murderers and rapists would be inevitably and speedily punished, such crimes would soon become almost unknown, and any such thing as a lynching would become absolutely unknown. The law should continually thunder into the ears of the tempted its warning that the only way to keep off the gallows or to keep out of prison is to remain innocent. Enact the reforms now. Do not wait until the destruction comes, but act now and thus prevent the evil.

The question is put squarely up to the lawmaking power-the legislature of Georgia. Solution of the problem rests with that body, and with it alone; what does it propose to do about it?

Judge Hillyer has admirably stated the case. He speaks from an abundance of knowledge and experience.

THE JUDGES AND THE LAW

enfficant fact that no lynching has The ! ever talen place in connection with a dese under se authority of, or pending in, United States courts, was commented up in a charge to the United States grand jury by Judge Emory Speer the other day.

Declaring that if he had to base it upon the law of contempt of court alone, he would fill the Atlanta federal penitentiary with the members of a mob that lynched a prisoner of the United States court before he would let them go unpunished, Judge Speer indirectly indicted the courts of this state for their laxity in enforcing Georgia laws. Consultation

Discussing the subject of mobs and lynchings in Georgia, here is what Judge Speer had to say:

Our people, as a whole, are law-abiding at heart, but our superior court judges do not do their duty with refer-ence to lynchers, and our people do not

lynchings on society.

If mobs knew that they would sufficience would be no more lynchings, for

if every member of a n would cost him fust a participation in a lyn-not participate.

Prisoners from the United States court are never lynched, or, at least, I have never heard of one being lynched, and because United States judges have unlimited power to fine or imprison for contempt and without having to wait on inner. juries. I would fill the Atlanta peni-tentiary with members of a mob who lynched a prisoner from this court.

If the United States courts can do this certainly the Georgia courts can do the ame thing. Without having said it, there is imputation in Judge Speer's statement of the charge that Georgia's judges are afraid

This is a pretty severe arraignment o the state bench, and yet the remarkable fact stands out in substantiation of his theory that no lynching has occurred within recollection in any case coming directly under the Jurisdiction of the United States court.

If one court can so awe the mob as t put the fear of the law into it, so can an other, if it will but stand upon the courage of its convictions and the law.

Question has recently been raised garding the laxity of Georgia courts in enforcing state laws, both in connection with prohibition and the conduct of the mob. It has been urged that Georgia judges must be removed from the arena of politics and the dependence upon popular vote. Discussing this phase of the problem as to judges. Judge James R. Grant, of Hazlehurst, suggests this plan:

So change the constitution of the state that the supreme and appellate judges will be appointed by the governor for life, upon the plan that the judges of the United States supreme court are appointed, and then let the supreme court judges recommend to the governor the appointment of the judges of the superior court, and the court of appeals recommend to the governor the appointment of the class of the superior the appointment of the class of the court of the class of the cl ment of the city court judges, and that their recommendation of appointment be binding upon the governor, and make their tenure of office twelve and eight vears respectively, and pay them a salary commensurate with the duties performed, and you will see a better judiciary, laws more stringently enforced, and the great evil of mob law and lynchings will become a thing of the past.

If, as Judge Speer holds, Georgia's judilary is afraid to enforce the law, it ought to be relieved speedily by appropriate legislation from that position which makes for injustice both to itself and the people of the state.

Discussion by Individuals. Should Not Try Lynchers tere Crime Took Place, Says Col. P. H. Brewster

Editor Constitution: Much is being If we really mean what we say, then let us take this step. There are enough good people in the state to secure the change in the constitution, and the legislature will be parriodic enough to enact the necessary legislation to carry out the purpose intended. When those who are inclined to engage in such as and preserve our civilisation, indorses this barbarism, and it is certain the good people deplore such outrages. It becomes necessary, therefore, that some steps be taken to suppress it.

If we really mean what we say, then let us take this step. There are enough good people and order, who loves his state, and the constitution, and the legislature will be parriodic enough to enact the necessary legislation to carry out the purpose intended. When those who are inclined to engage in such that such as a voter of Georgia and a reader of the state assembly at the present time and as a voter of Georgia and a reader of the state of the state assembly at the present time and as a voter of Georgia and a reader of the state of the state assembly as a voter of Georgia and a reader of the state assembly as a voter of Georgia and a reader of the state of t

I have read with pleasure and heartily thing of the past. approve your editorials upon the subject. But we doubt whether it can be suppressed by any appeal to the intelligence and sentiment of the people at large. Lynching is the result always of some outburst of local who engage in this barbarous practice know Editor Constitution: As a Georgian temwho engage in this barbarous practice know they are perfectly safe from any punishment, porarily residing out of the state, I have since, if punished, it must be through it read with much interest your splendid edisince, if punished, it must be through the torials dealing with the serious problem of local tribunals, and these local tribunals will supressing lynching. They have been clear, not perform those functions which are necessary, before the lynchers can be brought
to judgment. Local courts will apologize
for convening courts; grand juries, if they act, will pretend to be unable to find out shows that the preacher, lawyer and layman who the lynchers are; if they indict, the done, suggesting new laws, added powers of trial juries will acquit.

A Farce, Pure and Simple,

that no lynchers are ever punished, and cannot be under the present system.

.If we really mean what we say, and we are in earnest about suppressing the evil which is damning Georgia in the opinion of but it seems not to be expressed so that it the world, the thing to do is to take steps which will insure its suppression.

Under our constitution, it is not possible to indict and try one charged with violating the criminal law, except in the county where the crime is committed, and, therefore, the thing to be done is to change the constitution so as to give jurisdiction to some court distant from the locality of the lynching, and require the solicitor general of that circuit or the attorney general to prosecute those engaged in the lynching. Let them be inindicted in such court and tried there, the costs of the prosecution to be borne by the county in which the lynching took place, including a reasonable fee to the solicitor general or attorney general, and a reward sufficiently large to induce active and intelligent detective work to discover the lynchers. Would Put End to Lynching.

lation, adopted to this particular crime, Yours truly,
would put an end to lynching. Otherwise, New York, 1116 Amsterdam avenue.

this barbarism will continue to disgrace the id state and set at naught every effort to sup-

P. H. BREWSTER. Atlanta, Ga., February 19, 1916.

Where There Is a Problem There Must Be a Solution

the governor, a simplification of court procedure and other means looking towards the Therefore, it is a farce, pure and simple. prosecution of the members of the mob that The whole world knows, in spite of all our commits violence. These suggestions are well and good, but what is most needed at protestations and denunciations of lynching, present is a creation of a collective sentiment against mob violence, that leads to positive resentment, and when so used it can combat lawlessness without further aid of laws. It is true, of course, that the weight of sentiment is against lynch law within the state, puts any mob in fear of ever being caught. Sentiment of a community should be just as strongly behind the prosecuting officer who seeks to enforce the law against a single violator as when the same law is broken by many acting in concert.

One may ask how this sentiment is to be created. There are three ways by which the dangers of the spreading tendency towards anarchy can be thwarted, and a public sentiment leading to resentment can be created: First, through the press-just as you are now doing; second, through the pulpit; third, through the officeseeker; let him declare his position and give his pledge. What is needed is not so much agitation after the outrage committed, as the suppression of mob adencies. The morale of a community should be just as firmly expressed when one's life is taken contra to law by many, as when one's life is taken by a single individual. Permitting a mob to take the law in its hands in punishing an individual for the "one crime" will inevitably lead to sanctioning its acts where the crime is petty, and in such

chaos the innocent is bound to suffer.

The whole question is capable of solution fair state. Let us show to the world that and it seems that your paper is to lead the intelligence and justice reign in Georgia and we are satisfied that such a change in the way. To the legal maxim, "Where there is a fare a part and parcel of this great union of constitution, followed by necessary legis there is a remedy," I would add: Where indestructible states, contributing our portation, adopted to this particular crime, yours truly,

would put an end to lynching. Otherwise, New York, 1116 Amsterdam avenue.

Fabruary 25, 1816

makers we must do something to remain that reats upon the escutcheen of our stain that reats upon the stain that reats upon the stain that reats upon

February 25, 1916. Concerning Legislation

"shame," a "disgrace!" What evidently is lacking one need not go very far to findofficial responsibility.

South Carolina has, abated the disgrace by passing a very salutary statute requiring payment to the family of the lynched, such payment originating in the county where the crime against civilization was committed. Georgia need not duplicate this statute. Another way out can certainly be found by our

law-making body. It may not be as evident to many of our citizens the extent and harm of this wave of lawlessness which is allowed to run riot talk for what happened in Georgia. Many hard things were written, but there was no way to combat it by more talk. We have had quite a sufficiency of that on both sides of the question. We need action; and now is the time, while we are sober minded, to have it done by the present general assem-Later. during the year, the state of Texas required from our governor a guar-, antee for a fair trial of certain parties before extradition papers would be granted. Another case in our state arising in the federal courts was threatened with change of jurisdiction outside of the state by the attorney general of the United States, a southern democrat, because, as he openly expressed, a fair trial could not be had in Georgia. It was only through vigorous representation that such a blow was not dealt

A prominent attorney pointed out quite conclusively the shoals to which we are drifting by our neglect to amend our ways— Federal intervention!

We have the resources in Georgia that are latent and we are publishing such things before the world in a commendable fashion. If we would have our untouched resources developed by respectable home-

Oxford. Ga., July 10, 1916.

RESPONSIBLE FOR LYNCHING E. L.

started a campaign of law and order and decried lynchings in strongest terms.

The laws of recent times empowering the governor change jurisdiction in any case where he limbs lawsessness is likely to break out and the provise of every judge to hold special session of ecourt whenever the unspeakable dime is committed or other crimes likely to chrase and argues the heated passions of the people, would seem to answer all purposes. But in the face of the above facts, especially, the record grows. Something else is radically wrong to permit such a deplorable state of affairs to continue. such a deplorable state of affairs to continue. compared with the other states of the union. If the history of our lynchings is studied The county is a subdivision of the state govthe fact is revealed that the offender was either seized by an angry mob from the sheriff and posse or else the offender was caught by such a mob and dealt with according to the dictates of overwrought pas- state are enforced only to the extent that the sions. No one is to be blamed for such an officials of the county are able and willing action. It is "regrettable," of course; a to enforce them. to enforce them.

An Important Element.

I believe that the number of voters in a county is an important element in connection with law enforcement that is quite generally overlooked. The smaller the constituency of a public official, the more personal is his official relationship to the individual voters and the more subject is his official conduct to their direct influence. . The counties of Georgia are so numerous that many of them have become mere wards, their electorates frequently comprising barely a handful in our beloved state. A few observations and instances will suffice. Last summer in Chicago, for example, the whole south was defamed by the press and even in the street persons, and it can, therefore, be readily seen how it is possible for a majority of the voters of a county to participate in a lynching. Yet, upon the character and ability of the sheriff of such a county, elected to his office by these same voters, must depend the efficacy of the laws of the very state itself. And it is significant in this connection that lynchings rarely occur in the larger counties of the state.

The sheriffs of Georgia, who are the executive officers of the state, should be farther removed from the individual voters that elect them and the personal equation that is at present a large factor in the performance of the duties of the sheriff thereby removed, so as to make possible the fearless and impartial execution of the laws. This can be done by increasing the geographical limits of the sheriff's responsibility and at the same time enlarging the electorate of the office. Two methods of such accomplishment sug-

gest themselves: 1. Decrease the number of counties. feasibility of this method, however, is open to question in view of the apparent sentiment of a majority of the members of the assembly as shown in the creation of new counties

ficient interest to your readers to publish the information. Very truly yours, WILLIAM B. AHLGREN.

Appeals to the State To Lower Lynching Record

Editor Constitution: I have read with great interest the editorials appearing in The esponsion for the mobs. The judge Constitution from time to time on the sub-right. ject of lynching in Georgia. I also read with lanta riot" a victous negro, crazed on Deequal interest the letters from readers on the catur street whisky, entered my home during same subject which were called forth by my absence, struck at my daughter's head your editorials. I clipped all these and, when with a deadly weapon and had my family arranged chronologically, the editorials and flee for refuge. The court sentenced him to the increased Christian enlightenment by means homes. of education. Where the law is not enforced I am not an outlaw, and have never been and where illiteracy and mob rule reign with any mob, but I would have been a mob house were orderly. there is only one word that fits the situation of one with that negro if I had been given -anarchy.

ject your efforts to place the blame for the service to both races by putting out of the non-enforcement of the law where that way a vicious negro before he invaded other blame should rest-upon the shoulders of the homes. sheriff who, for political reasons or lack of courage, failed to do his duty, and your efnegro, loafing and playing pool while his forts to enlighten the illiterate class in Georgia by compulsory education and free school books, you have done a tremendous service to this state.

But you also accomplished something flect upon the worthy negro, who is made to more than this: something of an actual concrete nature. The influence of your edito-

rials, together with those of The Augusta to prevent crime, than one on how to punish Chronicle and other prominent newspapers crime. throughout Georgia, was such as actually to diminish the number of lynchings percep-When the statistics appeared which placed Georgia as the leading lynching state for 1915, it was mentioned that the lynchings curring at a rate that would eclipse 1915's record. These statistics, putting Georgia in the shameful position that they did before the eyes of the nation, were the direct cause of the editorials to which I have referred. There resulted such a wave of opposition to lynching and to the position held by Georgia that for the time it appeared that the mobelement was cowed from undertaking a lynching—that they felt the such as a large of the such as the such as a large of the such a element was cowed from undertaking a many, many people, I am sure that he or lynching—that they felt the eyes of the state anyone else violating the laws of either govwere upon them. For several months are the state anyone else violating the laws of either govabsence of accounts of lynchings in the pa-pers was noticeable. In the pa-the proof was forthcoming. Judge Hillyer,

during the past several years.

Sheriff as State Official.

2. Establish independent political units or subdivisions of the state, each to contain not less than a prescribed number of qualified voters, combining (wo or more counties than a prescribed number of qualified voters, combining (wo or more counties than a prescribed number of qualified voters, combining (wo or more counties) as an "executive district," or "circuit," and of lynchings in the state leading the union in the matter Ledbetter does, charge that there is not agricult and to be designated by a number; each "district" of "circuit," and of lynchings unless something is done? Will not the press of executive district," or "circuit," and of lynchings belone? Will not the press of citizen, no matter what the proof; bit I will regard for law was of the state to the was a state official but at a st This was, indeed, encouraging. But of late

blish this letter, but I am going in order to unload it from my

ead with much interest your edithose from other papers relative Mobs.

illyer, who is usually on the right subjects, wrote a very excellent aining how the courts are largely

articles read like a debate. Every phase of penitentially for a period of fifteen years, but the question was touched upon, and finally his lawyer appealed the case and it was rethe discussion sifted down to the underlying duced to one year, and the negro was soon refundamentals-enforcement of the law, and leased so that he could continue to invade

an opportunity. Then I would have gone By your vigorous editorials on this sub-on to church feeling that I had rendered

I trust that there may never be another mob in Georgia.

THOMAS L. BRYAN.

Atlanta. Ga Court Procedure and Lynching

were upon them. For several months the ernment, could be easily convicted if our

CONVICTION OF NEGRO SECURED IN RECORD TIME

Evidence and Jury's Deliberation Required Only 23 Minutes

SNOW HILL, N. C., June 27 .- WII. liam Black, a sixteen year old negro, was found guilty here today of a capital offense against a six year old white child near this place last night and was sentenced to be electrocuted on July 21.

Taking of testimony and the deliberation of the jury required only twentythree minutes.

Two companies of militia were on guard and crowds about the court

RALEIGH, N. C.; June 27.—Accompanied by two companies of militia to guard against possible violence, Will Black, a sixteen year old negro boy, was taken to Snow Hill, in Greene county, early today on a special train for trial on a charge of having criminally assaulted a six-year old white child near that place on March 30. A special term of court for the trial began its session today.

Joseph Black, the boy's father, on April 5 was removed from the Lenoir county jail in Kingston, taken to Greene county and lynched. He was under arrest on a charge of having assisted his son in an attempt to escape and for having supplied him with arms. Two members of a sheriff's posse and Will Black were shot in a running fight before the fugitive was captured.

GEORGIANS SHOULD CONDEMN LYNCHING ASSERTS EDWARDS

Washington, February 25.—(Special) Representative Charles G. Edwards, of the first Georgia district, makes the following statement with reference to

"The law should take its course and be upheld. Passions should be restrained for the good of the general public and for the good of our state's reputation. We don't need additional laws to prevent lynchings—we need a strict enforcement of our laws on the

Candidate for Governor, in His Reply to Letter From Dr. Smith, Also Says He Opposes Crimes That Excite Mob Violence.

Commerce, Ga., February 5 .- (Special.)-Declaring that he is opposed to lynching both "as a law-abiding citizen of Georgia and as a candidate for office," Dr. L. G. Hardman, candidate for governor, has sent an answer to a letter he recently received from Rev. Rembert G. Smith, of Marietta, Ga. Dr. Smith sent letters to both Dr. Hardman' and Governor Harris. Governor Harris' clear-cut statement denouncing lynching has already been published in The Constitution.

Dr. Hardman's reply is as follows: Dear Sir: On account of my absence from home I have been unable to reply to your letter of February 1st, concerning the evils of lynching in our state. As a law abiding citizen of Georgia I am opposed to synching, and as a candidate for the high office of governor I am opposed to these crimes.

"The governor of a state, so far as 2 the legislature has given him authority, should enforce laws against all evils of our state. I am not only opposed to lynching, but I am als

Lynchings-1916
Discussions by Individuals
EST WAY TO STOP LYNCHINGS,

STOP CRIMES PROVOKING THEN Coustil Judge George Hillyer

Editor Constitution: Those are splendid As our remedial procedure in criminal ditorials you have been having relative to cases now stands, it is easy to convict the rimes and lynchings. The whole trend of poor and friendless hegro, and the poor and not of Friday was especially admirable, and riendless white man, who has no money or hope and delieve much good will come from influence to employ counsel or canvass the Lin fact, that editorial ought to be a text or what may be written and said by others.

But is anybody ever hanged who has money the subject.

—lots of it—with which to employ counsel.

The greatest crying need of our times in carvass jury lists and circulate petitions?

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The greatest crying need of our times, in canvass jury lists and circulate petitions? judgment is reform in the administra-The poor and friendless are sometimes exemple of the criminal law. In the fullest outed, but the rich and powerful never, or ord with what you have already said. I almost never. Can such things be? Well, that we should advocate the reforms yes, and they are; but they are not right impred by feelings of charity and kind-How long will they continue? The answer

increasing number of parents anding their why I am writing you this letter. I do children children killing parents; brother much wish the press, especially the power shedding the blood of brothers; husbands, weekly press, would copy this letter, we wives taking the lives of one another! This For, after all, the people rule. They was one of the symptoms which, history ave themselves and our state if they we teaches us, preceded the fall of the Roman empire, and reminds us again of Macaulay's Atlanta, Ga., February 19.

Make Law Better and Stronger.

The greagest crying need of our times. In the Administrative is reform in the Administrative of the tribinal is w. by the fullest such that the construction of the tribinal is w. by the fullest putch but the rich and powerful news, or the second of the tribinal is w. by the fullest putch but the rich and powerful news, or the second of the tribinal is w. by the full that the second of the tribinal is w. by the full that the second of the second o

It is not contended that by reform in criminal procedure our people will reach absolute perfection, or that the millennium will come thereby, but we are as wise and as strong as other nations, and we can be as well off and as good if we try. Perhaps we have other qualities where we make up for our defects here pointed out. But let us do the right thing in this also. The evils above named and the remedies are confined to no part of the United States; but crimes and lynchings have become so general and so frequent in many parts of our common country as to form an appalling aggregate—enough to make any Christian aggregate—enough to make any Christian chudder or sadden the heart of a patriot.

Hake Law Better and Stronger.

of law.
On the 10th of this month a negle committed the offense of assault with intent to rape on a white girl 12 years of age. The little girl was a member of one of the best families of Morgan county. He was captured two-days afterward and her father, who is an upright, Christian gentleman, who lives in the country, openly stated to his neighbors that he wanted the law to take its course.

The assailant was arrested in the country on the day of the primary election and cooler heads in the community coincided with the views of the father. The negro was turned over to the sheriff of the county and out of precaution was lodged in the Clarke county

As soon as I was informed of the charge I called a special session of Morgan superior court on the 24th of this month and appointed counsel, as provided by the constitution of the state, and ordered them to go to Atheren of the state, and ordered them to go to Athens and consult with the defendant and ascertain if he desired any witnesses subpoenaed and prepare his defense, if any. This was done several days before the convening of the court.

He freely and voluntarily confessed his attorney at the shortiff and others.

guilt to the attorneys, the sheriff and others. Court met in Madison April 24, and after a few remarks to the grand jury, they after a few remarks to the grand jury, they retired to their room to consider the case. There was a large crowd in the court room and I stated to the people assembled that under the law of 1913 it was my official duty, on my own initiative, to change the venue of the trial, if I had reason to believe that there was danger of any mob violence being committed on the defendant. That I did not wish to try the defendant. That I did not wish to try the defendant in any other county, but would be compelled to do so if I was satisfied that there was any danger of the prisoner being lynched. That I had the utmost confidence in the integrity of the people of that county and requested all who would pledge themselves to uphold the laws of the land and who were in favor of according to the accused a fair and impartial trial to stand tup, and I say it to the credit of the good people of Morgan county that every person in the courhouse promptly arose.

ty that every person in the courhouse promptly arose.

After receiving this assurance the defendant was brought in the court room accompanied only by the sheriff and two deputies, and while the court room was packed not a murmur or a complaint was made by any person present during the hearing and subsequent sentence. The citizens of that county wanted the defendant punished by due process of law, and their actions are to highly commended, and this, in my humble judgment, will have a wise and salutary influence, not only in this section, but throughout the country.

fluence, not only in this section, but throughout the country.

I sincerely believe that if the people throughout this country, who desire to see this republican form of government reach its highest pinnacle of glory, would use their influence to uphold the laws and punish the great and small who violate our statutes, a new order for the betterment of our people would result therefrom, and in the end these outrageous erime that shock our country

story. Let us co-operate to make in the empire state of the south in rial, intellectual and righteous develop-then will be brought about the truth ing, "The true measure of a peo-less is their respect for the law."

JAMES B. PARK,

Judge Ocmulgee Circuit. Greensboro, Ga., April 25, 1916.

Prominent Minister Urges Federal Intervention as the Only Remedy for Lynch Law

interest Line Peditorfal and letters printed in The Constitution for the past few weeks on the subject of lynching. I am sure the discussion will do good. But I have seen no remedy yet suggested which I believe will stop the crime. It gets worse instead of better, and we are coming to where a lynching makes but little impression on the community in which the crime is committed.

To my mind there is but one remedy for this crime. To mention that will throw some folks into conniption fits. But the only thing I see that can meet the situation is for Uncle Sam to have jurisdiction in all cases of lynching. The state is helpless. It can't do a thing about the matter. No community will punish the lynchers. It must be done by the United States government.

When Attorney General Gregory proposed to try Watson outside of Georgia a how! went up from one end of the state to the other. It was a reflection on the state, we were told. But the reflection consisted in the fact that Georgia cannot be depended on to enforce her laws. I know, and you know. and everybody else knows that Georgia laws are not enforced with any degree of certainty against crime. I no more believe that Watson could be convicted in Georgia than that I can fly, no matter what the proof. I know nothing as to the truthfulness of the charges against him, and as for that matter I do not believe his paper has sinned more than many others in the vileness of its publications. But Georgia is helpless to enforce her laws against crime.

Until the government takes this matter in hand, removing it from its local influences, the crime will continue. When the state either cannot, or will not, enforce the law and put down crime, the government should do it. All the talk about states' rights is rot. If the state won't enforce law, and preserve order, the nation ought to do it. The state has no right to a right she will not exercise for the protection of her people by the maintenance of law and order. Give Uncle Sam jurisdiction in all cases of lynching, and he will stop it. Without that the time is far in the future when it will be done.

(REV.) S. B. LEDBETTER.

forces With Judge Hillyer reat interest your editorials and also other articles in your paper bearing on the crimes now running rampant over our country. All these writings, looking toward some months of stopping this great evil.

Your editorial on "Delays in the Law" brings forward one of the chief causes, in my opinion, and as suggested by Judge George Hillyer in his article in your paper it seems that "the law shields the prisoner by a maze of technicalities and delays, so that to a discerning public it looks like the guilty party is the only person in the courthouse that has any rights that are sacred."

Let me say here that Judge Hillyer's en-

There are some things in court proceedings that, while I do not know how to change
I believe some corrections along these Press association, when I had the honor to
them, it seems to me that they need at least
lines will materially aid in the reduction of address them at their annual meeting last
summer: "The greatest factor in the enforcea modification if not an entire change.

In Judge Hillyer's article he says "The poor are sometimes executed, but the rich, never, or almost never." And then, as though such a thing could not be possible in courts, which should be courts of justice, he asks,

men distrust the decisions of the courts, partially enforced. men distrust the decisions of the courts. As Governor Harris has pointed out, when matter to our people, and that the newspawhich should not, must not, continue always it comes to enforcing the law against law pers generally throughout the state are less mobs, the governor's hands are prac-patriotically supporting its position.

I do not want, though to speak lightly

I do not want, though, to speak lightly of our courts, nor of our lawyers, but say it humbly and with reverer that is right, as sure as God rei as truth is better than falsehoo better than wrong, just so sure rocedures in our courts hav hanged before our people are all that should be court matte settle.

The people as a whole ha in the truth and right of should control, for these po

ashington, Ga., Marc The Stigma of Mob Law And the Cause of It

Editor Constitution: The lynching evil of Georgia is a very live question, stigma this evil has placed upon per Presiding Elder Dalton District. is such as to attract the attention 210 West Market Street, Cartersville, Ga people who are jealous of the good name of Georgia, and many remedies have been offered to correct our troubles. There is a passage of scripture which reads something like this: "From a multitude of council there is safety," and out of all that has been said on the question of Georgia's numerous

lynchings, there must surely come some rem- ple's reedy. The agitation by The Constitution and let us not forget the great responsibility resting upon the pardoning board and the press of the state ought to evolve some governor in their exercise of the pardoning

has been removed on account of it having er and legitimate sphere. been made common by its very immense volume. Very few people hesitate long to do ume. Very few people hesitate long to do

The foregoing suggestions will, I believe,
what they want to do, simply because it is if carried out, greatly help towards law enagainst the law to do it. This principle is forcement, and towards increasing the peo-

well-nigh universal.

Third. Aside from the lack of respect for kill the germ of lawlessness in our state unlaw, our people lack patriotism in the conpublic opinion.

In my humble way as the property of the state tire article is the product of a clear and capacity are too much interested with per- and a private citizen, I have done what I honest mind, a pure heart and a right spirit, sonal interest, and the burden of the gov-could to increase this respect for the laws of honest mind, a pure heart and a right spirit, sonal interest, and the auruen of the shoulders our state, and have made law-enforcement and should be published and read the entire of people less capacitated. This is especially tention to the tide of lawlessness that was applicable to jury service rendered in our sweeping over our state and nation; but as I courts.

C. D. SHELNUTT.

Sandersville, Ga., April 8, 1916. Batter and Stronger Laws

Firmly Enforced, Urged by Broyles to Stop Lynching

which should be courts of justice, he asks, "Can such things be? Well, yes, and they are not right."

What makes this possible in courts? Judge Hillyer says, and he knows better than I "That money with which to employ counsel (lawyers), canvass jury lists and circulate petitions."

I ask high-toned, honorable lawyers to the courts of the courts of such legal lights as Judge Hillyer and others, makes many, many honest man distrust the decisions of the courts.

**Can such things be? Well, yes, and they are not right."

Editor Constitution: Your ditor is religional to the daily and weekly newspapers of Georgia must stand squarely and unflinchingly for the law, and against lawlessness of every character. If we allow even one law senses in our state have been strong and imply and important hink very seriously on this most important hin

untle them-pass a law allowing the governor to send troops anywhere in the state, at any time, when in his judgment such action is necessary to preserve the peace, dignity and honor of the state. The gov-ernor should, in addition, have the authority. possessed by the chief executives of many other states, to summarily remove from ofother states, to summarily in which a forial in the morning's paper for law fire the sheriff of any county in which a forial in the morning's paper for law flynching bee" occurs, and to appoint his ance is giving publicity to a crying.

The suggestion of Colonel Brewster that need for our state. I wish to thank you a constitutional amendment be obtained, so for all your demands that true Georgians that lynchers could be tried in counties far removed from the scenes of their crimes, should also be carefully considered. Likewise Judge Hillyer's letter, published in your columns the other day, was full of wise and practical suggestions as to the best methods juries, the newspapers, the schools and the practical suggestions as to the best methods juries, the newspapers, the schools and the practical suggestions as to the best methods to be best methods from the bound of the homes join with you in this crusade against to obtain respect for and enforcement of the homes join with you in this crusade against law in our state. To make the law respected mob violence. Keep it up, Mr. Editor, and law in our state. To make the law respect most and obeyed, its violators must meet with punand obeyed, its violators must meet with punishment—swift, certain and severe—else all crystallize a sentiment of strong protest ishment—swift, certain and severe—else all crystallize a sentiment of strong protest ishment—swift, certain and severe—else all crystallize a sentiment of strong protest is the control of sending you are taking the liberty of sending you are taking the liberty of sending you

While much of the responsibility for law enforcement rests upon the trial courts and juries, our appellate courts cannot escape their share of this responsibility, for it is in these courts of last resort that the convicted criminal makes his last desperate effort to criminal makes his last desperate effort to break through the meshes of the law which encircle him. Whenever a convicted murderer, rapist or other arch-criminal escapes punishment, because of some slight error of law which occurred upon his trial, the whole system of the law is weakened and the peo-

the press of the state ought to evolve some governor in their exercise of the pardoning remedy, and I believe it will.

Without elaborating, I want to offer the and influential lawyers are able to accomplish the following as being some of the causes: plish before these officials what they were the play of the politician is largely responning to the pardoning power. In far too many instances, learned and influential lawyers are able to accomplish before these officials what they were unable to do in the courts—clear their clients. The makers of our constitution and laws never intended that the board of pardons, or the governor should have the authorities. sible for this. The judges of our courts and the governor, should have the authority to act the prosecuting attorneys should never have as a court of last resort, and to review and the prosecuting attorneys should never have as a court of last resort, and to review and to go before the people for their positions.

Second. We have entirely too much law. tutional amendment and appropriate statute, The sacredness that should attach to all law confine the pardoning power within its prop-

Respect and Reverence for Law.

said to the editors of the Georgia Weekly ment of law is public opinion, and here is where the responsibility of the press arises; for the press is by far the greatest agency in making and moulding public opinion. The statesman, the lecturer, or the preacher has necessarily a very limited audience, while the whole nation listens to the editor. In regard to our own state: If we are to enforce its

Atlanta, Ga., February 26, 1916.

eating Baptist Minister Protests Mob Lai

Editor Constitution Your orial in the morning's paper for law obs The suggestion of Colonel Brewster that need for our state. I wish to thank y

ynchings-1916 iscussions by Individuals 229

Coastitution Dr. W. L. Pickard Declares

lynching, for which Georgia has been lynching, for which Georgia has been practiced in business and politics. It was condemned. He asserted that such one of the finest, most honest civilizations crimes, of course, were most regrettable, but that the state should be practiced.
judged by its general rule of conduct righteous. and not by exceptions, provoked generally by horrible offenses.

In part, he said: 4

Into this revolution Georgia's sons went, with a spirit unsurpassed in all the annals of man's struggle for freedom. They fought the British and the British and Indians and the Tory deserters and the foes of liberty everywhere possible. The Georgia "Minuteman" came into existence at this time and his fame went round the world. Under greatly superior numbers Georgia fell Minuteman came into existence at the world. Under greatly superior numbers Georgia fell into the hands of the British and for a time suffered many crueities and humiliations. But in all her sons and daughters were making a new record in the world among those who desired to be free and independent. They emerged from the revolution a free people and having made a record unsurpassed for bravery and no billity of purpose in the afinals of time. Out of this war there came up the spirit of such men as General James Jackson, John Milledge, Sergeant Jasper, General Elijah Clarke and Robert Salette. The colony had shown that it was composed of people who feared God and loved liberty. A deanth of the state of Georgia.

ans and the Tory deserters and the Joss of series overywhere possible. The Georgia feliginutemen" came into cound the world more proposed that the series of the British and for any credities and humilians. But in all her sons and daughters are making a new record in the world nong those who desired to be free and dependent. They emerged from the volution a free people and having made record unsurpassed for bravery and neglity of purpose in the admiss of time it of this war there came up the spirit of the mass General James Jackson, John liledge, Sergeant Jasper, General Billah arke and Robert Seletta.

The State of Georgia.

"When the Georgia colony threw off the yal yoke the people were then to show what fibre they were made by the ways yould conduct themselves as freemen his is a severer test than war listelf. It are one must act. In peace he may act, sorptime of the rest of therty. Her seal bears her constitution is a guarantee of liberty. Her seal bears her constitution is a guarantee of liberty. Her seal bears her constitution is a guarantee of liberty. Her ossitution, Her moto-wisdom, Justice and Moderation, Her face of the war many of her possitiution of the United States, and arted their career with brilliancy, honor and integrity. Her constitution is a guarantee of liberty. Her seal bears her constitution is a guarantee of liberty. Her seal bears her constitution was pour farmed the rest of the constitution. Her mostowed the constitution her mostowed the inquitous conditions and construction. So, in 18st, the country was plunged fite on constitution and the property was swept away and the whole and integrity. Her constitution is a guarantee of liberty. Her seal bears her constitution is a guarantee of liberty. Her seal bears her constitution is a guarantee of liberty. Her seal bears her constitution is a guarantee of liberty. Her seal bears her constitution is a guarantee of liberty. Her seal bears her constitution is a guarantee of liberty and the proper her dealers and the liberty and the first of th

"After the new nation gained its liberty, peace and prosperity came. Georgia became one of the richest and most powerful of all the states. Her agricultural, commercial and manufacturing interests grew rapidly. The citizens of middle and southern Georgia, generally, were slaveholders. This institution was nurtured in Georgia by as just a set of men as ever owned slaves. As a rule, the owners of slaves were kind, humane and just to their slaves themselves developed into the most moral and religious life under this regime to which their race "After the new nation gained its liberty,

That the State Does Not Deserve the Harsh Criticism to Which Subjected.

Georgia was strongly defended and declared not deserving of some of the harsh criticism to which it has at times been subjected in an address delivered last night at the Baptist Tabernacle by Dr. W. L. Pickard, president of Mercer university. In the course of his remarks he referred to the crime of lynching, for which Georgia has been one of the function, for which Georgia has been one of the function of the propose of the functions. The sale was themselves developed into the most moral and religious life under this regime to which their race developed into the most moral and religious life under this regime to which their race has ever attained. Peace, elegance, and a generous hospitality reigned throughout the south. No civilization in the world was more desirable in which to live.

Georgia had founded the state university, and the Methodists, Emory college and the Methodists, Emory in the world. God was acknowledged, His commandments obeyed and His precepts practiced. The people were devout and

Scourge of the Civil War.

"After the war of the revolution, and that of 1812, the states rapidly developed, and through the space of half century there grew up in America a great nation, and in the south a civilization of vast wealth and good culture. And among the southern states Georgia held a commanding position. At first Georgia was without slaves by law, but later, when the Carolinas were prospering by slave labor, Georgia yielded and admitted slaves. Through slave labor Georgia became a wealthy plenters.

Southern Papers

statesmen, great oractors, great preachers, and children were men, women and children were their ruine. They approach to reach the remaining the problems of the state and a splendid berolsm. They approach due to great skeptic, infidel or agnostic and won their victory and saved their civilization. No fire-swept, death-scoured were land in history has shown more marvelous power of regeneration than these Georgials and won their victory and saved their civilization. No fire-swept, death-scoured we all regret, and for which we have been land in history has shown more marvelous power of regeneration than these Georgials. "Starting out after the war with horder of a pen, and with these thousands of a pen, and with these thousands of a pen, and with these thousands in the moors, the Spanish and the Mexicans. In addition to this they accepted the negro race as "the white man's burden" and began at once to try to educate him and equip him for citizenship, knowing they were now educating these people to be their competitors. These white people of Georgia and retail, and doing this, in the fear of Georgia for both the white people and the Georgia for both the white people and the Georgia and retail, and doing this, in the fear of the problems of their future problems of vital increase of the problems of their future problems of vital increase in the problems of their future problems of vital increase in the problems of vital increase i

help. Today in the public school system Georgia spends more than \$4,000,000 per year giving to the negroes an equal chance, though the negro does not pay more 10 per cent of the tax. They have d the negro to build schools and than 10 per cent of the tax. They have helped the negro to build schools and churches and colleges throughout the state. When the negro was too ignorant to teach himself the white people taught him. In all this and through all this, though, the races are physically and socially antithetical they have lived together in peace and the white race has been as a big brother to the weaker race. Now and then something cocurs which we all regret, and we are terribly criticised for it. But it is due to some local cause which has stirred a few people into a frenzy. TWhen one views the conditions here sanely and justly he is bound to marvel that racial relations have been kept so finely adjusted. It is one of the marvels of the world and of the ages. It shows that these Georgians are a great and just people. Instead of blistering criticisms they deserve the praise of the world for the

that these Georgians are a great and just people. Instead of blistering criticisms they deserve the praise of the world for the wonderful things that they have done.

"The north has built several institutions in Georgia for the negroes, but in comparison with what Georgia has done for the negre the northern gifts are not as a drop in the bucket. And now the sentiment is growing for compulsory education, which shall educate all races in our midst, giving to all an equal chance to make good in life.

"Religiously the white Georgians have

"Religiously the white Georgians have been as missionaries to the negroes. We have taught their preachers the word of God and encouraged the race in the true evangelical religion of the New Testament. We have helped to train their leaders that these people might be rightly led. We are trying to help them to good, clean, hygienic living—trying to help them solve their religious, moral, hygienic and financial problems.

Editor Constitution: I have read your editorial of this date, commenting on the editorial of this date, commenting on the recent remarks of Hon. W. G. Brantley on the subject of Georgia's lynchings, in which living—trying to help them solve their religious, moral, hygienic and financial problems.

Georgians are not savages,

"By the census of the United States we

sional local brain-storm which results in a regrettable tragedy. A great people should be judged by the rule of their unfolding civilization and not by the exceptions.

"In spite of the blind who see us not, to those who can really see, the Christian civilization of the real Georgia, there is here a glorious vision of a wonderful people from whose altars rise the holy incense of sincere worship to God—a people whose hearts are full of human kindness; whose hands are open to their neighbor's needs; whose homes are open to the stranger, whose deeds are altruistic, and whose influences go forth to bless the nations of the earth.

Give the governor the power to suspend, and make it his duty to suspend the sheriff to be reinstance, such sheriff to be reinstated when he shows that he fought to prevent the taking of his prisoner. The sheriff will go to fighting, and the mob, knowing that he is going to fight, will stay at home.

The remedy is simple and will stop three-fourths of all lynchings in Georgia the moment it is adopted.

Yours truly,

"More than Burns loved Scotland Georgians may love their native state. soil has been consecrated by patriotic blood and its people are dedicated to God and man. I know that Georgia is not yet perfect, but still it is the best that heaven sees when it looks down upon the earth." CONSTITUTION PR 1 1 1916

Atlanta, Ga.

GOVERNORS HELPLESS TO STOP LYNCHINGS UNDER PRESENT LAWS

'None but a great Christian people could do what these white Georgians are doing for an alien race by their side.

'Note a man in Georgia believes in lynchlaw, normally. But, at times, men do, under great provocation, what they do not believe in. real centralized executive power in the state These Georgians are not savages, but among the most civilized people of the globe. They are not a cruel people, but are among the kindest people in the world. They are not a heathen people, but among the most consecrated Christians in the world. They are not a heathen people, but among the most consecrated Christians in the world. They are not an ignorant people, but represent true culture and refinement. They are not a lawless people, naturally, but would stand like a Gibraltar against any tide of anarchism which might threaten their ancient foundations of jurisprudence. preventing a lynching.

Now, consider what this means: The mob and its relatives vote. The victim of mob are among the most religious people in the violence, being, as a rule, a negro, does not United States. Every community has its vote. In any particular county the mob, school, its church, its teachers and its

the local authorities are not going

were now educating these people to be their competitors. These white people of Georgia for both the white people and the colored people, and that, too, in 1870, when bayonets of aliens were held over the whites in order to give the negroes political dominancy. They have gone right on bearing this burden through the years, often doing so cheerfully when the negroes themselves did not appreciate it, and when the people outside of the south have criticised the white people for that which none could help. Today in the public school system Georgia spends more than \$4,000,000 per year giving to the negroes an equal chance.

W. A. COVINGTON. Moultrie, Ga., April 7, 1916.

STATE COLUMNIA & C

Appeville Ose.

Chester Reporter.

Very little will probably come the investigation into the lynching of the negro Crawford at Abbevill a few weeks ago, but Gov. Manning is doing only what is clearly incum bent upon him under the law in re quiring the various officers to conduct the most scrutinizing investiga possible, to be followed, if the fact permit, by the conviction of the guilty parties. There are crimes so das tardly that it is easy to understand how the passions of men reach such a point that mob violence is the consequence, but Crawford's offense wa not of this character, and the men who thrust the law aside and usurped the prerogatives of the court ought to be made to pay dearly for the af-fire t they have offered the cause of justice.

erts Must Not Bend the Public Clamor

Editor Contriction: have read your edi-orial, "Technicality and Delay," and while I hink you suggest, by inference, a remedy that will in a measure tend to prevent lynching in secretary of I feel that your arraignment of our courts is unjust. The ideals of a whole people have for their object the law, and the principles of justice flow from the stablishment of these ideals when the law, of duty by our governors.

as set up, is enforced and applied.

It is not in the power of the courts to make law, not in their purpose to bend to ublic opinion, and the very fundamentals of the courts are ignored and prejudiced real centralized executive power in the state when, seeking to obtain the public favor, as a whole. I now call attention to this hey yield their powers to conceptions born n the instincts of human nature and passion and write judgments to flatter and satisfy public clamor, without regard to the law.

The only way in which our courts may old up and sustain the high standards of their tribunals is by the strict enforcement of the law, let the law be what it may; let preventing a lynching. he law have whatever results attendant upon its enforcement that to the people are un-pleasant, for the law must not be measured in the hands of a court by the plane of pas-sion and feeling, the whims of society, the ashions of a generation. If these things fashions of a generation. If these things have any proper place in and around the law they must appear in the legislative halls; after having been conceived in the minds and wishes of the people, the law must of necessity be born within its own proper jurisdiction if it is to be respected and have its place at the fireside of its rightful parent—

You must understand that the law is ob ctive; the attainment to the highest truths he people wish, then most certainly we who made the very thing ought not to impugn the gency that applies it, and we must not inof autocracy in this important branch of our government which lies so close to the foundations of happy and successful human

foundations of happy and successful human association.

The rules that consider the trial of a case in the courts are made for the view of enforcing the law in such a manner that justice may come therefrom, and we can not as you say, make justice the only test unless we revise and remake the whole scheme that holds society in one common mass, or change the law so that it may express the wishes of the people and thereby strike at the root of this trouble and not criticize the department that has for its only reason for existence the enforcement and compelling of that which we have solemnly written, especially when our own writing does not provide the means or cure for that with which we are afflicted.

I think that if the press of Georgia, with its prestige and wonderful influence, would units in the common effort to bring about such a revision of our laws as would enable the courts, keeping their conscience, to bring to a speedy determination trials involving the questions at issue, then acts that are reckless and lawless, though mantioned by public sentiment, would cease; and I am of the opinion that criticism and accusations of the courts will not help, but that on the contrary, they teach that the courts are not entitled to esteem, and such arguments and declarations have the opposite effect to that intended.

All the view of taking ever signed on the taking ever signed of the taking ever signed.

Acworth, Ga., March 2, 1916.

GOVERNORS HELPLESS TO STOP LYNCHINGS UNDER RRESENT LAWS

Q motitudes and your Editor Constitution: I have editorial of this date, commenting on the recent remarks of Hor. W. G. Breatley on the subject of Georgia's lynchings in which

Some time ago you were good enough to publish a card of mine on this subject, in which I traced lynchings to the fact that we have, under our constitution and laws, no fact again. As I remember the law, the governor of Georgia is without authority to take charge of a local situation, unless he is called on to do so by the local authorities. The sheriff, for instance, must call on the governor before troops can be sent to any community in Georgia for the purpose of

Now, consider what this means: The mob and its relatives vote. The victim of mob violence, being, as a rule, a negro, does not vote. In any particular county the mob, with its relatives can control the result of the next election. Under these circumstances the local authorities are not going to be hasty in calling on the governor for aid. If, however, the governor had the power to take charge on his own initiative, he might for so doing lose out to some extent in the particular community, but he would strengthen himself with the people of the state as a whole.

It does not meet the situation to say that of which mankind is capable is that which the trouble is due to want of courage by loves the law, while justice is substantive; our governors. The list includes Northen, and if it appear in the enforcement of the Allan Candler, Atkinson, all of whom were aw that justice is not done, then let the law men of undoubted courage, not to speak of be re-written. The people make the law, another list that is still alive. There were and if the law as it is made does not express lynchings under them all. None of them preand bring to its proper conclusion that which vented lynchings to any extent, and for exactly the same reason—there was nothing they could do.

west the courts with the power of creation, er is distributed among one hundred and for that would be to amul the very essence fifty sheriffs, not a one of whom is responsible to the chief executive of Georgia, and every one of whom is solely accountable to his local community, and then only at the next election. I have been reading of mobs taking prisoners out of the hands of sheriffs ever since I was a child, and I have never read of a single sheriff being killed in defense of his prisoner. I do not remember a single one getting hurt. I suspect a tencent piece would cover all the skin that was ever broken on all the sheriffs put together in discharge of their sworn duty in such

> Give the governor the power to suspend. and make it his duty to suspend the sheriff in every single instance, such sheriff to be reinstated when he shows that he fought to prevent the taking of his prisoner. The sheriff will go to fighting, and the mob, knowing that he is going to fight, will stay at home.

> The remedy is simple and will stop threefourths of all lynchings in Georgia the moment it is adopted. Yours truly, W. A. COVINGTON.

Moultrie, Ga., April 7, 1916.

A SIMPLE PLAN 3-18-14 PROPOSED BY LAWYER TO PREVENT LYNCHING

tion of our state in regard to lynching an scribers, especially noting two in your issue of the 15th instant. No one can question but that a remedy, and if necessary, a drastic one, is needed. There are several things that might be done and ought to be done to this end, because the evil results are reaching out further and further, until, outside of the moral aspect of the situation it will soon affect every business interes and value in the state. I would suggest among other remedies, the following:

On the occurrence of a lynching in any county require the sheriff and all of his deputies to automatically surrender their offices and debar them from holding any other office for a period of not less than four years from the date of such lynching, regardless of whether they were at fault or not. This would be no injustice. An office is not property, and when a sheriff is elected he knows that his term is for four years, or until there is a lynching, and he and his friends will at once begin to work up a sentimen against lynching. As it is now, a sheriff has everything to gain and nothing, or almost nothing, to lose by permitting a lynching. Under the proposed plan he would have everything to gain by preventing it and everything to lose by permitting it. It might be argued that lynchings might occur wholly without the knowledge of the sheriff's office and without either him or his deputies having any opportunity to take any step whatever to prevent it, and that it would be punishing them where they were in nowise at fault. It is very unlikely that this would occur, because in every part of the county the sheriff would have some friends who would be on the alert to protect his interests and who, in co-operation with the sheriff's office, would all the time be propagating and cultivating a sentiment against

Then, if such a thing should occur, the heriff, as stated, would be deprived of no roperty right, he only having been elected for a term of four years, or until a lynching should occur, the contingency shortening the term being one of the conditions upon which he was elected. The main purpose of such a law being to elect a sheriff who could and would prevent lynching, if the incumbent was not such a man, the electors should elect and keep electing until a man was found who could bring about the desired result. In the event of the cheriff's removal for the cause stated, I would have his successor appointed by the governor instead of allowing the coroner to succeed to the office, thus furnishing no incentive to the coroner or his friends to permit or participate in a lynching.

I have discussed this plan with several persons of discernment and without exception they have been of the opinion that such a law would ultimately, if not immediately revent all lynchings.

In this connection, another great owing evil should not be overlooked, and it is our superior court judges in politic

per year, that our judges be required to tate, and that they be prohibited from he may other than a judicial office for period of not less than four years from epiration of the term for which they elected judge. To protect, as far as possible against the inconvenience of having to follow the judge for the hearing of motions for new trials and other similar matters the new trials and other similar matters that must be passed upon by the judge who tried the case. I would suggest a lessening of the circuits, if necessary, and that the judge is required to return to the county where the motions were pending at some fixed time, of time to be fixed previously by the court. It is a very serious situation when the people lose confidence in and respect for their courts, and that such is coming to be the situation in this siste, he wall-informed necessary. ituation in this state, no well-informed per son will deny. F. G. BOATRIGHT.

Cordele, Ga.

No "Pink Tea" Plattorms Nor "Miss Nancy" Candidates For Georgia, Says Hearn

Editor Constitution: The vigorous edi-torials of The Constitution aimed at the lynching svil in Georgia have brought out a reat many suggestions from numerous cor-respondents, but most of them seem to miss the point. Obstallette to The denunciations and criticisms seem to be

directed at the poor, old defenseless daws of Georgia, with very little censure for the lynchers.

The Georgia statutes can doubtless be improved but if lynching is to go merrily or until that consummation is reached, God pity

Furnishing lynchers an excuse for their collisions of the laws is surely neither exceedent nor advisable when we consider the Beorgia is becoming known far and wides the "Lynching State." As The Gaines rille Engle, quoted by you, pertinently says Everyone seems to be ready with an argument of some sort to excuse and palliations again of the mon" Furnishing lynchers an excuse for the

the acts of the mob."

Millions of dollars of capital, now as Millions of dollars of capital, now as in the suture, that would be invested in Georgia if it were not for our lynching recor would prove an asset beyond calculation the progress and development of the stat What a pity it is that capital, always more respectively. It is that capital, always more respectively in the state of being invited to Georgia, with her worderful possibilities and resources! But the bad as it is, is not so iniquitous as the stigm which the lynching record is fastening upon our state.

It is up to the democrats of Georgia of down lynching or to be put down ignored by Mr. Duckworth's article and no "Pink Tea" platform and I will add no Miss Nancy candidates pandering ne mob spirit for fear of losing votes.

OF THE PARDONING POWER GREATEST CAUSE OF LYNCHING, SAYS EX-GOVERNOR "IOE" BROV mistitution: I have read with enforcing them. your several editorials on Georgia, and heart in the state a decided majority of the people mobs, and heartily indorse will declare that decided majority of the people also read many of the computers of the state's laws should be enforced and crime also read many of the computers of the state's laws should be enforced and crime and the read will declare that the saw should be enforced and crime and the read will be an additing the law in the split and the read will be an additing the law in the split and the rea BUSE OF THE PARDONING POWER IS GREATEST CAUSE OF LYNCHING,

Editor Constitution: I have read with anforcing them.

The interest your several editorials on Georgia's unerviable record in the matter of lynchings by mobs, and heartily indorse will declare that the above case, as handled your condemnation of this pernicious practice. I have also read many of the communications in The Constitution and other papers which were written by various citizens of the state regarding the same subject, and am glad to note that they are unanimous in deploring this great evil. The Constitution, but every other paper whose editorials I have early other paper whose editorials I have correspondent of these papers, has, in my copinion, failed to grasp the real reason which, meaning of the constitution of the state, and more than all others, is leading a large percentage of the people into condoning, if not are taking the law into their own hands. I refer to the acts of executive clemency which are beginning to be accepted as amounting to a virtual nullification of the as certainly a formfalble number of the society of the people into condoning, if not as overtainly a formfalble number of the society of the people into condoning, if not as overtainly a formfalble number of the society of the people into condoning, if not as overtainly a formfalble number of the society of the people of the people into condoning, if not as overtainly a formfalble number of the society of the people of the people on the law into their own hands. I refer to the acts of executive clemency which are beginning to be accepted as amounting to a virtual nullification of the as certainly a formfalble number of the people on the law into their own hands. I reproach this subject with reluctance, insamuch as the able and distinguished Georgians who have favour and the courts. I confess that have, I am sure, done so unwittingly. But the gravity of the situation demands utmost can dor.

Let me, therefore, without calling any names, give you some concrete examples which have drawn an ever-broadening line of cleavage between

general assembly and the judges of the supreme court and a multity de of other citizens of Georgia, took a solemn oath, which he inwhich he swore that he would execute the constitution of Georgia. That constitution says: "Protection to person and property is the paramount duty of government and shall be impartial and complete." It further says, regarding the governor, "He shall see that the laws are faithfully executed."

One of the laws (see Code of Georgia, Vol. II, section 63) says:

"The punishment of persons convicted of murder and shall see that the punishment of persons convicted of murder and shall see that the laws (see Code of Georgia, Vol. II, section 63) says:

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"The punishment of persons convicted of murder and shall see that the laws (see Code of Georgia, Vol. II, section 63) says:

"The punishment of persons convicted of the supreme court were both wrong, and the supreme court in 1898.

"It is not for me to say that the jury and the supreme court were both wrong, and to decide this case exactly opposite to the way they decided it on exactly the same issues."

And in the hearing before the governor in the first case I have cited in this letter. I adduced another example in which I had made a like and positive refusal to try a clemency case on simply the court record.

Now, let me call your attention to a point not before the juries in 1897, and the supreme court in 1898.

"It is not for me to say that the jury and the supreme court in 1898.

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"It is not for me to say that the

don her father. That premiles he is reported, throughout the United States the juries and have referred to, have referred to, have referred to have referred to, have referred to have and our state. And as to the courts and our state. And as to the courts and our state. And as to the court and our state. And as

the executive office on the other. Under the seven a reason for largy trials, at a put the law in contradiction with itself GOVET ANOT PROTECT HIS and absolute office the people sught to take charge of a near size AND TRUST BE CENTRIS THAT THIS TRUST BE CENTRIS THAT THIS AND TRUST BE CENTRIS THAT THIS AND THIS AND THIS AND THE CANOT PROTECT HIS and absolute of the law in contradiction with itself GOVET CANOT PROTECT HIS AND THE CA

merciful governor" is not known to the others similar, the judge talked most interstitution, but that a just governor is estingly for an hour and a half.

ideal of that constitution. They must STRENGTHEN THE LAW he ideal of that constitution. They must ealize that the laws can live only through nen, hence that the occupant of the execu-ive office is the living embodiment of the aws, not the antitype of the laws, not even a check on the laws.

Of course, every governor may be, and probably is, occasionally deceived in handling pardon applications; but constant care should be exercised, else he may find that he is opening a chasm on one side of which is the unfulfilled demands of the law and on the other the gory work of the mediant.

on the other the gory work of the mob.
When, however, it becomes the judgment of the masses that, instead of being the last

that I shall be criticised by those who differ with me in the views I have advanced. How-this nation-wide disease of lynching is: ever, I feel it my duty to uphold the laws, regardless of whether I am or am not in official life, and so believing have written.

JOSEPH M. BROWN.

Marietta, Ga., April 28, 1916.

Judge C. H. Brand's Charge On Disregard of the Law

From The Commerce Server ferson was one of unusual interest. The constitutional laws leaned too far toward the bar was filled with attorneys and others in- defendant. It could hardly have been otherterested in litigation, and almost every seat wise.

that this was an age of lawlessness, and that tutions. They, perhaps, never dreamed that with all the courts, sheriffs, prosecutors and juries, grand and special, together with the influence of the press, all these agencies combined had, it seemed, falled to check lawlessness, but on the other hand, in spite of all these agencies, lynchings have increased from time to time. Not only so, but Judge Brand affirmed that along with the tendency to lawlessness of this kind. there seemed to be a growing tendency in favor of lawlessness, and disrespect for law, empting the defendant in felony cases from and disrespect for officials that was both the obligation of an oath and from crossalarming and hurtful. He cited several in-examination. They limited the court's charge stances in which judges, sheriffs and solici-so that it was grounds for a new trial for tors generally had been unmercifully criti-him to fail to charge the jury that all or cised, and in some instances had their lives any part of the defendant's statement might threatened, because of their official conduct, be believed in preference to all the sworn in the lawful and rightful discharge of their testimony in the case. sworn duty. These, and other evidences cited, the judge affirmed, were evidences of a growing disposition on the part of many handed criminal it becomes a travesty on to take the law into their own hands, in justice, a farce, an insult to common intelutter defiance of the decrees of the courts, ligence. or the demands of justice.

at Washington, who alleges that national witness chair, put under oath, subjected to banks were themselves violators of law, in the matter of the rate of interest charged trembling to her seat. fts customers. He further stated that if re-ports were authentic, state banks, in many instances were equally guilty with national banks. And while in these charges of interest, which amount to usury, no willful inten-tional wrong had been committed, yet the believe all or any part of the defendant's law had been violated all the same, and this statement in preference to the sworn testiwas, therefore, lawlessness, though of an-mony in the case.

Carrying concealed weapons was another type of lawlessness that received the attention of the judge, in his charge to the grand jury. He stated that if he had an audience of several hundred people, half of whom were below middle life, he believed that he would ordinarily be safe in predicting that on half the crowd would be found concealed all justice. It is the germ principle of lynchweapons. On such phases of lawlessness and law.

STRENGTHEN THE LAW TO STOR LYNCHING

very law-abiding tor Constitution: with increasing n in Georgia has re your able editorials of lynch-law. That ering evil cannot be pt tested too strong-for in the practice of mobbery there is own to the winds the fleguard of every ne-the law.

vil is common in But inasmuch as this refuge of the criminal, the governor stands every part of our country we must look not guard over the laws and over the courts and their decrees, and that he is the bulwark of the established order prescribed by the constitution for the safety of the people, the mob is going out of business by reason of the fact that there is then no reason for its existence.

But inasmuch as this evil is common to every part of our country we must look not only to Georgia but beyond to find the cause. We learn in the inexon ble laws of physics that there is a cause for every effect. This law obtains in every realm of nature, hence, no effective remedy for the evil of lynching existence. Allow me to say in conclusion that I know can be applied until we locate the cause.

The first fundamental fact underlying

The almost unlimited rights guaranteed to the defendant in all felony cases.

The framers of these principles of law which are altogether too favorable to the criminal were influenced, first, by the fact of the nearness of our fathers to the English laws with their more than one hundred different penal offenses punishable with death. Many of these were of a political and religious nature. With memory of injustice Judge Brand's charge to the Jackson county still burning in their minds, no wonder our ty grand jury last Monday morning at Jef still burning in their minds, no wonder our

in the court room was taken when Mr. Brand began his charge to the jury.

In the second place, they were totally unbegan by calling attention to the fact familiar with the potentialities of free instiguence. liberty, on the part of some, would be mistaken for license. They little realized that that order of criminals the law is called upon to deal with today would ever exist in this country. Hence, we are trying to punish crime today with the same principles of law that our fathers intended to use to protect the persecuted.

With a view to this they passed laws ex-

In protecting the persecuted, that is a good principle, but in dealing with the redjustice, a farce, an insult to common intel-

To illustrate: The unnamable crime has In proof of the general disposition to ignore the law, he referred at length to the recent criticisms of the comptroller general witness chair, put under oath, subjected to

The criminal is called to the witness chair,

The court charges the jury that they can

Is it surprising that fathers and brothers

The defendant ought from every token to real—or suspected—criminals?

be put under oath so that he can be crossexamined like other witnesses. Why not? discussion of the evils of lynching will effect

The denial to the state the right of appeal.

The state ought to have the same right of appeal on all points of law as the defendant. That right was denied the state by our fathers, as I said above, for the purpose of protecting the persecuted and innomany are spending money liberally to carry

peal, enjoyed only by the defendant.

Men grow impatient and become criminals murder.

by taking the law into their own hands. Rather let there be a concerted and sus-when justice so often miscarries under these tained effort made to convert Georgians to two farcical principles in our criminal pro-the truth that lynching is murder, then cedure.

Douglasville, Ga., February 26, 1916.

BISHOP KEILEY URGES PUBLIC TO STAND AGAINST MOB LAW

Editor Constitution: I read in this morning's Constitution of the falfure to discover the identity of the Lee county lynchers.

It is but a repetition of other fiascos when lynchers have escaped indictment. You propose a campaign based on the enforcement of law. 2 -3 -18
The people elect the governor, the sheriff

and other officers charged with the detection of criminals and the execution of the law.

Does any man suppose that a candidate for any of these positions would jeopardize his success by an appeal to the people for election based on the platform of the supremacy of law and its enforcement?

Public opinion too often justifies lynch-

Then the consequence seems to be established that public opinion in Georgia is on the side of disregard of the lawful and orderly conduct of affairs.

What is the matter with Georgia? Law-

There are spasmodic attacks of intense interest in the lawful conduct of affairs and then the more absorbing questions of the recall, the traffic regulation, the boll weevil, the cotton embargo, medical examination of teachers, the opera season occupy the press and people.

But the supreme question for Georgia is now: The absolute supremacy of law.

I confess that I have thought that the prohibition legislation has had much to do with present conditions in Georgia. There can be little doubt in the minds of careful observers that the people of the state do not seem to think that this law binds in conscience, and hence evading or breaking the law is not considered a moral offense.

It is not a very long step, rather it seems logical sequence of this reasoning that if the prohibition law does not bind in conscience, why should men not evade or disregard other laws which do not appeal to them; as, for example, why should the people not take the law into their own hands when a crime has been committed and lynch

The second fundamental cause for lynch-any radical change or improvement.

There is one-and only one-way to teach

cent, especially in religious offenses. But it our Christian civilization to heathen people. is being used adroitly today to protect the Christian civilization teaches that all power most abandoned criminals in the history of comes from God and that resistance to lawful authority means resistance to God. Civil-It is not the corruption of our courts nor izing the heathen is a great and good work, the weakness of our juries that bring resentant to law which results in mob violence. It is the absurdity of our constitutional laws is murder, I might respectfully suggest to The court is handicapped by the restric-Georgia missionaries to heathendom that tions placed upon him, the juries are made they do not insist too strongly on that one almost a nonentity through the right of ap-of the decalogue's precepts which forbids

Rather let there be a concerted and susprobably lynchers will be apprehended by The real cause for lynching is in the law sworn officers, indicted by sworn grand Let us amend that and remove the shame of juries, convicted on the sworn testimony forever.

J. C. ATKINSON.

J. C. ATKINSON. and finally sentenced to deserved punishment by a court.

> Otherwise we drift, slowly, mayhap, yet surely, to anarchy.

Let us all face the question: State law or mob law. Which will we take?

BENJ. J. KEILEY, Bishop of Savannah.

Atlanta, Ga., February 2, 1916.

How to Stop Lynching.

tion: We saw in Editor Constitution: he Constitution a few years ago an article from Judge Fite in which he stated the whole ju-dicial system of Georgia was so complicated and dilatory and expensive; that we had too many courte and too many offices. Anyone of common sense that will stop and think a moment will agree that he is right. Abolish all courts but four; let there be court of ordinary, a justice court, a superior court and a supreme court. Let there be a justice in every district that is constituted a court, the chairman to have the deciding vo large their jurisdiction. Superior to it four sessions a year, quarterly; supreme court to sit continuously as long as there is a case on the docket. Give the judges one month's vacation every year. Give the right of appeal from justice to superior and to supreme on sufficient grounds. Give the right to one new trial. Abolish all pardoning power -no one to interfere with the penalty imposed by the court and jury except on positive proof of innocence. Abolish the death pen-alty. Abolish all mere technicalities—make it a crime to speak or write anything that has a tendency to excite public opinion either for or against the accused. Let justice be done inside the courthouse promptly. On conviction let the penalty be imposed immediately by regularly constituted authorities and not by mobs outside.

E. L. BROBSTON.

Madison, Ga.

To Stop Lynchings Meet Force With Force

stelleten Editor Constitution: I have ng your able and timely editorials on lynching and the excicles of your chrispondents in repart thereto, in act, I has been a constant reader of your paper ractically been readnce it commenced publication.

Of course, I approve your crusade against he great evil which is disgracing us as a copie and as a commonwealth, for I claim o be a law-abiding citizen and abhor lynchas a crime rather than deplore it as an

evil, as some of your correspondents seem to do.

In many of the arricles which have recently appeared emphasis has been laid upon the defects in our criminal laws and its refrom urged as a remedy from lynching. On course, strengthen the laws—in fact our shole legal procedure needs reforming—but hope I may not be accused of presumption and may be pardoned for disagreeing with these able gentlemen when I say that I do not believe any defects in our criminal statutes are at the bottom of this great evil, or that any reform of them will effect a

Before we can cure any disease we must operly diagnose it, and my diagnosis of this one is that it is lawlessness, pure and simple, and indulged in mainly by an element comosed of men who do not think, who read but little, who hate the negro, not from any personal grievance they have against him, but just "because he is a nigger," and, feelng immune from punishment, and hoping for approval of public sentiment, they think it smart and brave to help in a lynching. And thus we have the problem of race prejudice to contend with and further complicate the situation.

Do you think this element-and it is the one largely predominating, judging from what I have seen myself and from what I have been able to learn from others where lynchings have occurred-can be deererd by argument or appeal to reason? And would not advocating the law's delay as the basis of lynching but further embolden them and furnish an additional excuse for the crime?

I admit the laxity of our criminal laws, the many loopholes in it for the defendant to escape justice, but when miscarriage of justice has resulted from this cause, the defendants have been almost exclusively white men possessed of influence and financial means, whereas the usual victims of lynchings being negroes, are possessed of neither: and, whether we like or hate the negro, he is a human being and a citizen, and it is our duty to protect him as such, give him an opportunity to establish his innocence and if proven guilty, I think we need have little fear of his not receiving punishment commensurate with his crime. But don't let's hang him whether guilty or innocent for fear that he might escape adequate punishment by the

It is a well-known fact that many negroes have suffered death at the hands of a mob, who were afterwards found to be innocent. That a mob cares little or nothing about the ruilt or innocence of their victim 's evidenced by the fact that after putting to death the one really or apparently guilty, they not in-frequently go on and kill several more. Your paper mentions recently four thus slain who were evidently guiltless of any crime. All of this emphasizes the truth of Judge Hill-

yer's assertion that lynching is worse than the crime for which it is resorted to.

Now, my opinion is, after mature thought, ______ 5 1916 that if, as Judge Brewster very pertinently asks, we want to stop lynching, there is only one effectual way to stop it, and that is to meet force with force. The sheriffs deal has appeared in your paper lately on the

Atlanta, March 1. 1916.

Oh! for a Candidate To Speak Out for Georgia

'Georgia Must Pay;" sounds a keynote to which there should be quick response from every county in the state—a resolve by the good citizens that present conditions must We are reaping what has been sown. aking heroes of lachers and law breakers bearing fruit.

Why should w complain at the criticism of newspapers in other states when our own conscience tells us that some of our citizens have gone too far in tacitly approving (and sometimes applauding) the work of the masked, midnight lynchers? The state of Georgia is receiving the condemnation of other states, is losing thousands of dollars capital that would otherwise be invested here, and to cap the climax, comes the intimation that there may be federal intervention because of the continued mob rule and lynch law.

Your suggestion is like a bright ray of sunlight from a clouded sky-that candidates for governor be asked "What will you do to put an end to lynching and mob law in Georgia?" It is no time for timorous, timeserving demagogues.

Oh, that a brave, patriotic leader may come forward and say fearlessly that he is in favor of rescuing the state from outlawry and pledging his support to the suppression of lawlessness in every form, whether by socalled "good citizens" or by the lawless riffraff.

The candidate who will take such a stand for law enforcement should canvass the state from "Rabun Gap to Tybee" proclaiming the gospel of law and order, showing the people that their only safety is in putting down lawlessness in every form

In such a campaign the spirits of Alex Stevens, Henry Grady, John B. Gordon and other noble Georgians would be present to pspire the man who was attempting to re-Abre the grand old state of Georgia to her place of honor as one of the brightest stars on our country's flag.

OHN T. HEARN. Rowdon Ga R F D N 1. January 28

have legal authority to swear in additional deputies, and call upon militia to support them, and in nine times out of ten if they are extend in nine times out of ten if they are extend for courage and determination, they can protect their prisoner. They may have to shoot occasionally, but not more than on one occasion, for mobs are proverbially cowardly and if they have reason to fear that they will have their fun spoiled by a volley of lead, it will prove a more patent deterrethan any other that has been suggest in every case I have heard of where the edy I advocate has been tried, it not proved effectual in that particular no subsequent attempt at lynching made in that locality.

Of course, it will be argued to are not always men of courage, times are really in sympathy will wall, here is where your campa, cation comes in—let the law-abidicent feet of the strong with this subject was that of Mr. Wallce R. Cheves. Newberry, Fla., which appeared in your issue subject was that of Mr. Wallce R. Cheves. Newberry, Fla., which appeared in your issue subject was that of Mr. Wallce R. Cheves. Newberry, Fla., which appeared in your issue subject was that of Mr. Wallce R. Cheves. Newberry, Fla., which appeared in your issue subject was that of Mr. Wallce R. Cheves. Newberry, Fla., which appeared in your issue subject was that of Mr. Wallce R. Cheves. Newberry, Fla., which appeared in your issue subject was that of Mr. Wallce R. Cheves. Newberry, Fla., which appeared in your issue subject was that of Mr. Wallce R. Cheves. Newberry, Fla., which appeared in your issue subject was that of Mr. Wallce R. Cheves. Newberry, Fla., which appeared in your issue of the 15th inst. That you let the letter of Mr. Cheves be published was no doubt a surprise to utterances for the past few months. It was, moreover, some surprise, too, that you did not offer one word of comment on it. I feel sure that this letter would never have found its way into print through one of the Atlanta dailits or that this letter would never have found its way each community encourage the responsibility are elected to office.

W. C. DODSON.

The data and community encourage the responsibility are elected to office.

W. C. DODSON. by few daily papers that are going into spasms many believe, the agitation is being made now to bring back to political life the Governor who commuted Frank's sentence, then it will avail but little

The writer does not believe in lynching under any circumstances. But a Governor that had too much respect for the work of the court and jury in the case of Nick Wilburn to commute his sentence, might have known what would happen when he commuted Frank's sentence. Judge Hillyer sounded the keynote recently when he said:

"If everybody knew that all murderers and rapists would be inevitably and speedily pun-ing laws. ished, such a thing as a lynching would become absolutely unknown. The law should continually thunder into the ears of the tempted its warning that the only way to keep off he gallows or to keep out of prison is to remain inno-

I most heartily concur with Mr. G. B. Davis, of Laurens, as quoted in today's Telegraph when he says:

"So to bring about the greatest good in the greatest and most lasting way, we should first conviction that it ought to be said. look to our educational system. We must have an educational system that will open its doors to mitigated outrage of the most virulent type. the rich and poor alike; and the State owes it to itself to see every child is made into the best indignant opposition of every honest and citizen possible. This means nothing less than compulsory education. To have compulsory education we must have free schools, free school houses and desks, and if not totally free text books at least books at the actual cost of production.'

In closing I wish to say this: If the few daily it; so help me God! papers that are just now "taking on so" over I have no personal ambition to be gov"Lawlessness in Georgia" had gone to work ernor of Georgia, but if I had the means years ago just as the The State newspaper of to make the necessary campaign, I would Columbia, S. C., did in denouncing lynching, the go before the people and make speeches all sheriffs and officers who permitted prisoners being taken from jail, and advocated a system of compulsory education, this State no doubt would compare well with South Carolina today.

The welfare convention may be all right, but by some other person than the editor of the Augusta Chronicle?

A. A. R. horrible beyond expression. Every man is entitled to a fair and impartial trial.

Sandersville, March 22.

Certainty of Punishment As a Deterrent to Lynching

take to prevent lynch law L would odeavor date to utter such a protest, but up to date to prevent those crimes which shock the I have not seen the utterance.

conscience of a community to such a as to become uncontrollable. These of have always been more or less frequent, and doubtless will continue until man is transto be. As they have never been prevented, I see no use in flattering ourselves into the happy state of concluding them here; so we are left to only one other proposition—the

best way to make them less frequent.
If a child commits an offense, the parent punishes him. That has always been the mode; so the state naturally followed suitwhen a crime is committed the state en-deavors to punish the criminal. Punishment for crime is the only means yet devised by which municipal and divine law is enforced. Driven to the conclusion that punishment for crime is the proper remedy, we inquire: Is it certain, and is it applied? If it is certain, and applied, that is all we can do.

Finding ourselves branded by papers north and south to be very wicked, and knowing we have the proper remedy in punishment, we are convinced that the punishment is not certain, and not applied, or else we are the most lawless set of people in the whole union! And that is not true. There are as good people in Georgia as anywhere.

We are left with only one other conclusions of the conclusions

sion, and that is the certainty and application of the remedy. Those who have spent a lifetime as judges and lawyers owe, as a duty to their state, to at least point out the proper defect, which, if eliminated, would bring about shorter procedure, and make punishment more certain and speedy.

Would it not shorten the process to cut out the pardon board, and also the reviewing power of the governor, and let him pardon a man knowing him to be guilty, founded on the facts of the trial as a matter of mercy, like the law used to be? It would abolish at least two proceedings above the supreme court: It would strike as near the source of the evil as having the judges appointed by the governor; or of accusing the courts of being too democratic. It would strike more at the root of the evil than laying all the responsibility on the sheriffs, or calling a convention to form a new moral code. It would be making laws by repealing laws.

N. B. WILSON. Douglasville, Ga.

Calls for Some "Man" To Come Forward for Georgia

Editor Constitution. I have taken no counsel in regard to what I am going to say, but I have a strong and uncontrollable

The lynching spirit in Georgia is an un-It should be met by the uncompromising and law-abiding man. The political situation ought to develop a candidate for governor who will condemn it unsparingly and fearlessly. Some man ought to come forward and say: If elected governor, I will stop

over Georgia on that issue. Other things are important, but this overshadows all the The idea that lawless and cowardly rest. men can go to a jail and take out poor, helpless men and hang them, on suspicion, is

If I were governor of Georgia I would use all power the law gives that officer to bring lynchers to justice. I believe that 99 per cent of the people of Georgia feel like I do, and some man who is a candidate Editor Constitution: If I were to under-test. I have been waiting for some candi-

W. R. HAMMOND.

Atlanta, Ga.

Certainty of Punishment As a Deterrent to Lynching

Editor Constitution: If I were to undertake to prevent lynch law, I would endeavor to prevent those crimes which shock the conscience of a community to such a pitch to become uncontrollable. These crimes we always been more or less frequent, and doubtless will continue until man is trans- LYNCHING EVIL formed into an angelic state in the world to be. As they have never been prevented, see no use in flattering ourselves into the

ion of the remedy. Those who have spent threatening to overthrow the law, both by such occurrences that it could well afford uty to their state, to at lawyers over, as a north and south. The community now, to bear the expense of conducting the state. duty to their state, to at least point out the proper defect, which, if eliminated, would bring about shorter procedure, and make punishment more certain and speedy.

punishment more certain and speedy.

Would it not shorter the process to cut the pardon board, and also the reviewing power of the governor, and let him pardon a man knowing him to be guilty, foundability of the fact that the most of the fact so of the trial as a matter of mercy, like the law used to be? It would abolish at least two proceedings above the source of the evil as having the judges appointed by the governor; or of accusing the courts of being too democratic. It would strike more at the root of the evil than laying laws of electing the judges by the people has too ealing a convention to form a new moral code. It would be making laws by repeals and the present plan one in the believed the present plan one in the disposition of the disposition of the light and according to the present start, she will proceed the process to cut the mobe instances are the successful that the moth in its elemental instincts uncurbed by law, and lawless—ness, he said, is not on the increase, the said is that such a law would be certainly deter mobs, for it is common knowledge that the members feel that they went the superior four judges had not failed in their doubt in their detectives and counsel to assist in such prospiness, he said, is not on the increase, the such a law would be cut may would the such such as the members and in most instances from indictment, in the county where the lynching cours. If the members and the foundation and temperance by their work before the juries.

Referring to the fact that the meth of its with late of the such as the fact that the superior four judges had all the from the foundation of the such as the fact that the moth is with late of the fact that the moth is with late of the such a

Prominent Atlanta Attorney Favors Change of System

purpose to criticise the state judiciary now in office, I cannot refrain from heartily indersing the idea conveyed in the leading editorial in your issue of Saturday, April 8, posed to not law when it can be avoided, that the present method of injecting politics into the administration of justice under our state system is a very great evil.

The paragraph you quote from Judge There Is a Cause.

Stand on Lynching Evil

Editor Constitution: I very heartly approve The Constitution's stand on lynch law. For the constitution of law to the power of the process of the administration of justice and, like this has been illustrated to some extent like this has been illustrated to some extent process of the administration of justice and, like this has been illustrated to some extent process of the administration of justice and, like this has been illustrated to some extent process of the administration of justice and, like this has been illustrated to some extent process of the administration of justice and, like this has been illustrated to some extent process of the administration of justice and, like this has been illustrated to some extent process of the administration of justice and, like this has been illustrated to some extent process of the administration of justice and, like this has been illustrated to some extent process of the administration of justice and, like this has been illustrated to some extent process of the administration of justice and, like this has been illustrated to some extent process of the administration of justice and, like this has been illustrated to some extent process of the administration of justice and, like this has been illustrated to some extent process of the administration of justice and, like this has been illustrated to some extent process of the administration of justice and, like this has been illustrated to some extent process of the administration of justice and like the process of the administration of justice and like the process of the administration of justice and like t Editor Constitution: Disclaiming any

James R. Grant, of Hazlehurst, discloses to the people of Georgia.

The people of Georgia.

The state what is worse still, in the frequent complete what is worse still, in the frequent complete an ideal system for the appointment of the worse still the state what is worse still in the frequent complete what is worse still in the frequent complete. Judges of our state, and no greater service could be rendered the people of the state by the newspapers than to create public opinion in favor of some such as the state of the state by those laws, what protection do we get from the state of the state o only unwise—it is positively dangerous to go on under a system the tendency and necessary effect of which is to inject politics into the administration of justice.

Our laws?

It is not dience in the men we elect to enforce the fidence in the men we elect to enforce the months.

Some such change. It is not likes?

It seems the general public have lost conwe have been having during the past several months.

Just let the people of Georgia understand once and for all that there will be no interthe ones who administration of justice.

It strikes at the fundamentals of our

(Smith, Hammond & Smith.)

April 10, 1916. CONSTITUTION

Atlanta, Ga.

MAY 1 8 1911 IS ATMOSPHERIC.

We are left with only one other conclusion, and that is the certainty and application of the evils. The state-at-large is so vitally affected the state-at-l

upon enlightened and impartial men in the jury box. No one grand jury, he declared, is responsible. The whole people need to know the evils of lynch-

er part of our present troubles.

I trust you will keep up the agitation and that it may spread until this fundamental evil in our system has been eradicated.

ALEX W. SMITH.

Our stale and county officers are sworn proof of innocence, a lynching in Georgia. I wish to thank that it may spread until this fundamental that cause is removed mob law will practically cease. May the day soon come that will remove this stain from this fair land in Georgia, in which port of every honest.

Clarkesville, Ga., March 6, 1916.

Another Suggestion for Way to Curb Lynchings

Constitution: I have noted deal of interest the editorials and ar-which have appeared in The Constiturelative to suppressing mob vintly so prevalent in the state of are left to only one other proposition—the best way to make them less frequent.

If a child commits an offense, the parent punishes him. That has always been the mode; so the state naturally followed suit—

Touching on the subject of lynching in when a crime is committed the state en
the opening of the state of concluding them here; so we are left to only one other proposition—the decrease are left to only one other proposition are left to only one other proposition are left to only one other proposition are left to only one other In my travels away from home

when a crime is committed the state en-deavors to punish the criminal. Punishment grand jury this morning, Judge W. F. terred from action and thereby avoid, if for crime is the only means yet devised from the conclusion that punishment for crime is the proper remedy, we induced. Driven to the conclusion that punishment for crime is the proper remedy, we induced the proper remedy, we induced the proper remedy, we induced the proper remedy. We can be induced the proper remedy in the proper remedy, we induced the proper remedy in the proper remedy. The proper remedy is the proper remedy in the proper remedy, we induced the proper remedy in the proper remedy. The proper remedy is the proper remedy in the proper remedy in the proper remedy. The proper remedy is the proper remedy in the proper remedy. The proper remedy is the proper remedy in the proper remedy in the proper remedy. The proper remedy is the proper remedy in the proper remedy in the proper remedy. The proper remedy is the proper remedy in the proper remedy in the proper remedy in the proper remedy. The proper remedy is the proper remedy in the proper remedy in the proper remedy in the proper remedy. The proper remedy is the proper remedy in is certain, and applied that is all we culty of getting contempt evidence, de- cretion, to designate in each instance what Finding ourselves branded by papers north and south to be very wicked, and knowing we have the proper remedy in punishment, we are convinced that the punishment is not certain, and not applied, or else we are the most lawless are the most lawless and not applied, or else we are the most lawless and not applied, or else we are the most lawless and not applied, or else we are the most lawless and not applied, or else we are the most lawless and not applied, or else we are the most lawless and not applied, or else we are the most lawless and not applied, or else what claring contempt evidence, decretion, to designate in each instance what claring that it is as difficult to get the county in the state of Georgia should have evidence to convict for contempt as it is to get that which would convict for the cases, and by executive order west in the county selected full and complete authority to hear all evidence before and after the cases. ment is not certain, and not applied, or else we are the most lawless set of people in the whole union. And that is not true. There were people, but he said lynching is no as fully as if the lynching had transpired in very people, but he said lynching is no as fully as if the lynching had transpired in very people, but he said lynching is no as fully as if the lynching had transpired in very people, but he said lynching is no as fully as if the lynching had transpired in are as good people in Georgia as anywhere, new problem and quoted Webster and the county so designated. The expense in

> he asserted, is dominated by forces that this character. Furthermore, the governor are for the making of good in spite of should be given authority to employ special the fact that the mob, in its elemental detectives and counsel to assist in such pros-

Rome, Ga., February & Attorney-at-Law.

Indorses The Constitution's Stand on Lynching Evil

court, unless upon absolute and undisputable

s are sworn proof of innocence, and there will be no more

I wish to thank The Constitution from the bottom of my heart for the brave fight it is making for decency and law and order in Georgia, in which it should have the support of every honest, God-fearing man in the GEORGE TUMLIN

Atlanta, Ga., March 8, 1916.

Only "Terrer of the Law" Will Pat an End to Mobs And Lynchings in, Georgia

Editor Constitution: Heferring to a clipping from The Gainesville Eagle in your issue of the 9th, under the head of "Can This Be True?" A 18 unfortunately too true that lax public officials are back of most of our trouble as regards mob law.

There is no use in trying to explain or palliate the crime of lynching by saying it is the result of the law's delay or legal technicalities, for at least in two instances in the knowledge of the writer prisoners have been taken from the officers in the courthouse, in the presence of the court, during the progress of the trial, and lynched, and in neither case was any serious effort made to punish the perpetrators.

The lamentable fact is that we have a considerable number of would-be murderers in our state who would be willing to lynch any prisoner if they could get together a sufficiently large crowd to secure immunity for the crime, while a majority of the balance of the people are absolutely indifferent and do not consider it any of their business to interfere.

The crime of "mob murder" will never be stopped, or even lessened, by editorials, no matter how excellent they may be, or how much the public approves of them, nor by "get-together meetings," or education in "obedience to the law."

When you find a sheriff, solictor general, grand jury and court with backbone and a proper sense of their obligation to the public who will convict and hang a halfdozen lynchers out of a mob, then you will see the crime of lynching suddenly cease. Only the "terror of the law" will do any good, and until that is applied our fair commonwealth must bear her shame and suffer its penalty, for "we are holden with the cords of our sins."

RICHARD W. SLADE. Columbus, Ga., March 14, 1916.

Legal Punishment for Rap SENTENCED TO DIE N ELECTRIC CHAIR Accused of Most Fiendish Crime Against Young Woman

RALEIGH, N. C., July 21.—Will Black, the 16 year-old pegro, whose capital offense against the 6-year-old white chill the County last March resulted in the lynching of his father, doseph Black, was electrocuted today in the penitentlary bere ed today in the penitentiary here.

Joseph Black, charged with having supplied his son with arms and with having assisted him in an attempt to escape after the crime was committed, was in the Lenoir County jail for a

Samuel Stocks, a Greene County He will be put to death July 7 farmer, now is at liberty under \$10,-000 bond awaiting trial on a charge of having participated in the lynching, having been held after an exhaustive investigation conducted in Kinston early this month. The trial of Stocks will begin next week in Kenansville, the case having been removed to Duplin County.

imposing the maximum sentence Moman

(Associated Press)

NOTTAWAY COURT HOUSE, VA.
April 20—John Williams, a negro, was sentenced to death by a jury here today for assaulting a young mentation of the father of the punish-today for assaulting a young mentation of the criminal and he complicated the complication of the criminal and he complicated to the criminal and the complication to the country to the criminal and the complication to the criminal and the criminal

the court heartily seconded, including in his commendations the entire citi-

or Assaulting ix Young Girls (Associated Press.)

WISE, VA., May 16-Milton Mallory safe keeping. On the night of April to a negro, was sentenced to electron to a point in Greene County near the scene of his son's crime, and shot to death.

> Mallory, a porter at an Appalachia hotel, according to evidence introduced, gave the children drugged

The negro was hurried from Appalachia Saturday night and kept in the mountains over Sunday to prevent mob violence.

Fifteen persons left the court room teday when Judge Skeen ordered a search for weapons.

the negro Tom or Ike Perry for crim-conducted by Solicitor General E. M. inal assault. The negro had been owen. caught by the citizens of Durdins dis-

mentation of the father of the Galge sentenced to death by a jury here today for assaulting a young firl in resorting to the courts from the two man near Blackstone or March 29. He will be electroculed at the state prison at Richmond, on May 26.

Williams made a long speech in his own behalf before sentence was passed, pleading for life imprisonment.

The negro's trial began today. He was guarded by fifty deputies who exarched every person entering the court room, Thirteen minutes were required for the jury to render a prominent citizens. The girl was sleeping room. The proposed and the personance of Decatur's most prominent among statered around the Petersburg jail where he was keld and was dispersed only after the state militah had been called out and the city fire department had turned streams on them.

Lynching of Boy's Father

To Have an After—

RALEIGH, N. C., July 21,—Will

mendation of the colorable for the punish today. He was in the petershelm of the chiman of the claims of purishing with a series and the city fire department had turned the court for the purishing with a series and the city fire department had turned the city fire department had turned the court for the wind the petersburg jail where he was lead and was dispersed only after the state militah had been called out and the city fire department had turned treams on them.

AFGRO BOY's Guillat to the man of the color head of the was prominent citizens. The girl was alread on the color head of the was prominent citizens. The girl was alread on the color head of the was a stream and here of the color head of the was a stream and here of the stream of the color head of the was a stream and here of the color head of the was a stream of the color head of the was a stream of the color head of the was a stream of the color head of the was a stream of the color head of the was a stream of the color head of the was a stream of the color head of the was a stre

marks were very eloquent and created much applause.

Court took a recess for one-half hour after which time the prisoner had been brought from Athens. The grand jury had found a bill of indictment for assault with intent to rape and the trial proceeded. As it was thought that the negro, through the advice of his appointed counsel, had concluded to enter a plea of guilty, no traverse jury were summoned. The trial was a short one. After the negro had entered his plea of guilty, the judge sentenced him to twenty years in the penitentiary, at the same time warning him and his kind of the certainty of swift and dire punishment in all such cases.

The whole affair was quiet, orderly and legal and reflects great credit on Morgan county as an orderly and lawshiding section.

let bive Years for Assailing School Teacher

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, March 17 Two Mexicans who three weeks ago Clelland, a school teacher in the algo-county, were given point intractions ences of five years each in criminal court here today. A third Mexican who turned state's evidence gained Uberty. All are under nineteen years

GRI SENTENCED TO HANG Judge Park Quickly Disposes
of Case in Morgan County

Court.

14-YEAR-OLD NEGRO WHO ATTACKED GIRL

Madison Ga., April 24.—(Special.)—and although intense excitement pre-A special session of Morgan superior vailed the negro was given a quiet and court convened this afternoon to try orderly trial. The prosecution was

Lynchings-1916

Abbeville, S. C., December 4.—Charg-who told of the removal of the negro, and Jailer Allen; of Lenoir county, will black later was sentenced to death.

Witnesses today were Sheriff Taylor and Jailer Allen; of Lenoir county, and Jailer Allen; of Lenoir county, who told of the removal of the negro, the property of the TO PUNISH NORTH

AROLINA LY CHERS

Special to The New Yor Aca.)

King you, N. C.—In view of the wellknow attitude of the Gove nor of this
State in favor of the pre-cryation of order and the punishment of cirme, it is regarded as probable that the recent lynching of Joseph Black, in Greene County, will be the strict will begin an investigation into the shooting.

Greene is in another Other to that members of the mob tried for consonacy and breaking jail here and yor hander in Snow Hill.

Black was skel to death in Greene county, it now, so ms certain.

The sarches of the two counties concerned in the crime are now busy doding responsibility for their inactivity in prevanting it, although it is said that the men today State's Attorney Shaw had received an were bound over for the higher court anonymous threatening letter, and of a preliminary hearing before fered a reward for the identification of the higher court are: J. V. Elkin, Sam Adams, Jess Cann, William Cann, Samuel Cann, Eugene Nance, B. Grant and R. B. Ferguson.

Sheriff Burts, Deputy Jones, Jaller McClant and a number of other witnesses were heard. Most of them told very little of the lynching. R. B. Grant, Sing Finlay, George White, Jr., M. R. Casey, Jim Dawson, John T. Cheatham, Lester Cann and K. S. Banks, for whom warrants were issued and served yesterday, were released.

The arrests followed an investigation, ordered by Governor Manning, into the lynching in Abbeville some weeks ago of Crawford, who was charged with assault and battery on a white man. Crawford was first severe-

men vio comprised the "mob" had been considering Joe Block's case for days He could not be legally put to death The Greene county men executed him ilegally. The lynchers, who numbered fully 300 men by the least estimate, comprised the first automobile mob in North Carolina's history, probably. There were scores of machines in the "death procession" back to Greene county. It was also probably the quietest lynching that ever occurred where such a large party Was concerned.

IHIKU OF OHIO'S

LYNCHERS ON TRIA

Lima, O., Nov. 21. Edward Hall third of the aneged participants
he attempted lynching of Charles Danlets, colored min, here on the night
of August 30, and of the rioters who
attacked Sheriff Sherman Bly when
he refused to tell where he had hid den his prisoner, has been placed on tial at Ottawa, Putnam county.

i'ne State contends that mail climb ed a telephone pole and fixed the lope which was noosed and placed about the Sheriff's neck. Ely yielded to the mob when the rope was pulled taut. Ten State's witnesses told of seeing Hall climb the pole and fixing the rope

Ely broke down on the stand and cried as he told of the treatment h. received at the hands of the mob and the invasion of his home, where his sittle daughter lay dying. The childed later. Prosecutor Barr was forced to halt proceedings frequently while

They Must Answer Murder Charge-Governor/Manning Pushing the Prosecution.

white man. Crawford was first severely beaten and then was taken from

jail, where he had been placed for safe-keeping, and put to death.

WHITE MEN ARRESTED

Arrests Follow Probe Begun by Order of Gov. Manning, of South Carolina.

Abbeville, S. C., December 4.-Fifteen white men were arrested here today following an investigation ordered by Governor Manning into the lynching of Anthony Crawford, a negro, accused of having attacked a white man. Some are accused of murder and the others of rioting. Preliminary hearings probably will be had tomorrow.

Solicitor R. A. Cooper will appear for the state. The following are charged with participating in the ynching: Jeff Cann, Sam Cann, Lester Cann, Will Cann, Burt Ferguson, J. S. Banks, Eugene Nance, Sam Adams, J. V. Elgin and George White, Jr. Charges of rioting are preferred against Jeff Cann, Sam Cann, Lester Cann, Will Cann, Burt Ferguson, Sam Adams, J. A. Brock, W. D. Bell and Irwin Ferguson Brock, Bell and Irwin Ferguson waived preliminary this afters Ferguson waived preliminary this aft-ernoon and were released on bonds of

WHITE MEN ARE ACCUSED OF AIDING IN LYNCHING

Raleigh, N. C., July 4.—Arch Frizzelle and Samuel Stocks, Greene configurations of the same state of the same state of the same state today on charges of murder in connection with the lynching in April of the Black, a negro. No material evidence was introduced, and the hearing was adjourned until tomorrow.

Black, charged with furnishing a gun to his son, Will Black, while the satter was being sought for attacking

a young white girl, was taken from the Kinston jail and shot to death by a mob. Will Black later was sentenced

ynehings-1916 gal Punish ment of Lynchers of the attack and was turned loose by

DEC 1 4 1118

The lynching was recently investigated by the Lee county grand jury, but no indictments were returned.

ederal Agent After Lynchers

Abbeville, Dec. 12.-Another investigation relative to the lynching of Anthony Crawford seems to be under vay here now. This time it is the fed eral government that is active, and the presence here of Mr. Aldred, a secret agent of the federal department justice, is taken to mean that the molesting of a negro who was delivering a "special delivery letter" will be more thoroughly investigated.

It also is thought that this present investigation will seek to work up prosecuions against the parties who participated in the meeting in the courthouse at which a resolution was cassed to notify the family of Crawford to leave the county, and which elected a committee of three to carry

Reported in Sylvester That Bills Charging Mob Vio lence Will Be Found.

Sylvester, Ga., February 5.—(Special.) The Worth county grand jury, which has been investigating the emoval from jail and lynching of the five negroes implicated in the murder of Sheriff Moreland, did not adjourn yester day, as did superior court, but is merely taking a recess. This is regarded as significant and it is rumored here that indictments may be brought soon against several Lee county people for mob violence.

The five negroes were taken from the Worth county jail here, where they had been brought for safe keeping, carrid by automobile into Lee county and hanged to the same limb of a tree on the public road near Starkesville.

It is reported that a week before the attack on the Worth county jail a number of white men "planted" a negro in the prison for the purpose of locating the five negroes implicated in the Moreland murder. This negro, it is be-lieved, assisted the lynchers the night

egislation

Revise Judicial Procedure To Stop Lynching Evil

Editor Constitution: Your editorial in this orning's issue on "Delays of the Law" was interesting reading, and I believe it struck the keynote of practically all mob trouble. An examination of English criminal trials

s reported in the English newspapers coninces me that the accused is afforded every portunity to prove any pertinent fact connected with his defense, As a matter of fact, the presiding judge or magistrate makes it his business to see that the defendant brings out all the cylonne possible in his favor, but when the final jury trial is ended and the verdict rendered, the accused, if found guilty, knows that he had just as well make his peace with God and man.

In our own state and country, however, the real struggle to punish the guilty be-gins after he has been convicted. The defendant's attorneys suffer a brain-storm, and immediately apply for a new trial on the grounds of "newly-discovered evidence," or ased on the fact that one of the trial jurors elept late on a certain Sunday morning thereby rendering him incapable of voting a

just verdict.

The time is at hand for a change. e wish to strangle "mob law" we will have re wish to strangle "mob law" we will have
be revise judicial procedure and eliminate
ne intolerable delays now possible. It is
il well and good to appeal for respect of
a law but it a doubtful if a lyncher could
if caught red-handed and
he would have all the
world to appeal his case
t, on various trivialities,
brybody would forget what

to end the present state r-makers will apply them. They found a way to endition measures when they and now that this great ressed, it is time to get great evil.

great evil.

I not let up along this erence and criticism will be desired result, but we see establish a record for d respect that will set the in the union, if we take without delay.

D. R. WILLIAMS. bruary 18, 1916.

nts a Way 10 ma state of Lynchings

Editor Constitution: Desperate diseases require radical remedies—and lynching is a desperate disease of the body politic. The south has always been conservative and never enacted any radical legislation. Criminals have taken advantage of this fact and they have had much assistance from the law, the courts, and the legal fraternity. We need some radical legislation.

The authority to pardon, commute or in any way interfere with the decree of the any way interfere with the decree of the court should be taken away from the governor. The supreme court should be the court of last resort. The state should have the same right of appeal as the defense. Our legal procedure should be so simplified that long-continued cases, or long-drawn-out trials would be impossible.

We should abolish capital punishment. A murderer should be punished with life imprisonment within walls. He should know that when the prison doors closed behind him they would never open for him again in

as greatly as I desire to see an end put to lynching, I believe that some educational work must be done in this state. The people must know what vast harm is being done to Georgia through the which is most unconstitution requires of him. His only means that are occurring and they must be brought face to face with a situation which is most unconstant against unchings that are occurring and they must be brought face to face with a situation which is most unconstant against unchings can must give their loyal support to movements looking to the elimination of lynching.

They must as much as I love the law and nas greatly as I desire to see an end put to lynching law," said Senator Persons, where the governor in any case that also vacate the appointment of any deputity some authority by which to conserve some authority by which to conserve sheriff shall reside in the county of suspended sheriff the order of the property of the governor in any case that also vacate the appointment of any deputity proching law," said Senator Persons, wheriff shall reside in the county of the fill the unexpired term of such suspended sheriff the order of doing this is by calling out the mistage of doing this is by calling out the mistage of doing this is by calling out the mistage of the requires of him. His only means and give the order and give the lock required sheriff and passes the qualification requires of him. His only means and give the lock required sheriff to a doing this is by calling out the mistage of the required sheriff and take the oath and give the lock required sheriff and passes the qualification requires of him. His only means and give the lock required sheriff and passes the qualification requires of him. His only means and give the lock required sheriff and passes the qualification requir To End Lynching Evil prompted by the receipt of a letter lynching and to bring the guilty party. Also, if Georgia should ever be from Rev. Rembert G. Smith, paster of ties to justice. The provisions of the laws are such that the governor has no powers over the control of lynching with the devil, an outlaw and a grafter, no powers over the control of lynching we want some law to get him out of him. Then he can declare a state of him. Then he can declare a state of martial law. In no instance during "I have heard that Tybee island is

ENFORCEMENT.

cussing the matter as the governor o

"I am glad to see that The Consti-

State Are Vastly Improved sovernor, to make a statement as to my term as governor have the civil wide open, and that the sheriff is the by 'e Time General As
sked, as a candidate for the office of martial law. In no instance during "I have heard that Tybee island is my term as governor have the civil wide open, and that the sheriff is the authorities asked me for aid or said brother of the mayor of Tybee; if that they were unable to compete with the situation. "The sheriff should be sheriff as a candidate for the office.

"I have heard that Tybee island is authorities asked me for aid or said brother of the mayor of Tybee; if that they were unable to compete with the situation." Meets, I Shall Ask FAVORS LAW Proper Steps Be res Harris.

PEOPLE A OWN HARM DON.

With a view of seeking the enact- Georgia. "Under no conditions," he With a view of seeking the enact-said, "will my reply to Mr. Smith dea ment of more stringent laws for the with the situation as a candidate for control of lynching in Georgia, and governor. It will contain my views as with the hope of writing into the statutes such provisions as will relieve a tution is taking such a stand against condition which has reached alarming lynching." continued the governor. "I proportions, Governor Nat E. Harris admire the spirit of its editorials conwill ask the general assembly to take demning the evil practice and pleading strengthen the laws. He made this aninate the deplorable condition in this Executive Given Right to
nouncement Wednesday while comdefinite action at its next session to for a public sentiment which will elimending the editorials in The Consti-of the year condemning lynching until tion on mob law.

the practice has been abated. ime the general assembly meets," REFLECTION Unless conditions are improved by Governor Harris Wednesday, "I ON GEORGIA. discuss with its members the

movements looking to the elimination of lynching.

"Although it may not be generally understood and it probably isn't widely known, it is a fact, nevertheless, that the governor of Georgia is a man whose hands are tied under the rent laws. Shave done all that I contains the stop out to enforce the law in Russell countries."

RETARD PROGRESS.

A similar letter was sent to Dr. L. "In every instance of lynching I have lose their offices." G. Hardman, of Commerce, announced written to the judges and have ten-candidate for the position which Gov-the men who have violated the law. of the state to detect ernor Harris now holds. He was an know that every lynching retards for rape and "we must have some way Atlanta visitor Wednesday night, and progress and I have overlooked no ophe stated that he had not yet received portunity to offer the services of the law, and the will of the people in opthe letter from Mr. Smith.

Text of the Rill. the letter from Mr. Smith.

"Consequently." he said, "I have not perpetrators to justice, although I have never gone into the press to discuss had an opportunity to frame an ex-the matter. The people need some "To be entitled an act to authorize the matter. The people need some pression going into the matter at any teaching. Juries must realize that they governor to examine into the condition and great length. You may say this for should punish lynchers and grand great length. You may say this for should make thorough investing.

he said in answer to a suggestion that Tybee had been raided, "and we want a law to make them raid such places cr

As to lynching, he said that last year only 16 per cent of the lynchings were

Text of the Bill.

me, however: I stand for the rigid en- gations of all lynchings.

Gives High Praise to Edilieve that any should be overlooked, ern mob when the hearts of its members are stirred and their brains are suspension to suspend said sheriff from office and appoint a successor for the unexpired term, under certain conditions; to provide for the giving of notice and holding a hearing and to require the governor to report said to require the governor to suspension to the general assembly, who may ratify said suspension and declare the first of the successor for the unexpired term, and an affirm believer in law enforce—fired. We must strengthen the laws may ratify said suspension and declare the first of the successor for the unexpired term, and the control a south-spoint a successor for the unexpired term, and the control a south-spoint a successor for the unexpired term, and the control a south-spoint a successor for the unexpired term, and the control a south-spoint a successor for the unexpired term, and the control a south-spoint a successor for the unexpired term, and the control a south-spoint a successor for the unexpired term, and the control a south-spoint a successor for the unexpired term, and the control a south-spoint a successor for the unexpired term, and the control a south-spoint a successor for the unexpired term, and the control a south-spoint a successor for the unexpired term, and the control a south-spoint a successor for the unexpired term, and the control a south-spoint a successor for the unexpired term, and the control a south-spoint a successor for the unexpired term, and the control a south-spoint a successor for the unexpired term, and the control a south-spoint a successor for the unexpired term, and the control a south-spoint a successor for the unexpired term, and the control a south-spoint a succe

torials in The Constitution.

Hardman States He Stands

Hardman States He Stands

for Rigid Enforcement of

May mall, and want a little more tim to prepare a statement in regard to constitution reporter that he was discussing the matter as the governor of the general assembly of Georgia, and it is hereby ensated my views as governor of the same that from the servant of the people in that can acted by authority of the same, that from the servant of the people in that can acted by authority of the same, that from the servant of the people in that can acted by authority of the same, that from the servant of the people in that I have state and in line with my actions as the servant of the people in that I have outlined my views as governor of the same the servant of the people in that I have outlined my views as governor of the same that of a candidate for the position of governor.

Covernor Harris has not yet decided faithful execution of the laws of the state, to examine the constitution of the state to proposed changes in the laws.

Lynchings in Detail Later. office of sheriff in the several counties of this state and suspend from office by his written order after notice and hearing any sheriff who may be found by him to be guitty of wilful neglect of duty, or for corrupt conduct, or any other misfeasance, malfeasance or malpractice in office, and to appoint a successor thereto for the un-expired term of such suspended sheriff. And the governor shall report the fact of and the governor shall report the fact of such suspension and the reasons therefor to the next general assembly, and if a ma-jority of each branch of the general as-sembly declare that said sheriff shall be removed from office for the cause set forth in said order of suspension, then he shall be removed from office and his term of

Probe Conduct of Official

Be removed from office and his term of office shall expire.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the governor shall, before suspending any sheritif from office, uses a written notice to issue and be served upon said sheriff personally or by leaving the same at his most notorious place of abode, requiring him to appear before him to make answer to the charge of wilful neglect of duty, or corrupt conduct, situation thoroughly, and that the proper steps be am of the opinion that the will take action to stop this state."

The governor will have the power of any other misfeasance, malfeasance, or any other misfeasance, malfeasance or malfeasance or any other misfeasance, or any other misfeasance, or any other misfeasance, or any other misfeasance, malfeasance or malfeasance or any other misfeasance, or any other misfeasance or any other misfeasanc

Canstella lam

Georgia Professorship Estal lished for Oglethorpe-Strik Dalton, Ga., November 17.—(Special.)

The synod of Georgia adjourned at noon today after one of the most harmonious and active meetings of its history. There was also the largest enrollment for many years, over seventy ministers and over fifty ruling elders being in attendance during the sessions.

Oglethorpe university received its due share of attention of the body. The synod decided to establish an endowment fund in the university to be known as the Georgia professorship.

In response to the address of Dr. Thornwell Jacobs, president of Oglethorpe, the following was adopted by a rising vote: "The synod of Georgia has heard with pleasure the admirable address of the Rev. Thornwell Jacobs, LL. D., and take this occasion to assure him again of our sympathy with the great work of refounding Ogle-thorpe university for our southern Presbyterian church, to the glory of God. We assure him of our great pleasure in the remarkable success that has attended his efforts in securing subscriptions that already aggregate more than \$700,000, and in completing one of the largest and finest fireproof college buildings in the court and in college buildings in the south, and in selecting a faculty conspicuous for scholarship and Christian character, and in attracting that remarkably scholarship and Christian scholarship and Christian and in attracting that remarkably and in attracting that remarkably large freshman class of choice young large freshman class of choice young its first session, September, 1916 We commend most cordially to the liberality of the people the claims of Ogle-thorpe university with the hope that the endowment fund of the Georgia professorship may soon be completed, and that other synods may follow the

and that other synods may follow the example of this synod in the endowment of synodical professorships in this great Presbyteriah university."

The synod adopted the following bearing on lynching and ordered it sent to the secular and religious press:

"Whereas, the crime of lynching has grown to alarming proportions, as indicate by the following facts, viz.: During the year 1915, there were reported for the whole United States seventy-eight lynchings, forty-two negroes, twenty-one whites whole United States seventy-eight lynch lyngs, forty-two negroes, twenty-one white rnd fifteen Mexicans. The provoking causes were various—for murder, 29; for rape, 10; for theft, 10; for murderous assault, 6; for attempted rape, 4; for alleged murder, 3; for insults to women, 2; for accessory to murder, 2; for race prejudice, 1; for wife-teating, 1; for poisoning mules, 3, and for unnamed causes, 7.

"Resolved, That the synod of Georgia, in the discharge of its sacred trust as a divinely

said sheriff from office at his discretion.

The governor may, for sufficient reasons, the discharge of its sacred trust as a divine continue said hearing from day to day until finally disposed of the criminally disposed of the criminally disposed of the criminally disposed of the criminal trust of the crimin trust of the criminal trust of the criminal trust of the crimin

upon it.
"Resolved third, That the synod calls upon all its members and upon the membership of all its churches to be more faithful in bearing witness against this most cruel, most atrocious and most debasing orime."

In regard to proposed legislation af-fecting marriage: "The synod of Geor-gia wishes to go on record as heartily in favor of the state more stringently regulating marriage and marriage li-

AGAINST REIGN OF MOR

wand Order Will Be Discussed by Southern Sociological Congress.

Constitution New Orleans, April 9.—A two days and order was a popular feature of the conference on law and order, to be participated in by leaders of southern colleges and universities, prominent jurists, lawyers and others, at which it is expected plans will be outlined for creating popular sentiment against lynching, is to be one of the features of the Southern Sociological Congress here late today. Among suggestions advanced for doing away with lynching, were prompt administration of justice, the propagation of a deeper respect for law and a fundamental respect for personality.

Attacks on certain classes of patent manner would reach fifty million readers for the Southern Sociological Congress, which opens here next Wednesday evening, April 12. The sessions of the southern Sociological Congress, and order was a popular feature of the Southern Sociological congress here late today. Among suggestions advanced for doing away with lynching, were prompt administration of justice, the propagation of a deeper respect for law and a fundamental respect for personality.

Attacks on certain classes of patent manner would reach fifty million readers in the course of a year. ing, April 12. The sessions of the con-sale and use were made at separate congress will end Sunday night, April 16, ferences of church workers and mediin a joint meeting with the Southern cal experts.

Conference for Education and Indus- Leaders in the discussion on lynching opening of the conference.

Final preparations have been made state University, and Dr. N. C. Newbold, for the opening of the congress, which of Raleigh. Dr. Weatherford express-will be the fifth annual session. Ac- of the opinion that many of the crimes Association of the Southern cording to announcement at the local by negroes against white women were eadquarters tonight, the initial pro- committed out of a spirit of revenge, gram will include addresses by Gov-caused by racial animosity.
ernor Hall, of Louisiana; Dr. C. H Brought, recently nominated by the Brought, recently nominated by the democratic party for governor of Arkansas; Dr. Samuel P. Brooks, president of the congress, and head of Baylor university, Waco, Texas., and Rev. Things to Be Done.

"Things to Be Done.

"Things to Be Done.

"Three specific things must be done Birmingham, Ala., April 6.—Eighteen lynching from the south," said Dr. southern colleges were represented at the organization here tonight of the Father Francis H. Gavisk, of Indianap-olis, president national conference of charities and corrections. Among noted charities and corrections. Among noted speakers at other sessions will be former Congressman Richmond P. Hobson, of Alabama; former Governor William H. Mann, of Virginia, and Senator H. Mann. of Virginia, and Senator

There will be nine general seasions of the congress, and two sessions each favilate agreyated then pathits by the nine general seasions of soul and degredation of character, which institution in fractional paths have been continued to the congress, and two sessions each of the congress has chosen for its eactional conferences dealing against institution of the congress has chosen for its eactional conferences dealing against institution of the congress has chosen for its eactional conferences dealing against institution of the congress has chosen for its eactional constitute the executive at its meeting at Lithonia yesterday for the public. The congress has chosen for its pecific southern problems. The test of the public in the publ

which meeting will mark the were Dr. W. D. Weatherford, of Nash-ning of the conference. Ville; Dr. W. O. Scroggs, of Louisiana

Things to Be Done.

"Consumption of patent medicines in this country has become an established vice," declared Dr. Isadore Dyer, dean of Tulane Medical college, of New Orleans, who discussed "evils of self-medication." He urged laws to prevent sale of certain nostrums.

Professor R. H. White, of Murfrees-boro, Tenn., scored the religious press of the south which carried advertise-Discussed by Southern Soments of patent nostrums, and as a result of the discussion a committee was named to present resolutions to the ciological Congress-Courts congress condemning such advertise-

Must Be More Prompt.

Deeper Respect for Law
Also Needed. Hospital Seems of Columbus, Ohio; Dr. W. A. Rvans, of Chleago, and Dr. J. E. McCulloch, of Nashville. Mr. Lentz spoke on "babies and their vested rights," declaring the welfare of babies has been neglected by the governmental authorities and that "the state should awaken and give at least as much attention to the rearing of babies as it does to the breeding and raising of preventing mob violence and creating public sentiment for maintaining law and order was a popular feature of the of the congress to prompt response to

Church Colleges Is Formed for That Purpose.

Dobyns, Clarksville, Tenn., treasurer.

A. M. E. Church Names Commission be Present Memorial to Congress.

Philadelphia, May 12.-A commission was appointed by the general conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church today to memoralize congress to make lynching a federal offense. The commission is headed by Bishops W. D. Chappell, R. B. Parks and C. T. Shaffer.

Resolutions favoring preparedness and in opposition to segregation and Jim Crow laws were adopted. The resolution on preparedness follows:

olution on preparedness follows:

"As for preparedness, we wish to go unreservedly on record.

"Naturally a people who furnished 188,000 soldiers when slaves for the salvation of the union, would now as free men recruit to its full manhood strength to protect the flag and country. We believe in mobilizing both men and industries and in putting at the head of this army in the president's the head of this army in the president's chair, a true and tried American pa-triot, a man who stands for a square deal for all classes, and who believes in the Roosevelt doctrine, 'Of all men up and not some men down."

Presbytery, Passes Resolutions Calling Upon People to Use Their Utmost Endeavor to Put an End to It.

Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga.

Deplores Lynching Evil procedure. My experience for twelve years as a prosecuting attorney leads me to believe that the legislature of the people could not replease the procedure. Proposes That Legislature of Georgia could not render the people of this state greater service than to devote practically an entire session to a devote prac

Chairman Bennett at Macon

today, delivered an eloquent address in which he pointed out the achievements of the Wilson alministration. Toward the close of his talk Mr. Bennett spoke of the lynching evil in Georgia, proposing as a remedy that he soncitor general be given authorithe solicitor general be given authority to change the venue of a case where a person has been indicted for lynching and that the governor be authorized to remove any sheriff who does not do his duty and to declare martial law in any community where a lynching occurs. ynching occurs.

lynching occurs.

Beginning with the president's inaugural address, in which he 'broke down the walls of special privilege,' Mr. Bennett reviewed the steady stream of accomplishments which have followed througnout the administration, pointing out the reform of the tariff, the currency act, the establishment of a parcels post and other successful legislation. The speaker praised as President Wilson's greatest accomplishment the maintenance of peace through neutrality.

Lynchings Are Deplored.

In speaking of lynching, Mr. Bennett said:

said:
"I beg your further indulgence for a short discussion of our internal affairs. Georgia, the Empire State of the South, does not at this time enjoy a very enviable reputation, and we, as patriotic Georgians, who love our state and her tradition, must confess that there are some inst causes of comthat there are some just causes of com-plaint. Her achievements have been great; her resources she great; her people are of a very high type; the rec-ord of her citizens in all material things has been such that she justly merits the name of 'the Empire State of the South.' Yet, my fellow citizens, if statistics are true, during the year 1915 we had twice as many lynchings as any other state in the union, and we already have more than a dozen to our credit during the first four months of credit during the first four months of 1916. Lynching is a form of law violation that cannot be justified in any case. It is a violation of law that breeds contempt for the law, and no same person can participate in such a crime who has any respect for the law. It is a direct attack on organized government and leads to anarchy in any community. Much has been said and much written on this subject recently. Some distinguished gentlemen have said that the trial judges are to blame for these conditions in Georgia; others have said that the chief executives of the state are to blame; still tives of the state are to blame; still others have said the people must have education and religious training. It is difficult to locate the real cause for these conditions, but in my opinion we need a general revision of our crimina

Wilson Administration.

Wilson Administration.

Wacon, Ga., May 3.—(Special.)—Hon John W. Bennett, elected chairman of the state democratic convention here

thority, on motion to change the value of change the value of any case where a person is indicted for that form of murder known as lynching, to remove the case to some distant county for trial, far removed from local sentiment and local inquire which did its fifty days' work during an active gubernatorial cambave a great tendency to deter those who desire to engage in that form of paign, ended tonight with few bills of more than local interest passed, who desire to engage in that form of law violation.

"Give your chief executive the right"

The enactment of a compulsory edu-

w violation.

of more than local interest passed, ANTI-LYNCHING BILL

remove from office any shoriff that

had to be overcome in making compulsory education bills in the southmeet the desired end.

Another bill passed gives the state grand juries the right to investigate any eleemosynary institution in the state. Opponents of the measure openly charged on the floor of the house that it was "directed at Catholic institutions."

A senate bill to amend the con-

A senate bill to amend the con-A senate bill to amend the constitution to authorize the issuance of \$10,000,000 worth of bonds to pay for an extension of the Western and Atlantic railroad from Atlanta to the coast, was lost, ninety-six to fifty, a two-thirds majority of the entire house or 126 votes being required for passage. Legislation authorizing the passage. Legislation authorizing the extension has been enacted. The Western and Atlantic is owned by the state of Georgia.

Sacanneh Ge

THE LYNCHING

Georgia Synod Strongly demns It.

The following resolution on lynching, offered by the Rev. R. C. Reed, D. D., of Columbia seminary, was adopted unanimously by the Synod of Georgia at its recent meeting in Dal-

ton, Ga.:
"Whereas the crime of lynching has grown to alarming proportions, as indicated by the following facts, viz.: During the year 1915 there were re-ported for the whole United States 78 lynchings—42 negroes, 21 whites, and 15 Mexicans. The provoking causes

of more than local interest passed. ANNI-LYNCHING BILL to remove from office any sheriff that does not, in the opinion of the chief executive, do his full duty; clothe your chief executive with more authosity, even to the extent of declaring martial session.

The right to practice law in Georal law in any country or community where a lynching country or community where the manhood and moral courtain the executive of the past, elect men who are set of the executive of this state should come out in a strong statement that he would use all the power at his command to suppress crime of every kind that a large majority of the people of this state would rally to his support.

"The senate "anti-lynch" law was tate. We have a great people, and in lynchings took place could be important to the country of the people of this state support. The senate was in the legislature and believe a large majority of the people, and in lynchings took place could be important to the country of the people of this state support.

"The senate "anti-lynch" law was tate. We have a great people, and in lynching took place could be important to the country of the greatest of all for any and law loving people, as the state would rally to his support.

"The senate "anti-lynch" law state should contribute his mit to vive of the greatest of all for any and law loving people, as the state support. The propose of the crime is rather aggraph and the law and put an end contribute his mit to vive of the stringent provided the sould reflect the country of the greatest of all for any and law loving people, as the state support. The senate state supreme court. It was tabled the form of the law and put an end contribute his mit to the support. The propose of the string his provided the support

and their only recourse was in the mobrule in Georgia.

Representative Atkinson of Fulton, estate supreme court. It was tabled to by a vote of 113 to 29.

The argument that the state should not gain financially through liquor in any way in view of the stringent prohibition laws, was used without euccess against a liquor tax measure on the state constitution which pastrolled to be passed within my memory. He state constitution which restricted to be passed within my memory. He state constitution which restricted to be passed within my memory. He state constitution which restricted to be passed within my memory. He state constitution which restricted to be passed within my memory. He state constitution which restricted to be passed within my memory. He state constitution which restricted to be passed within my memory. He state constitution which restricted to be passed within my memory. He state constitution which restricted to the passed within my memory. He state constitution which restricted the passed within my memory. He state constitution which restricted the passed within my memory. He state constitution which restricted the passed within my memory. He state constitution which restricted the passed within my memory. He state constitution which restricted the passed within my memory. He state constitution which restricted the passed within my memory. He state constitution which restricted the passed within my memory. He state constitution which restricted the passed within my memory. He state constitution which restricted the passed within my memory. He state constitution which restricted the passed within my memory. He state constitution which restricted the passed within my memory. He state constitution which restricted the passed within my memory. He state constitution which restricted the passed within my memory. He state constitution which restricted the passed within my memory. He state constitution which restricted the passed within my memory within the passed within my memory within the passed of th

the only which this relie of bar-barism has brought upon it.

"Resolved: (3) That the synod calls upon all its members and upon the membership of all its churches to be more faithful in bearing witness against this most cruel, most atrocious

Concerning Legislation On Lynching by the

General Assembly

Editor Constitution:

The laws of recent times empowering the governor to change jurisdiction in any case where he thinks lawlessness is likely to break out and the promise of every judge to hold special sessions of court whenever the unspeakable crime is committed or other crimes likely to enrage and arouse the heated passions of the people, would seem to
answer all purposes. But in the face of the
above facts, especially, the record grows.
Something else is radically wrong to permit
such a deplorable state of affairs to continue.
If the history of our lynchings is studied the fact is revealed that the offender was either seized by an angry mob from the heriff and posse or else the offender was caught by such a mob and dealt with according to the dictates of overwrought passions. No one is to be blamed for such an action. It is "regrettable," of course; a "shame," a "disgrace!" What evidently is lacking one need not go very far to find-official responsibility.

South Carolina has abated the disgrace by passing a very salutary statute requiring payment to the family of the lynched, such payment originating in the county where the crime against civilization was committed. Georgia need not duplicate this statute. Another way out can certainly be found by our

law-making body.

It may not be as evident to many of our citizens the extent and harm of this wave of lawlessness which is allowed to run riot in our beloved state. A few observations and instances will suffice. Last summer in Chi-cago, for example, the whole south was defamed by the press and even in the street talk for what happened in Georgia. Many hard things were written, but there was no way to combat it by more talk. We have had quite a sufficiency of that on both sides of the question. We need action; and now is the time, while we are sober minded, to have it done by the present general accompany. have it done by the present general assem-bly. Later, during the year, the state of Texas required from our governor a guarantee for a fair trial of certain parties be fore extradition papers would be granted. Another case in our state arising in the federal courts was threatened with change of jurisdiction outside of the state by the attorney general of the United States, a southern democrat, because, as he openly expressed, a fair trial could not be had in Georgia. It was only through vigorous representation that such a blow was not dealt our citizenship.

A prominent attorney pointed out quite conclusively the shoals to which we are drifting by our neglect to amend our ways—Federal intervention!

We have the resources in Georgia that are latent and we are publishing such things before the world in a commendable fashion. If we would have our untouched resources developed by respectable homenakers we must do something to remove the Farmers' Union President stain that rests upon the escutcheon of our fair state. Let us show to the world that ntelligence and justice reign in Georgia and that we propose to show by deeds that we are a part and parcel of this great union of indestructible states, contributing our portages. tion to the upbuilding of humanity and the permanence of free government. GEORGE P. SHINGLER, JR.

Emory College, Department of Chemistry, Oxford, Ga., July 10, 1916.

Mrs. Hubbard Says Legislators Bound by Party Platform

aws there is no end." The unenviable rep-fense of the bill permitting women lawyers he law. utation gained by our beloved commonwealth in having charged against her honor
and her law-abiding citizens the largest
number of lynchings should not be allowed
to remain. The press and pulpit have
sounded the alarm; the body of religious
educators in Birmingham assembled have
educators in Birmingham assembled have
educators in Birmingham assembled have
educators in strongest terms.

The laws of recent timestance of the bill permitting women lawyers
in Georgia. In that article the question is
Lynching, he denounced as a great
Lynching in the sample of the law.

The law and of a great
Lynching is an observed to the law.

The law and of a great
Lynching is an observed to the law.

The law and of a great
Lynching is missemble to the denounced as a great
Lynching is an observed deergia? When will the age of consent be ly violated as that against charging in aised from 10 years? How long will the excessive rates of interest.

Must Uphold Every Phase.

Must Uphold Every Phase.

It has been claimed, he continued, that Georgia cannot get financial actric in the state to be in school five that Georgia cannot get financial actric in the said, if more prayerful thought tainly to the interest of the bankers vere given to the state's amusements, less ecessity would there be for the vexing roblems of the care of the insane and crimpal.

These questions have been asked from a "The people of the state of Georgia"

"The people of the state of Georgia cannot get financial actric that Georgia cannot get financial

These questions have been asked from a tother-heart in the interest of humanity—nd selfishly, too, for the child in my home plus in proportion that the children of the ommunity are developed by the state into seful citizens. The lack of this legislation respectively. The lack of this legislation respectively.

There is not one word of censure for the needs—they have done their very est. They were only the fathers, the brothest fathers, the brothest fathers are need for the brothest fathers. rs, the husbands-we need for the home and amily problems the assistance and judg-nent of the entire family. We need among a because we do not have the money he electorate the mothers, the sisters, the to finance our business. The commer-

high to the words of wisdom written in Proes as the words of wisdom written in Proes 31. Modern industries are so diversition of cotton in the south is the cause that the perfect wife may not "look well of the farmers' troubles and the trought of the ways of her household" and give the protection to her home that the woman of long Solomon's time did without that power-ul defender of the home, the ballot, for other than the power-ul defender of the home, the ballot, for other than the power-ul defender of the home, the ballot, for other than the power-ul defender of the home, the ballot, for other than the power-ul defender of the home, the ballot, for other than the power-ul defender of the home, the ballot, for other than the power-ul defender of the ballot, for other than the power-ul defender of the twith. Our indebtedness increases mob violence, which is a series of the truth. Our indebtedness increases mob violence, which is the cause we have no system of market the proposition of the truth. Our indebtedness increases mob violence, which is the cause we have no system of market the proposition of the truth. Our indebtedness increases mob violence, which is the cause we have no system of market to organize a system of marketing and our sanitive gathering which also elected the proposition of the proposition of the suffrage plank in the democratic executive committee and a diversity. But none of these touch of the truth. Our indebtedness increases mob violence, which is the truth. Our indebtedness increases mob violence, which is the truth. Our indebtedness increases mob violence, which is the truth. Our indebtedness increases mob violence, which is the truth. Our indebtedness increases mob violence, which is the truth. Our indebtedness increases mob violence, which is the truth. Our indebtedness increases mob violence, which is the cause we have no system of marketing and our sanitation of the sufficient and is unconsidered incommittee and the proposition of the sufficient and is the truth. Our indebtedness

Corrobilide

Calls on Georgia Bankers to Set Example by Uphold-

ing Law.

Toccoa, Ga., March 11.- (Special.)-J. Brown, president of the Farmers

Inion of Georgia, in a stirring address largely by the very class of men who efore a large audience in the courtiouse here today, called upon those tion of other laws; by people who have beorgia bankers who are now chafging usurious rates of interest to quit "I appeal to the bankers and money the state lenders and say to them that if the court is a state lenders and say to the state lenders and say to the state lenders and say to the state lenders.

In bringing this about we are only listentem of slavery. They say over-producstitution for its fight against mob rule,
erbs 31. Modern industries are so diversition of cotton in the south is the cause
democrats of Habersham county, in mass

ness in the state. I represent a greated body of men who stand for law and order and in whose ranks are found the least number of law breakers.

Would Stop Lynching

"We are told that lynching is a great crime, and it is. It is defiance of the laws of God and man. The lyncher de-clares himself superior to the law. I clares himself superior to the law. I call upon the bar of the state of Georgia to stop 'dilatory tactics in the courts. I appeal to the judiciary to speed the trial of every criminal and to the executive authority to respect the verdict of the jury and the judgment of the courts. Then lynching will stop.

"And at the same time I call attention to the fact that we have on the statute books of the state of Georgia a great law, which makes seven per cent the lawful rate of interest, and provides that not more than eight per cent shall be charged, even under contract.

"No law in Georgia is so constantly and persistently violated. It is done

Rot the making of column of July 9 appears a very strong den in example in the strict observance of ought to abide by the law and set the unenviable representations of the bill permitting women lawyers the law.

Candidates Urgen Vo/State Attitude Towards Mob/Rule

Democrats of Habersham Indorse The Constitution's Fight and Urge State-Wide Campaign Against Lynch Law. Constitution

Clarkesville, Ga., February 2-(Spe-

state does not countenance or dole such wanton and uncivilized methods, therefore

Be it resolved by the democrats of Habersham county, in mass meeting assembled at the county courthouse in Clarkesville, this 2d

day of February, 1916,
That we earnestly condemn all parties who have taken part in the various lynchings of the state.

That we heartily commend the action of The Atlanta Constitution in its valiant fight against mob

in its valiant nght against rule.

That we call upon the entire press of Georgia to use its columns in rebuking the lawless element and in endeavoring to bring them to justice.

That we urge all officers of the office of governor, to make their law in the state of Georgia to use the utmost diligence in ferreting position clear as to what the good the utmost diligence in ferreting people of Georgia may expect from out these criminals and seeing that the law is enforced.

That we call upon the various are considered in the constant of the position clear as to what the good them, if elected, to use the mathematical are now running for office, lence.

Lynchings - 1916 Prevented

Tennessee Mob Bent on Lynching

Jackson, Tehn., Oct. 27.—A mob of one hundred supposed Murderer of by a posse at daylight. Caell Towery school with her little sister, was atmore white people gathered, bent on lynching liter Elkins who had struck a white fellow workman in Tulsa Jail.

The head with an iron bar. Both men are emyed at the Illinois Central shops. Spurred on by ANGERED WORKERS

district, this county, about ten miles tomobile on a dusty road, was sighted from town, while going home from by a posse at daylight. Caell Towery school with her little sister, was at is in custody, but armed mobs of olltacked by a negro and an assault made field workers, bent on his destruction upon her. The negro met her in the have not learned where he is heldroad in front of a neighbor's home, will Towery was given breakfast abeing accosted by the negro and told a negro cabin a few miles west of the that the neighbor had left a note for scene of the tragedy this morning her mother and wanted the girl to scene of the tragedy this morning her mother and wanted the girl to scene of the tragedy this morning her mother and wanted the girl to scene of the tragedy this morning her mother and wanted the girl to scene of the tragedy this morning her mother and wanted the girl to scene of the tragedy this morning her mother and wanted the girl to scene of the tragedy this morning her mother and wanted the girl to scene of the tragedy this morning her mother and the young girl property to the morning her mother and the young girl property to the morning her mother and the young sirl property to the miles we sighted from town, white going home and assault made to struck a white people gathered, be a posse at daylight. Caell Towery school with her little sister, was at daylight. Caell Towery school with her little sister, was at daylight. Caell Towery school with her little sister, was at daylight. Caell Towery school with her little sister, was at daylight. Caell Towery school with her little sister, was at daylight. Caell Towery school with her little sister, was or more white people gathered, bent on lynching Walter Elkins who had struck a white fellow workman on the head with an iron bar. Both men are employed at the Illinois Central shops. Spurred on by ANGERED WORKERS their wives a number of members of the Race armed themselves with Winchesters and revolvers, buckled their belts around their waists and went to the home of Elkins, where they guarded him through the night. Brother of Captive Still The mob started towards the home but when told that a hot reception was awaiting them turned back.

The news of the Paducah lynching by the workers of the Illinois Central shops put the same bee in the Tulsa, Okla., Aug. 5.—Every prebonnets of these men, but the members of the Bace mob from raiding the Tulsa jall to-were ready to sacrifice their lives, to do or die like wish and taking Cecil Towery, pegro, the brave Crispus Attucks in the Revolution. The vaughn last night near Huffman, south knows no law when it comes to the black man. Tulsa jail early this merning white following the scene of the law don't try to prevent lynching the scene of the murder with the BUT AROUND THE WORLD WILL LIVE THE DEED Sheriff James Woody received word OF THIS SMALL NOBLE BODY OF MEN WHO early tonight that several automobiles had arrived in the city filled with insert the scene of the murder and it results that several automobiles had arrived in the city filled with insert the scene of the murder and it results that several automobiles had arrived in the city filled with insert the scene of the murder and it results follow.

TIMES

HREVEPORT, LA

262

AUG 6 1916

COMING IN AUTOS

turn him to iail alive.

county.

LYNCHING BEE IS

Mrs. Teer had been to the commis-

7 mines and was on her way home

tacked by a negro. The woman show-

the negro up considerable. His attack

on the woman was very brutal. Her

screams brought assistance later on.

She gave a good description of her

assailant. A posse was organized and

many had shot guns, pistols and other

weapons and a search was made for

the negro. Deputy Sheriffs found Fox

at home and he was taken to the home of Mrs. Teer and she positively identified him. The negro denied the

accusation. Officers were sent ahead and the posse told that the negro had

heen taken one road and the officers

put him in an automoble and over another path made for the county

jail, arriving here without trouble. The negro bears scratches and other hruises and shows that he was in a fight. He is a coal miner. Mrs. Teer is in a serious condition. She is 46

years of age and has grand children.

Being Hunted by

jail at once and will remain on duty all night.

Hidden in Woods.

Towery was taken to the city jail at Okmulgee last night and later to the county jail, but the mob stormed the bastle and he was hurried out of a rear door and placed in an automoblie accompanied by three officers. All night they hid in the woods near and early this morning proceeded Sapulpa and brought Towery

Bill Towery, a brother of a murder, is still at s scouring the con located on the top floor of thouse, and can only be not elevator and a sec, of starting constructed in this way to mab-proof.

Posses Hunt Brother. Muskogee, Okla., Aug. 5.—W ery, negro who, with his brother, ce-cil, is accused of the murder late yesterday, of Charles Vaughn, oil producer of Morria Okla., for robbery, when he gave them a "lift" in his au-

eriff's Action in Carrying Prisoner to Athens. Madison, Ga., April 13.—(Special.)— The prompt action of the sheriff of

ing Probably Averted by

Morgan county, in hurrying a negro to Athens for imprisonment, who had assaulted the 14-year-old daughter of a Morgan county man, probably pre-

vented a lynching today.
On last Monday the young daughter of a farmer, who lives in Durdin's district, this county, about ten miles

Posses, not officers, are hurrying afterhome at the time and the young girl the hounds with a rope in each autowent in the rear of the bouse to get mobile, and deputies trying to react the note.

the negro first fear they cannot re Henry Perry, accompanied her and, when in the rear of the house, seized her and attempted an assault. The NARROWLY AVERTED girl resisted the negro with such strength and power that he could not NEAR BIRMINGHAMaccomplish his design, her younger sister joining in her screams. The screams Young Negro Miner Heldson, who was working in a field close

For Brutat Assault

Noods

Special To The Advertisers.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA, April 14—but he still could not find the negro. A posse was organized and a more diligent search was made for the culprit, but he still could not be found.

Jefferson county came near having a Yesterday the negro was caught in lynching this afternoon when a posse rank Durdin's barn. He had come of infuriated citizens attempted to infuriated citizens attempted to lake a negro, Percy Fox, aged 23 years, from deputy sheriffs who had vater. Mr. Durdin caught the negro has assault on Mrs. W. H. Teer, the wife assault now truck farmer on Caronal Mountain, several miles out in the Mrs. W. Durdin had a hard the negro meaning the serro from being in the meaning in the meanin

Mountain, several miles out in the

Ga. February 20 .- (Special.) Hershal Lay, a negro, employed at the plant of the Fairbanks company, in West Rome, has been taken to Atlanta fore safe keeping, following an attack upon his foreman Arthur E. Jimmerfield, a white man. The ne ro is said to have used vile language, who cupon the foreman started toward him with

the foreman started toward him with a big fork. When about twenty feet away he picked up a heavy piece of iron and threw it at Jimmerfield, inflicting injuries which are painful and which for a time seemed serious. The employees who saw the affray quit their work and pursued Lay, Some of them armed themselves before joining in the pursuit, but the negro was reached by officers who had been summoned to the scene, and was brought to the county jail. In order to avoid danger of any difficulty the negro was spirited out of towards. leads. Himmerfield is now recovering and no further trouble is expected.

Lay was brought to Atlanta Saturday night by a deputy from Rome, whose name was not obtained by the local officers. He is now confined in the Fulton county jail to await trial.

ODGED IN TOWER

WEST ROME NEUM sary of the Tennessee Company's No. through the woods when she was ated wonderful resistance and scratched

- February 1916

posse of angry farmers who had od him all day through the mounch a negro boy placed under arrest, acd of the murder yesterday in a lonely farmhouse four miles from Neshanic, J, of Howard J. Wyckoff, eighty years old, a wealthy farmer, and Miss Catherine Ann Fisner, seventy years old,

sip said Mr. Wyckoff always kept in his home. Hoagland was captured while hid- crowd which, up to 11 o'clock, had made threatening passers-by and clubbing ing in the woods on a mountain side about . Williams was captured immediately them with his gun. He shot at officers five miles from the scene of the double outside of Petersburg this afternoon, who attempted to arrest him, and was killing. He was traced there easily by the Sheriff Sullivan, with a posse, had been badly beaten before he surrendered and posse, which followed clearly defined foot chasing him since two hours after the shot three times, all the wounds being prints in the snow.

mely section. Hoagland, it was disovered, lived at Wertsville, not far from he Wyckoff farm.

Receiving no answer to their rings at the doorbell, the neighbors peered through window into the farmhouse kitchen. On the floor was the body of the aged farmer. partly covered by a blanket. The door to the place was broken in. Then it was discovered Mr. Wyckoff had been killed with an axe. His head was almost severed from his body.

Search of the place resulted finally n the discovery of Miss Fisher's body n the floor of a barn in the rear of the farmhouse. The condition of the place indicated that she had struggled flercely against her assailant. Her throat was cut from ear to ear and her head crushed apparently with the same away to Henderson late Tuesday AXA.

quickly established as the motive for are, Frank Postell, accused of assaulting the crime. A strong box, in which Mr. and robbing J. J. Robertson, of Kingston Wyckoff usually kept his money, was Springs, Tenn., injuring him so severely found ripped open and the contents he died several days later; "Rubber" gone. Jewelry and other valuables also Chaffin and Ernest Wilson, charged with were missing.

house to the barn and then away from the bing a mall carrier. The excitement latter building indicated clearly the course which led to reports of plans being afoot taken by the slayer in his flight. Angry to lynch the prisoners is believed to have neighbors took up the chase, and late in been precipitated by the failure of a the afternoon the trail led to Hoagland, grand jury to agree, which recently tried hiding in the mountain woods. He was Chaffin and Wilson. spirited away and locked up in the County Jail by George W. Dunham, Assistant Prosecutor of Hunterdon county, and Sher-Elmer E. Hann, while members of the

cording to Mr. Dunham, Hoagland aditted the crime, asserting "he wanted the oney the old man had."

s, sought unsuccessfully last night to Virginia Militia Also Aid in Dispersing the Mob at Petersburg.

therine Ann Fisher, seventy years old, militia and the city fire department while on her way home from market. to had been Wyckoff's housekeeper for were called out here tonight in an The little girl declared that he looked Cringing and shivering with fear, the negro, James Hoagland, a farm hand, eighteen years old, was declared by the County Prosecutor last night to have admitted killing the aged couple because he wanted the money, which countryside gostip said Mr. Wyckoff always kent in his surrounded to disperse a mob of 1,000 perlike the man and when he spoke she cried, "That's him."

Because of the intense feeling against Kennedy, he was ordered removed to the Atlanta Tower for safekeeping and his arrest on a charge of having at tacked the 19-year-old daughter of a was taken there today by local of-prominent citizen at her home near ficers.

Stragms of water were turned on the same and when he spoke she cried, "That's him."

Because of the intense feeling against Kennedy, he was ordered removed to the Atlanta Tower for safekeeping and his arrest on a charge of having at tacked the 19-year-old daughter of a was taken there today by local of-prominent citizen at her home near ficers. effort to disperse a mob of 1,000 per- like the man and when he spoke she

crime was committed. The negro was slight. For a time there was doubt as neighbors who went to call on the aged farmer and his housekeeper. The Wyckoff nomestead is on what is known as Sourtand Mountain, a more than ordinarily and Mountain, a more than ordinarily fire department was instructed to turn SENT TO SAVANNA the hose on the crowd. This was done, but the crowd returned as rapidly as the hose was turned in another direction Many arrests were made. Tonight the military patrolled the vicinity of the jail. Beyond those limits the streets still were thronged.

had dispersed and Mayor Cabanniss girl near Guyton, and who was chased

The report that other mobs were

Chicago Defend

Hopkinsville, Ky., March 31.that plans were being made to wich ing por four Race men confined in the court sail gerous. was responsible for their being sp Three of the men are charged with mur-Inside the farmhouse robbery was der and one with highway robbery. They the murder of John M. Renshaw, a Footprints in the snow leading from the former sheriff, September, 1914, and to be something the lawrence Whitlock, charged with rob-

Dope Fiend & Rushed Fro Rome to the Tower for Safekeeping. constitution Home, Ga., November 11.-

June Bug" Kennedy, a negro detend, was teday positively identif by a 13-year-old white girl as the Petersburg, Va., April 2.—The state who had assaulted her Friday evening

Streams of water were turned on the having run amuck with a big pistol, rushed to the Petersburg jail, where to whether he was the man who had

FOR SAFEKEEPING mahle

Savannah, Ga., November 30.—Louis NEGRO IS RUSHED Webb, wanted in Effingham county for At midnight the crowds practically an alleged attempt to outrage a young said the authorities had the situation by a mob for a day and night, well in hand. jail here. Deputy Sheriff Com the negro from harm by to Savannah in an automobile. machine broke down and the Chatham county police had to go for the negro and bring him to jail.

Athens, shio, Set. 13. William Smithzens of Dothan when the arrest and wenty-six, giving his last residence archarge against Griffin became known Parkersburg, W. Va, and held as their that community, many people giving man who criminally attacked Mrs. Agehase in automobiles. The deputies nes Bateman, twenty-three, at her homitraveled a greater part of the night near Nelsonville, has been removed and hid the negro out in several places from the Athens for the hill Hito avoid the capture and some distance whereabouts will not be disclosed by thidown the railroad embarked for this county officials, but it is understookity and brought Griffin here for safe

that he was taken to some adjoiningkeeping. county for safe keeping. It is understood that threats of violence had been

IN TENN. COLORED MEN ARM AN ARD HOUSE OF COLORS MEN ACCUSED OF HITTI THREATEN LYNCHING - HE-FUSE TO PERMIT A PADUC HOUTRAGE. - SHOW PROPER METTLE.

Jackson, Tenn.-A mob of one hundred or more white people gathered, bent on lynching Walter Elkins, who has struck a white fellow workman on the head with an iron bar. Both men are employed at the Illinois Central shops. Spurred on by their wives a number of members of the Race armed themselves with Winchesters and revolvers, buckled their belts around their waists and went to the home of Elkins, where they guarded him through the night. The mob started towards the home

The news of the Paducah lynching by the workers of the Illinois Central shops put the same bee in the The prisoners had heard of Bissell's bonnets of these men, but the members of the Race were ready to sacrific their lives, to do or die like the brave Crispus Attucks in the Revolution. The South knows no law when it comes to the black man. The officers of the law don't try to prevent lynching, BUT AROUND THE WORLD WILL LIVE THE DEED OF THIS SMALL NOBLE BODY OF MEN WHO BRAVELY DEFENDED ONE OF THEIR KIND AND RE-FUSED TO SEE HIM DIE LIKE A DOG

FROM DOTHAN AND PLACED IN JAIL County Deputies Have a Strenuous All-Night Bun-

Chief Deputy Sheriff Alex May, accompanied by another deputy sheriff Webb was shot by one of the pursu- from Dothan, Ala., arrived about 11 ing posse, but his wound is not dan- o'clock Monday morning in Montgomery with Bob Griffin, a negro, charged with having improper relations with a half witted white woman at the

Houston county seat. The officials from Dothan arrived at he Highland Avenue station over the Central of Georgia Railroad and at once telephoned Sheriff Waller who went to the station in his auto and brought the negro to the county jail. The Houston courty deputies had a hard run from a crowd of enraged citi-

Travel from Topeka to Lawrence to Attempt Lynching Bee (Associated Press.) but by the stories of the murder of 10-

when told that a hot reception was year-old Edna Dinsmore in Topeka awaiting them turned back. Tuesday, 200 prisoners today attempted to attack Fred Bissell of Topeka, suspected of the crime, in the state

arrival here to save him from the Topeka mob that invaded Lawrence last night and under the cry of "Come on, boys," they rushed at him. . Deputy Wardens and prison guards clubbed the prisoners into submission.

(Associated Press.)

LAWRENCE, KAN., April 27 .- This city was quiet today after the departure of the mob of nearly 200 men who came here from Topeka in motor cans last night to lynch Fred Bissell, alleged slayer of Edna Linsmore, 10year-old, in Topeka.

Reports that members of the mob had gone to Lansing, where the accused man had been placed in the Kansas state penitentiary for safe-keeping,

were unfounded. The tody of the girl was found in a vacant, house which had been set afire on Tuesday afternoon. Bissell admitted he purchased candy for the victim a short time before her body was

found NEGROES BROUGHT TO MERIDIAN JAIL THEIR OWN SAFETY

Charged With Shooting and Killing North Bend Flanter

MERIDIAN, MISS., Feb. 7 .- John Culberson and Ed Yarbrough, negroes, charged with shooting and killing Fred Daniel, and seriously wounding George Futton, planters, at North Bend, Miss., Tast Thursday, were brought to jail here today for safe keeping. The negroes were captured by a sheriff's posse near Philadelphia, Miss., yesterday. According to the authorities they admitted shooting Daniel and Fulton, but asserted they were attacked by the planters.

NOV 1 6 1916

Two Murders and Riot Spreadin fall here today, but later was re-Reign of Terror Over De-lace of detention for safekeesing. troit Suburb

POST

Hartford, Case

Sheriff of M'Intosh Hides His Prisoners Beside Road.

of 150 or more men from Okmulgee had received anonymous warnings.

Soon after the discoveries of the bodies, two or three hundred citizens and Cecil Towery, contessed murderers of Charles Vaughn, oil man, near stormed the jail and demanded that Samuel Gianola, a suspect, be sur-Hoffman, Saturday night, Sheriff J. rendered to them. Officers refused to the contest of the contest o M. McCune, who was keeping a personal guard over the jail rushed the two negroes out of the place and at the point of a gun hurried them to a place twenty feet away from the road over which the mob entered town. The sheriff had received a telephone "tip" from Okmulgee.

That there were women in the mob and that they were no less eager for the blood of the negroes than the men, is the positive statement made by of Tolice Tew and Deputy Line. A

and that they were no less eager for Gold the blood of the negroes than the men, She is the positive statement made by Sheriff McCune who sat guard, with mobile one deputy over the frightened one deputy, over the frightened ne-groes until the mob left and who had close view of every man and woman

a close view of every man and woman of the mob.

The mob was urged to "walk right in" by the jailer, Hoover Waddle, which they did with every indication of joy. But they searched the jail from top to bottom without finding a trace of the prisoners who were lodged in the McIntosh county jail yesterday when it was feared the Tulsa jail would not protect them. The mob was orderly in its actions despite their disappointment in finding their their disappointment in finding their Long, slayer of Constable S. G. Wynne, victims gone and left within the of Alachua county, when the officer

afraid of the consequences of bringing which followed the killing of Constathe prisoners back for their arraignble Wynne last Friday.

AMERICAN ment and preliminary sometime before August 21, when their trial will probably come no in the district cours

County murders and a riot of more than 300

EUFAULA. Okla. Aug 8.—(Spe. 22 both were shot down from ambush as they left their fruit store early today. Italian blackhanders are ival early this morning of a mob suspected by the police as both men

olice Tew and Deputy L attempted to take three prisoners the sheriff's custody, but the of-

Jacksonville, Fla., August 21.—Boisey

hour. Sheriff McCune estimated there was bringing another negro back to must have been twenty or more automobiles, each carrying as many as seven passengers.

of Alachua county, when the order was bringing another negro back to Newberry them Jectsonville, where had been captured is in the boranty jail here for safekeeping. His capture class with two other negroes believed seven passengers.

The other prisoners in the jall were along with two other negroes believed badly frightened but calmed down to be members of a gang of alleged with the re-appearance of the sheriff hog thieves, was effected by two memwith his prisoners. The Towerys were bers of their race near Jonesville, taken to the penitentiary at McAlester Sheriff Ramsey, of Alachua county, this afternoon for safe keeping. Sherbrought the man here for safekeeping, iff McCune announced that he is fearing a repetition of the lynchings of Constant which followed the killing of Constant

Baltimore, Md.

AUG 2 1 1916

furned Over to Posses Which Lynched Five Persons.

NEGRO IS GIVEN UP

Gainesville, Fla., August 20. — Two Bolsey Long, a negro, wanted for kill-ing a constable, to the white posses which lynched five negroes at Newrry yesterday charging that they were hiding the fugitive. Long was taken when he stopped at the farm-house and asked for food. He was put

NEGRO HURRIED AWAY

Mulitia Called Out at Mobile To Guard Jail

(Special to The Advertiser.)

MOBILE, ALA., May 24 .- A detachment of about sixty members of three Mobile militia companies are on duty in and around the county jail tonight.
A crowd of several hundred people Yormed at different times and the sheriff believing they wanted to break into the jail asked Col. F. M. Maddox to assist him. It has been rumored ever since Sunday that Mose Cunningham, a negro wanted for criminally assaulting Mrs. L. Richardson, is in the county jail. The assault on Mrs. Richardson occurred last Friday at her home in Toulminville. Sheriff Hol-

combe denies that the negro is in the jail.

At 1.50 this morning the situation is quiet, there being out a few people on the street in the vicinity of the jail. Sheriff Hotographe offered to let a committee of twelve-men from the vicinity of Mrs. Richardson's home weeren. cinity of Mrs. Richardson's home search the jail for the negro but they did not heed his request. The first crowd around the jail began assembling before midnight and nine members of it who were talking aloud about getiss the negro were arrested and 100 200 for the night.

New Castle, Pa 1 7 1916 Attempt To Lynch

News

Murder Suspect WYANDOTTE, Mich., Nov.

Armed deputies today surrounded the DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 16.—Two murders and a riot of more than 300 persons who attempted to lynch a prisoner, suspected of the slayings spread a reign of terror through the suburb of Wyandotte early today. Dawh found the town Thoughy quiet.

Harry Paul, 23, and Morris Harris, 22 both were shot down from ambush as they left their fruit store early today. Italian blackhanders are suspected by the police as both men had received apparatus.

TO PREVENT LYNCHING

Armed deputies today surrounded the city jail here following an attempt of a mob of 300 persons to bater down the doors and lynch Samuel Gianola suspected with assault of an imbecile white woman at Dothan Ala, murder. The mob was driven off after a sharp struggle with the police. The murdered men were Harry for safekeeping. Griffin was hurried to Montgomery. The murdered men were Harry away from the Ozark jail during the Paul, 28 and Morris Harris, 22. They obtain a mob which appeared at thewere shot down from ambush in the Griffin, after having been hid out all streets. Both were wealthy and ashought to Montgomery today at noorfruit company here.

MARTICAL CALLOS Rapes by Wnites

Thirteen Year Old Girl Criminally Assaulted by Farmer-Came to Grind Axe-Case Dismissed But Man Rearrested.

Special to the Defender.

Bristow, Okla., April 28.—J. R. Middleton, a white man, was arrested charged with raping Emma Charles, a 13 year old race girl who lives with her grandfather, Daniel Sea, five miles east of Bristow. The girl was alone at her grandfather's home when Middleton, who lives with his wife and child on the Hursey was formed. when Middleton, who lives with his wife and child on the Humphrey farm one mile south of the Sea home, called and asked for permission to grind his ax. Permission was given him to grind his ax, and the girl went about her work in the house. A few minutes later he went to the door and asked the girl for a drink of water which she gave him to drink of water, which she gave him in a goard dipper. He threw out part of the water, drank the remainder and handed the dipper to the girl. When she eached for the dipper the man caught her hand, stepped inside the door and pulled her upstairs. Daniel Sea, grand-father of the girl, was in the field two or three hundred yards away and from where he was could see the house. He had noticed Middleton there grinding his exe, but thought nothing evil of him.

Looking in the direction of the house and noticing that Middleton was not in sight and remembering that his granddaughter was alone in the house Mr. Sea started for the house, but being lame in one leg he traveled very slowly. Reaching the house he picked up the axe Middleton had been grinding and went inside. He heard noise upstairs and called the girl. Middleton appeared at the head of the stairs with his trousers upstaired and specifically. unfastened and seeing Mr. Sea with an axe in his hand upraised he threw up both hands and began pleading for his life. The enraged grandfather demanded the culprit to come down stairs and the white man slowly complied. Trembling and begging for mercy the brute stood there looking his captor in the face until he was finally driven from the house. The grandfather of the girl then went to the white guardian of the child and the the white guardian of the child and the guardian with an officer went in an automobile for the criminal after procuring a warrant said to have been sworn to by the girl's guardian. Middleton was brought to town and taken before Justice of the Peace Rockford, who immediately released him on a straw bond till today, when the case was to have some up in the justice court here.

Lawyer C. F. Stradford arrived here sarly this morning and proceeded at once to set all the facts in the case of coording to statements made by the Charles girl, her grandfather, and physicians who examined the girl, there is no doubt that the little girl was outraged by he white man.

Editor Smithennan of the Tulsa Star and Lawyer Stradford visited the office of the justice of the peace. Here they

found Judge Rockford reclining in his office chair reading the morning paper. When asked if the case against Middleton would come up this morning he replied in the negative and stated that it would not be tried and gave as the reason that Purdy, the white guardian of the little girl, had withdrawn the charge against the defendant. The justice of the peace did not do his duty in the case and that he, like a few of the other white people here are in favor of dropping the case against the white man. This fact was established when the editor learned from three of the physicians that none of them had made any such statement to anyone. These were Drs. M. H. Wakefield and C. R. Williams, two Race physicians, both of whom stated that they found all the evidence of virginity and of rape, and Dr. Reynolds, one of the white physicians who would make no statement.

Mr. Purdy, the white guardian for Emma Charles, was sought to discuss the case with him, but he was not in his ofcase with nim, but he was not in his of-fice. His father was there, however, and talked freely of the case. When asked why his son withdrew the charge against the rapist he replied that he had advised him to do so because the grandfather of the girl had took cold feet and was afraid to prosecute the man. The total amount paid by Middleton is not known, but it is known that the case was dismissed by Justice Rockford after all witnesses had been instructed to appear in the case and before time for the case to be head.

A warrant was issued from this court for Middleton's arrest and officers went to Bristow Thursday and arrested Mid-dleton and took him to Sapulpa. This case is attracting much attention, but case is attracting much attention, but not because of the publicity given it by the daily papers of the state which have been painfully silent. It is a noticeable fact that the daily papers make capital of such crimes when the culprit is a black man, but when a white man is charged with this crime against a Race girl it is seldom mentioned by them. This is an injustice to the race and is sure to react on the white people. Had the crime en charged to a Race man against a and "the quiet, orderly" lynching

Miss Ethel Matthews takes this nethod of thanking the gentlemen whose names appear below for their interest evinced in her in coming to her relief and contributing the sum below, that she might not have to bear the added burden of the heavy fine imposed on her in the Hustings Court, following the dismissal of Waren Page (white) who was tried under indictment of raping her thirteen-year-old sister, Catherine. It is all the more appreciated by her since the effort in her behalf was over before she knew of it.

Dr. James E. Jackson, \$5.00; Mr. William Jordan, \$5.00; Col. Thomas M. Crump, \$5.00; Dr. D. A. Ferguson, \$2.00; Mr. J. W. Johnson, \$2.00; Dr. J. M. G. Ramsey, \$1.00; Lt. James Smith, \$1.00; Mr. John H. Braxton, \$1.00; Mr. James Frayser, \$1.00; Mr. B. F. Turner, Sr., \$1.00; Mr. William Miller, \$1.00; Dr. E. R. Jefferson, \$1.00; Dr. A. M. Bowles, \$1.00; Mr. W. D. Hill, \$2.00; Mr. H. H. Price, \$1.00; Dr. R. E. Jones, \$.50; Mr. Ber-

nard Gilpin, \$.50; Mr. W. D. Jones, \$.50; Mr. O. W. Brown, \$.50; Rev. M. H. Payne, \$.50; Mr. Chas. Saunders, \$.50 Mr. Henry Mallory, \$.50; Mr. W. J. Johnson, \$.50; Mr. A. J. Brown, \$.50; Rev. J. J. Woodson, \$.25; Rev. D. J. Bradford, \$.25; Dr. E. S. Roane, \$.25; Mr. Geo. Evans, \$.25 Mr. E. Rob-\$.25; Mr. Carey Wheaton, \$.25; Mr. tempting a criminal assault on an B. J. Franklin, \$.25; Mr. James Roy- 11-year-old girl in the factory district. all, \$.25; Lt. Asa Miller, \$.25; Mr. R. About thirty witnesses were sworn, W. Jackson, \$.25; total, \$37.50; Dr. following which Judge Purdy bound the O. B. H. Bowser, \$.50; grand total, defendant over to the superior court,

acknowledgement to these gentlemen, that Dr. James E. Jackson this day turned over to me the sum of \$38.20 Thankfully yours,

May 8, 1916. 1/3/19 Plane ALL RAPISTS ARE NOT BLACK

ournal + Buide 9-9-16 SOME ARE WHITE AND THEY LIVE IN THE SOUTH, AS THE FOLLOWING DESPATCHES SHOW

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 5.—The pre-liminary hearing of E. S. Thomas of Georgia today resulted in raising his bond to \$5,000, an amount that he has not yet been able to put up. Thomas is charged with attempted criminal assault on Miss Eula Nunn, in a Pullman car of a Southern Railway train in union station shed here.

Pullman Conductor J. F. Stephenson and other witnesses testified that white girl the newspapers would have the pulled Thomas out of the berth of the young lady, while he was holding he pulled Thomas out of the berth of her with one hand pressed over her

> Danville, Va., Sept. 4.—Thomas Ramsey, aged twenty-two years, was arrested Saturday near Stakeland, charged with having attempted an assault upon May Craven, nine-year-old daughter of Mrs. Eva Craven. The mother made the charge against Ramsey. A warrant charging attempted criminal assault was issued. He denies the charge, and says he left Danville on the advice of friends. He is being held in jail until the case comes before the grand jury on Tue

Cripple Is Held For Alleged Attempt At Criminal Assault

riffin, Ga., December 21.—(Special.) \$.25; Mr. Geo. Evans, \$.25 Mr. E. Robinson, \$.20; Mr. B. F. Kersey, Jr., raighed in justice court before Judge \$.25; Mr. Lightfoot, \$.25; C. A. B., T. J. Purdy today on a charge of at-

assessing his bond at \$600. Turner is I extend thanks and make grateful about 43 years old and is a cripple.

Lynchings - 1916 Reports on, Sent Press

ASSERTS GOVERNOR ASSERTS GOVERNOR Case, or of minimizing Georgia's short-comings in this particular or of exaggerating the offense of any other state or section. However, the governor does not feel that he should allow continued and exaggerated refrences to Georgia's pre-eminence in this form of lawlessness to pass unchallenged. It is noped that an enlightened conscience among our people and a proper conception of their duties on the part of our guardians of the peace will combine to render impossible all further lawlessness of this character.

Gross Exaggerations Made Record.

Among the statements sent the governor are the following, in part:

Appling—We have not had any lynching in this county in a good many years.

Bacon—There has not been a lynching in Bacon county since its creation in 1914.

Baldwin—There has never been a lynching in Baldwin—There has never been a lynching in Baldwin—There has never been a lynching in Baldwin—We have not had but one in thirty years. That was twelve years ago.

No Lynchings in Fulton.

The county can be did not county and the county can be did not considered by the "white cappers" of those days.

Franklin—We have not had but one in thirty years. That was twelve years ago.

No Lynchings in Fulton.

Georgia on account of lynchings and in answer to the published statement that out of 56 lynchings in the United States in 1916, 47 were in Georgia.

Governor Harris Saturday issued a statement, based upon investigations of his office, showing that in Georgia in 1916 there were but seven lynchings, though these seven claimed a total of twelve victims.

The investigations of the governor's life in the states of the governor's life in the lock belt in this county in 1916, nor any other year land. The investigations of the governor's life in the lock belt in this county in 1916, nor any other year land. The investigations of the governor's life in the lock belt in the lock Georgia on account of lynching's and

Governor's Statement.

The governor's statement, in part, hess is as follows:

During January Govenor Harris read several newspaper references to statistics on lynchings in Georgia and the United States, that appeared to him to be gross-exaggerations, so far as Georgia's record was concerned. Some of them charged Georgia with forty-seven lynchings in 1916 out of a total of fifty-six for the United States.

Charlton—There was no one lynched in this county in the year 1916, or any other date in my recollection. Cherokee—Lynchings in Cherokee 1916, none. We let the courts grind out justice our criminals.

of fifty-six for the United States.

The governor undertook to get the facts in the case, so that the truth might be known. By his direction letters were written to The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute and to The Chicago Tribune, both of whom were known to compile and publish statistics each year on this subject, and to the ordinaries and other officers and representative citizens in each of the 152 counties in Georgia. The Tuskegee institute and The Chicago Tribune both very courteously and promptly replied with lists of the alleged lynchings for 1916 in Georgia and the country-at-large. While differing slightly as to details, both compilations charged Georgia with fourteen persons lynched last year. The Tuskegee institute had fifty-four for the United States and The Chicago Tribune fifty the appended statements from correspondents in all the counties show that there were no lynchings in Clarke county in the last forty years. Clayton—I am very proud to state that there were no lynchings in this county has not had a twenty-five years.

Coweta—Coweta county has not had a laged lynchings for 1916 in Georgia and the country, which terrible and awful as it was, had had an effect salutary. Our people almost to a man are opposed to lynch law, except in certain desperate cases. Crisp—No one was lynched in Crisp county in 1916. The last lynching in this county was four years ago, that of a burly negrow who raped a young girl on her way home at night from her work.

Decatur—The sheriff of this county states when the can only recall one lynching for 1916. A pegro by the name of Moxey

avenged were: Murder, 3 lynchings with 7 one lynching in DeKalb—In the year 1916 there was not victims; rape or attempted rane. 3 Wholings with 7 one lynching in DeKalb county, nor the with 3 victims; "entering a house for robbery or some other purpose," 1 lynchings in my recollection.

With 1 victim. It will be seen that the "unmentionable crime" was responsible for three and possibly four of the seven occasions of mob violence.

Two critical series of age some 12 of september, 1916.

Dekalb—In the year 1916 there was not purpose, and previous. In fact, there has never been but one lynching in the county with-my recollection.

An Aggravated Case

furnished

This record has not been compiled for the appose of excusing mob violence in any case, or of minimizing Georgia's short-com-

Statements Sent Harris.

In reply to newspaper criticism of ing in Baldwin county so far as my knowl-

and in saving the prisoner. Since then lynch aw has been considered a hazardous busi-

Catoosa-We have not had any lynchings s as follows:

In this county for over 25 years, and only
During January Govenor Harris read sevone in the history of the county, I am told.
Charlton—There was no one lynched in

No Lynching in 40 Years.

Shulan was lynched for attempt to rape a

mentionable crime" was responsible for three and possibly four of the seven occasions of mob violence.

Two other states of the union were charged with nine lynchings each in the statistics with nine lynchings each in the statistics lynchings in Dooly county for last four last four lengths of the line lynchings in Dooly county for last four last four lengths and possible for three and possibly four of the seven occasions of Dooly—There has not been a lynching in Dooly county since May, 1912. That was a lynching in Dooly county for last four last four

Dougherty-No lynching has taken place Dougherty—No lynching has taken place in Dougherty county during the year 1916. Dougherty county has never had a lynching at any time in the past, so far as I know, and have been advised.

Echols—I have been living in Echols county, Ga., forty years and I don't remem-

ber a lynching in that time. Elbert—None. No one has ever been ynched in Elbert, so far as I have been inormed or know.
Evans—I will state that there were no

ynchings in Evans county during the year of 1916. Our county is only two years old. There has never been but one lynching in the territory that composes this county since the oldest citizen living in the county can remember, and that was about forty-five

Never Had a Lynching.

the county.
Pickens-We deny the charge. never has been a man lynched in Pickens man with whom he had quarreled,

ty in 1916, and never have had but one in the history of the county. Rabun—There has never been a lynching

in Rabun county since it was created.
Richmond—There were no lynchings in
Richmond county in 1916. It has been at
least twenty years since a lynching oc-

curred here.

Taylor—There has not been a lynching in Taylor within the last forty years.

Telfair—There has not been a case of lynching in this county for more than five years.
Terrell-No one was lynched in Terrell

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county last year, and I do not recall any lynchings in a long number of years.

No Semblance of Lynchings.

Thomas—There was not any lynchings in Thomas county for 1916, nor has there been anything that had the semblance of lynching. ing in Thomas for a number of years.
Twiggs—Marvin Harris (colored) shot a
white man's head off in Wilkinson county.

Was caught in Twiggs and lynched.
Union—There has not been a lynching
in Union within the last 50 years, and I not know that there ever has been one.

Walker-There was one negro lyne

near Pittsburg or Durham mines September 20, 1916. Don't know his name. Offense, attempt to rape.

Ware—We have had no lynchings in Ware county for a long time. In fact, I don't remember but one lynching ever occurring in Ware county. in Ware county.

TIMES

Erie. Po 258

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ness that is characteristic of edge extends.

Bartow—There have been two lynchings county of Fulton during the year 1916.

Fulton—No lynchings occurred in the mob, principally in the black belt him. Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee :ss: ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Liberty—The people of Liberty county are law-abiding people. No lynching occurred in Liberty county during the year 1916, nor, so far as I know, during any other year.

Loundes—One lynching was all that I have any knowledge of. This was a negro lynched some time last summer in the upper part of this county.

der, 7; hog stealing and assisting another person to escape, 6; wound ing officers of the law, 4; assault, 3; insult, 2. For each of the following offenses one person was put to death. death: Slapping boy, robbing store Lumpkin-Lumpkin county has never had brushing against girl on street; as-McIntosh—We never had a lynching in sisting his son, accused of assault, to McIntosh county.

Madison—There was no lynchings in Madescape; entering a house for robbery ison county last year. In fact, Madison or some other purpose, defending her county has never had a lynching.

Paulding—We have never had a lynching son, who, in defense of his mother, There killed a man; fatally wounding a county. Polk-We had no lynchings in this coun- speaking against mob in act of putting a man to death, attacking a man and wife with club."

Three whites were lynched on charges of murder and one, a Mexiean "suspected of cutting a woman."

The mob has been, according to custom, defended on the ground that justified the lynchings. The 1916sion of the causes back of the migrareport shows that few such offense timely to consider the lynchings for

are recorded, and that the law has been outraged in a most flagrant manner for the most trivial alleged offenses.

The state of Georgia has especial reason to hang its head in shame for the more than one-fourth of the lynchings that occurred within her borders. The crimes in the states enumerated are a blistering scandal that can only be lived down by punishment of the mobs that were guilty. The figures are a bitter and shameful indictment.

The crimes for which "Judge Lynch" set aside the law of the states in punishing untried offenders it would have been possible to punish in accordance with the law. The only bright line in this shocking story of the 1916 anarchy is that there was thirteen less lynched in 1916 than the year before.

EXPERS!

Major Moton, of Tuskegee Institute, contributes in a letter to the New York "Tribune," a quietly effective reply to several correspondents of that paper who have been deploring the negro emigration to nothern states and censuring those who advocate it. Major Moton simply gives some statistics for the year in which are set down the number of lynchings, and the circumstances of each. There were fiftythree lynchings in southern states and in fifty of them negroes were the victims. Fourteen of these were in the state of Georgia alone from which so many negroes have of late emigrated to Pennsylvania. Twenty-three negroes were lynched for alleged offenses that fall under civil rather than criminal law; four Georgia negroes, for instance, were accused of hog stealing and of the nine lynchings in

Texas, five were for petty thefts and resistance of arrest. Major Moton advances no argument; his facts argue sufficiently for him.

ADVERTISER

Boston, Mass. JAN 4 197

The Lynching Record

New of the widespread discus-

the year just closed. I find, accord-Work, Head of the Division of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that in 1916 there have been 4 lynchings. Of those lynched, 50 were negroes and four were whites. This is four less negroes and 9 less ord are 3 women.

Fourteen (14) or more than onefourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the State of Georgia. those put to death 42, or 77 p.c. of the woman, 1 (this a Mexican).

The charges for which negroes were put to death were: attempted rape, 9; killing officers of the law, to; murder, 7; hog stealing, and asson, accused of rape, to escape; cn- 3; Texas, 9. tering a house for robbery or some other purpose; defending her son, who in defense of mother, killed man; tatally wounding a man with whom he had quarreled; speaking against mob in act of putting a man to death; attacking a man and wife with club.

Lynchings occurred in the following States: Alabama 1, Arkansas 4, Florida 8, Georgia 14, Kansas 1, Kentucky 2, Louisiana 2, Mississippi 1, Misseuri 1, North Carolina 2, Oklahoma 4, South Carolina 2, Tennessee 3, Texas 9.

Robert R. Moton. Dec. 31, 1916. Principal.

Record For 191 be St Louis argu 1-5-16.1

In view of the widespread discus of the causes back of the migration Negroes to the North it is timely consider the lynchings for the year just closed. I find according to the records kept by Monroe N. Work, head of the division of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that in 1916 there have been 54 lynchings. Of those lynched, 50 were Negroes and 4 were whites. This is 4 less Negroes and 9 less whites than were put to death in 1915, when the record was 54 Negroes and 13 whites. Included in the record are 3 women.

Fourteen (14) or more than onefourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the State of Georgia. Of those put to death, 42, or 77 per cent of the total, were charged with offenses other

than rape. The charges for which governor an official who approved and

The charges for which Negroes were killing officers of the law, 10; murder, whites than were put to death in 7; hog stealing, and assisting another 1915, when the record was 54 negroes person to escape, 6; wounding officers and 13 whites. Included in the rec- of the law, 4; rape, 3; insult, 2; for each of the following offenses one person was put to death: slapping boy: robbing store; brushing against gir on street; assisting his son, accused of total, were charged with offenses rape, to escape; entering a house for other than rape. The charges for robbery or some other purpose; defendwhich whites were lynched were: ing her son, who in defense of mother, ess: murder, 3; suspected of cutting a killed man; fatally wounding a man with whom had quarreled; speaking against mob in act of putting a man to death; attacking a man and wife with club.

sisting other persons to escape, 6; Lynchings occurred in the following wounding officers of the law, 4; rape, states: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; 3: insuit, 2; for each of the following Florida, 8; Georgia, 14; Kansas, 1; Kenoffenses one person was put to death: tucky, 2; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 1; slapping boy; robbing store; brushing Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; Oklaagainst girl on street; assisting his homa 4; South Carolina 2; Tennessee,

Robert R. Moton- Deincipal.

Kansas City.

FIFTY-FOUR LYNCHINGS.

Georgia still holds the record for lynchings. Of the fifty-four persons lynched in this country last year four- trate of Kentucky and supporter of the teen were lynched in Georgia. Only two were lynched north of the Mason and Dixon line, one in Missouri and one

in the South. Fifty of those lynched were negroes. Some of them were strung up for trivial offenses; one was put to death by a mob for slapping a white boy; one for robbing a store, one is now under strong guard at Paducab. for brushing against a girl on the street, and will not be taken back to Murray A negro was lynched because he spoke for trial till the Governor gives the against the mob which was putting a word. The State of Kentucky has man to death. A father was lynched been saved from disgrace by an Exbecause he helped his son, accused of ecutive at once tactful and courageous. crime, to escape. A mother was lynched If there were more such governors in because she defended her son who had the South the world would not be able killed a man in her defense. A negro to point the finger of scorn at the was lynched for stealing a hog, and an United States as a land where law is other was hanged because he was laughed at by rloters, and rloters who suspected of stealing a cow, which after-commit murder, are never punished. ward was found, lost, not stolen.

the negroes by thousands out of Georgia, and keeping white settlers the cowardice of men in office. In away from that state, says one of its Georgia no one has been prosecuted leading newspapers. The state which yet for the Frank lynching. In 1916 permitted a mob to break into the state fourteen negroes were killed by mobs prison and lynch Leo M. Frank, an in- in that State.

ing to the records kept by Monroe N. whites were lynched were murder, 3; applauded that crime, cannot expect suspected of cutting a woman, 1(this a outsiders to believe that life and property are safe there.

"We cannot hope to attract settlers put to death were: attempted rape, 9; "to a land where laws are flouted, where "we sanction resorts to mob law. Such "acts are interpreted abroad as the evi-"dence of a low state of civilization," says the Birmingham Age-Herald.

'It is encouraging to see the leading newspapers of the South condemning mob rule. It can only be eliminated by an aroused public sentiment.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

STANLEY AND JUDGE LYNCH.

Augustus Owsley Stanley of Henderson, son of a Shelbyville clergyman, a good lawyer and a brave man, is Governor of the State of Henry Clay. Nearly all the National Guard of Kentucky is mobilized on the Texas border. Stanley had to make his trip to Murray and face a big mob of would-be lynchers in the Calloway County Court House accompanied by only three friends. He swore in a posse of seventy-five citizens. He addressed the mob for half an hour. He

A little more than a year ago I put my right hand upon a Bible and called to God to witness that, as Chief Magislaw, I would maintain its integrity. I have come here today to plead with you to allow the law to take its orderly course, and to declare that I am in Kansas. All the others were lynched here to uphold the law and to protect this court with my own body if neces-

> The mob spirit subsided. The negro when the crowd had planned to lynch

It is this mob rule that is driving State with immunity springing out of The lynching mania grows in every

nocent map, and which then elected for . In the country at large there were

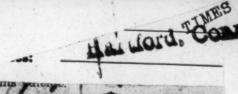
in the calendar year just ended, a cording to Majon Motons The head of Tuskegee, fifty-four lynchings, these in four cases the victims were white men. In fifty cases the victims were negro men or women. In less than a third of the cases was the victim charged with what a Southerner called "the fiendish, nameless wrong that makes revenge a duty." In the eye of the law those so accused were innocent, not having been convicted. But the list of charges against persons murdered by mobs ran from "speaking insultingly to a woman" up to "killing a white man in self-defense." there was no lynching recorded in any Northern State, which was a rather unusual feature of the statistics.

It has been customary for broad thinkers to apologize for the lynchings in the United States by noting the fact that we are relatively a new country. But there are no lynchings in Canada, none in Australia. They are newer than the United State. The real explanation lies first in white contempt for the rights of a race once held in slavery; second, in absolute State control over the agencies for punishing crime. Incidentally the suppression by another of the negro

vote, the practical elimination of ne groes from juries, where white mer are to be tried, and the impositions or negroes by low grade white men, protoking resentment or resistance, are factors in the problem. Nothing but real social justice; real equality before the law for black and white, will furnish an ultimate solution. EAGLE

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Tuskegee Institute continues its service to the nation in furnishing statistics on lynching. Colonel Roosevelt's Georgia blood must be humbled with a record of fourteen last year for that State. Fifty negroes were lynched last year and four whites. No lynching took place in a Northern State. Major Moton hints this abandonment of law and order may be the reason why negroes are flocking to the North in such large numbers. Since the beginning of the war 200,000 negroes have left the cotton fields and the menace of mob rule, for fair pay and reasonable safety in the beliboy and Pullman porter zone. Judge Lynch is poor cotton picker.



Drop From Number Killed in 1915. According to Tuskegee Figures-Four Whites Among Victims.

Tuskegee, Ala., January 1.-Fflyfour persons were lynched in the United States during 1916, according to records of Tuskegee institute here, made public to-day. Fifty victims were negroes and four were white persons, and included in the record are three negro women. Sixty-seven persons were lynched in 1915, thirteen of whom were white men.

In a statement presenting the report, Robert R. Moton, president of Fourteen, or the institute, said: more than one-fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the state of Of those put to death, forty-two, or 77 per cent. total, were charged with offenses other than assault. The charges for which whites were lynched were: Murder, three; suspected of cutting a woman, one; this last a Mexican.

'The charges wor which negroes were put to death were: Attempted assault, nine; killing of officers of the law, ten; murder, seven; hog stealing and assisting another person to escape, six; wounding of o ficers of the law, four; three: insult, two.

For each of the following offenses one person was put to death: Slapping boy, robbing store, brushing against girl on street, assisting his son, accused of assault, to escape; entering a house for robbery or some other purpose; defending who, in defense of her son, fatally killed a man; mother. wounding a man with whom he had quarreled; speaking against mob in act of putting a man to death; attacking a man and wife with club,

'Lynchings occurred in the following states: Alabama 1, Arkan-sas 4, Florida 8, Georgia 14, Kan-sas 1, Kentucky 2, Louisiana 2, Mississippi 1, Missouri 1, North Carolina 2, Oklahoma 4, South Carolina 2, Tennessee 3, Texas 9.

The SVILL GEORGIA MEND HER WAY The discussion of lynching in the United States has attracted tention to the fact that lynching is peculary an American instiution. Lynching, like base ball, is a National pastime, buly ynching is more limited in its scope and public sentiment has not nade it legal in all the States. Lynching is the creature or the mable theory of State's rights, like slavery it was restricted by latitude and territorial laws. You can lynch a Negro without complaint, south of the old abysimal Mason and Dixon's line, and so you could hold him as a hog or a horse. North of that line there was always a question of redress, always a question of inalienable rights. Lynching is a heritage of slavery; at slavery's death it took from the south the right to hold the Negro, but gave the south the right to kill the Negro.

Base ball has its seasons, lynching is a pastime that takes in

all seasons. "All seasons are Thine, Oh Death!"

Georgia and Texas have the Champion Lynching Teams with at any time several other states showing decidedly good chances to win the penant. Georgia finds a foeman worthy of her steel in Texas, for what Texas loses in number she makes up in brutality. Since the Waco horror a dull hush has fell upon Georgia. Georgia has gone back to her earlier studies to see whether she can not get from her past history or the dark ages some new invention of excruciating.

gro lynching needs go on forever.

Of all the southern teams, Georgia carries the banner of the banner of blood; it is the banner of race intolerance and its even the Southern press can avoid facing.

The charges for stripes and bars represent the lowest down race superstitions of the clearly which whites were lynched were murphical representations. Principal Robert R. Morton, of the der, 3; suspected of cutting a wo-

Will Georgia mend her way? Certainly Georgia will mend her Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Inway when the new light of a new civilization shall enlarge her stitute, sends us the following sumvision so she can see through the skin-thick coloring the man, the mary of lynchings in the South for

brother and the fellow citizen. Give Georgia the flag, not the flag of the nation, not the flag of Work, head of the Divison of Records law and order but the flag of popular crime, the flag of the mobist and Research of the Institute):

and the dispoiler. ages of two leading Southern We have before us the edit newspapers, The Mongomery Advertizer and The Macon Telegraph. Each contain an editorial on the lynching record for 1916 which was sent out from Tuskegee Institute. It is amusing to note the difference in the tone of the two arficles. The Macon Telegraph offers a shape faced apology for Georgia and her fourteen lynchings for the year; while The Montgomery Advertizer, standing boldly on Alabama's record of only one lynching for the past twelve months, points the finger of righteousness indignation at Georgia.

Thus speaks out the Alabama paper: | - 7 | -We suppose Georgia will continue to rail at "outsiders" for "interfering" with Georgia's own private matter. Georgia is sensitive on the point of its prerogatives and resents the suggestion of forward persons from the outside who meekly hold that it might be good for this whole section of the nation if Georgia would kindly mend its ways and quit spilling human blood on the picturesque theory that "it's no harm to kill a nigger." Georgia, we suppose, will continue to declaim its theorem that Georgia is "misunderstood."

Be that as it may, what the rest of us would like to know is when will Georgia decide that it's murder to kill a defenseless human being, no matter what the charge against that human being, without

due process of law.

Those of us who cannot avoid sharing some of the bad reputation which Georgia has given, and continues to give the South, feel that we have a right to look to Georgia, the Leader in Lynching, to inform us whether or not it expects to do better, and if it is to do better, when does it purpose to begin?

And the Georgia paper, in an article of more than a column in length attempts to show that Georgia is not so bad as fourteen lynchings in one year would paint her. In the midst of the article it devotes these few words to Alabama:

Georgia is bitterly ashamed of her lynching record and does not attempt to excuse its fourteen any more than Alabama in its suddenly acquired virtue of but one for the year, may set forth to application for it. It is not a matter of quantity or number at all. That part of it is merely incidental. Alabama may have the fourteen next year and Georgia the one. There should be shame for one as much as for fourteen-they are all bad.

Now as to the proportion of guilt between Alabama and Georgia, cruelty that will make the suffering of her mob victims more we shall not decide. We shall not here take up the question whether one lynching, like one black ball in a select club, is as damaging as Lynching Negroes is the southern white man's pastime. Cock fourteen, or whether Georgia is fourteen times as barbarous as Alafighting, bull fighting and prize fighting must be checked but Ne-bama. What we shall point out is that lynching has been made a vital, moral issue, a great question of right and wrong, a question of Of all the southern teams, Georgia carries the banner. It is civilization or barbarity. It has been made a question which not

1916 (as tabulated by Monroe N.

In 1916 there have been fifty-four lynchings. Of those lynched, fifty vere Negroes and four were whites. This is four less Negroes and nie less whites than were put to death in 1915. when the record was fifty-four Negoes and thirteen whites. Included in the record are three women. 2-/-/>

Fourteen or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings occurred in the State of Georgia. Of those put to death forty-two, or 77 per cent of the total, were charged with offenses

der; 3; suspected of cutting a woman, 1; (this a Mexican).

The charges for which Negroes were put to death were attempted rape, nine; killing officers of the law, ten; murder, seven; hog stealing and assisting another person to escape, six; wounding officers of the law, four; rape, three; insult, two; of each of the following offenses one person was put to death: slapping boy, robbing store, brushing against girl on street, assisting his son a cused of rape, escape, entering a house for robbery or some other purpose defending her son, who in defense of mother, killed man, fatally woun i ing a man with whom had quarreled speaking against mob in act of putting a man to death, attacking a

an and wife with club.

Lynchings occurred in the following States: Alabama, one: Arkansas four; Florida, eight; Georgia, four teen; Kansas, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, two: Mississippi, one: Mis souri, one: North Carolina, two: Ok lahoma, four; South Carolina, two: Tennessee, three; Texas, nine.

In commenting upon these facts we wish to reaffirm our statement at the Council of Churches at St Louis that there is no defense of lynch law, and we wish as freely to acknowledge our error in saying that mob violence results from a single crime only.

The report here given shows that of the fifty Negroes lynched in the South in 1916 thirteen only were mobbed for the crime or attempted crime of which we spoke.

It is a dark blot upon the civiliof the South that enraged white people have not allowed the law to take its course in the case of men, both white and black, who are accused of crime. Vengeance does not belong to any man and civilization itself cannot withstand resort to brute force in punishing the guilty. The fundermental law of the land gives every man, white or black, the right of trial by his peers. Destroy this law and civilization itself crum-

Nevertheless we are bound to say that any report, which calls attention to mob violence and which lectures white people, should also speak words which are calculated to excite in the Negro a horror of the crimes for which such lynchings are meted out. May God speed the day when the foul lot of lynchings shall be removed from the escutcheon of our Southland!

-Texas Christian Advocate.

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the Annual Report on This American Pastime Issued from Tuskegee, Georgia Leads With 14, Texas 9 and Florida 8-Four White Persons Victims of Judge Lynch's Court—Three Negr Women Lynched—Decrease of 13 Over 1913 Fourteen States Participated in the "Frolic."

Special to The Observer.

Tuskegee, Ala., January 1, 1917.—In view of the kegee a brief statement of the lynder of the ling record in the United States for widespread discussion of the causes back of the mi-the preceding twelve months. That gration of the Negroes to the North it is timely towashington's successor, Major Moton, consider the lynchings for the year just closed. find according to the records kept by Monroe N. In 1916 there were fifty-four lynch. Work, Head of the Division of Records and Researching "bleeding Kansas" as a Southern of the Tuskegee Institute, that in 1916 there have these lynchings took place in the been 54 lynchings. Of those lynched, 50 were Ne lone of the persons lynched was a groes and 4 were whites. This is 4 less Negroes and negro. Seventy-seven per cent of those put to death were charged with 9 less whites than were put to death in 1915 when other offenses than that which has the record was 54 Negroes and 13 whites. Include one of the victim i of the mob v in the record are 3 women.

Fourteen (14), or more than one-fourth of the to-street, and other tal lynchings, occurred in the State of Georgia. Of those put to death 42, or 77 per cent of the total, were charged with offenses other than rape. The charges virginia, West a News to for which whites were lynched were murder, 2; suspected of cutting a woman, 1 (this a Mexican).

The charges for which Negroes were put to death were attempted rape, 9; killing officers of the law, 10; murder, 7; hog stealing and assisting another person to escape, 6; wounding officers of the law, 4; rape, 3; insult, 2; for each of the following offenses one person was put to death: Slapping boy; robbing store; brushing against girl on street; ass son, accused of rape, to escape; entering a house for robbery or some other purpose; defending her son, who in defense of mother killed man; fatally wound-

mg a man with whom had quarreled; speaking again mob in act of putting a man to death; attacking a man and wife with club.

Lynchings occurred in the following states: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 8; Georgia, 14; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 2; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 1 Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; Oklahoma, 4; South Carolina, 2 Tennessee, 3; Texas, 9.

ROBERT R. MOTON, Principal.

Washington, D. C.

Here and There In the News

About this time of the year, for years before he died, Booker Wash ington would send out from Tuskegee a brief statement of the lynchwas a wholesome service, and under the practice is being tontinued.

Lynching in 1916.

ings in the United States, and, count-State for convenience, every one of South, and with four exceptions every been called "the "inpardonable crime. ynched for slar c a boy, and would have beerien. if punished at a, Camden, brief imprisonm ison, Trenbe it said there Washington f not a land, and the n Northern, Eastern, or Western State, with the exception of Kansas, appears in the record.

For Minor Offenses.

When the practice of lynching first began it was defended on the ground that it afforded the only effective neans of preventing acts of personal violence against women, and there was a strong feeling that for this offense there should be no more mercy shown than would be shown to mad dogs at large in the community; but, as the record every year has shown, the mob extended its operations so that for the most trivial offenses the death penalty has been

visited upon the helpless victims of the mob, as, for example, some years ago when a negro man and woman were put to death in one of the Southern States for stealing a Bible from the pulpit in a country Lutheran church. A few responsible men and newspapers in the South have denounced these barbarous acts; but the evil work has gone on until che whole civilization of the South has been smirched by the barbarities of the mob-not the civilization of the negro, but, let the emphasis be placed where it belongs, the civilization of the white people.

The administration and execution of the laws in all the Southern States are in the undisputed possession of the white people. In the State of Georgia, for example, where fourteen lynchings, or one-fourth of the total lynchings for the year occurred, the governor and all the State officers; the prosecuting attorneys and sheriffs and constables and juries are all white. A negro guilty of the "unpardonable crime" would have had no penalty than a cat in Mexico; yet fourteen men were lynched by the mob in this State last year. The whole thing is simply horrible to contemplate, and the state and the church and good men and women let the thing go on from year to year without any effective voice or act against a condition which would degrade even "Darkest Africa."

The White South Responsible.

In the statement sent out from Tuskegee the lynching evil is noted as possibly having a very distinct bearing on the migration of the negroes to the North; but it is far more serious than that. If the negroes want to go North, or East, or West, let them go-this is a free country; but the trouble is far deeper than the movement of any element of the population from one part of the country to another. It lies at the very root of good government, it affects the integrity and law-abiding character of the white people the mobs almost invariably are composed of white men and the responsibility for lynching cannot be unloaded on the victims of the mob and the people from whom they are chosen. Much has been said about the South being in the saddle in national affairs, and the South, speaking frankly, is the white South. However, it may be in the nation the white South is certainly in the saddle in the South, and for its own sake it ought on its own account put down the mob and exalt the law.

General Jackson Was "Likely."

In a little while the anniversary of Andy Jackson, Patron Saint of the Democracy, and particularly that part of the Democracy which holds to the doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils," will be celebrated with imposing ceremonies in all parts of the country where the officeholders are keeping the faith, and a little story told by Mr. Boyden, of Salisbury, N. C., will show what sort of man Old Hickory was. General Jack son practiced law at Salisbury after he removed from his native State of South Carolina. The office where he conducted his legal business stood originally in the corner of the lot on which Mr. Boyden's hospitable home now stands. It was taken to the World's Fair in Chloage in 1893, and was there destroyed by fire. The story told by Mr. Boyden is that when Mr. Parton was gathering material for his "Life" of Jackson, he visited Salisbury and asked if there was any one still living there who knew General Jackson, and was told that an old colored woman who had waited on the general when he was a resident of Salisbury, was still living. Mr. Parton found her and asked if she had known General Jackson, and what sort of a man he was, and she replied: "Oh, yah sah; I'knew Ginral Jackson berry, berry well, and I tell yer he was mighty likely man. I used to wait on him ebery day and in de mornin'. He put in mo' ob de time runnin' horse races, playin' cyards, and practicin' wid a pistol. Yah, sah, Ginral Jackson was mighty likely man, I tole yer." This is not all that Mr. Parton's witness told him; but it is as much as should be put in print. And nothing that he did, however wicked and uncanonical, affected his great service to his country. generality of mankind" is very much like the rest of mankind. THE COMMENTATOR.

> July 1916 The Lynching Record.

YORR OT CHE

To the Editor of The Globe-According to the record kept by the division of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute there have been during the first six months of the year twenty-five lynchings. This is nine less than the number, thirty-four, for the same period last year. Of those lynched twenty-three were Negroes and two were whites. In the first six months of 1915 there were twenty-four negroes and ten whites lynched.

lynched.

Five, or one-fifth of those put to death, were charged with rape. Other causes of lynchings were: Slapping a boy, brushing against a girl on the street, insult, charged with attempting to assist son accused of murder to escape, robbing store, killing officers of the law, and murder. Eight, or almost one-third, of the total lynchings occurred in the state of Georgia.

Division of Records and Research. Tuskegee Institute. Ala. July 1.

exchange contains the followgroes North it is timely to consider by Monroe N. Work, head of the dithere have been fifty-four lynchings. Mexicans. Completely those lynched, fifty were Negroes Mexicans. Negroes and ninie less whites than

than rape. The charges for which

rape, 9; killing officers of the law, wounding officers of the law, 4; rape, ing offenses one person was put to four were whites. death: Slapping boy, robbing store, brushing against girl on street, assist ing his son, accused of rape, to escape, entering a house for robbery or some other purpose, defending her son, who in defense of mother, killed man, fatally wounding a man with whom he had quarreled, speaking against mob in act of putting a man to death, attacking a man and wife with club. Lynchings occured in the following states: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 8; Georgia, 14; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 2; North Car olina, 2; Oklahoma, 4; South Carolina, 2; Tennessee, 3; Texas, 9.

Two of this whole list who were wontonly murdered in the most abandoned way only nine were charged with attempted rape not one proven guilty. Talk about religion here's the country where Christianity should be tried. Talk about foreign Missionaries! Gentlemen, please sail for "darkest America"! Oh land of deepest shades! Here in the regions of the dead, where God's forgot! Colored men, don't lose hope. Keep strugbling upward. Rid your minds of evil thoughts. Set your hands to righteous action. Train your feet to kcep that narrow path! There's end to your difficulties. The time is coming-it is on the way- when

every man will have a man's chance. Keep faith, hope cometh with the

GEORGIA AGAIN IN THE LEAL r the second successive year Georg notice bearing on the lynching has aken, the lead of all the states in lynch for 1916. It has a laken, the lead of all the states in lynch of the widespread discussion of the ings We come to the end of 1916 with causes back of the migration of Nethe lynchings for the year just closed than 25 per cent of the whole. Texas, set I find accordding to the records kept eral times as large and a border state with sion of records and research of the wholly different conditions, counts only 9 Tuskeegee Institute, that in 1916 and one or two of these were marauding

and four whites. This is four less The seriousness of it all is stressed by were put to death in 1915, when the the fact that in only three of the 54 cases record was fifty-four Negroes and was the victim lynched for the particular thirteen whites. Included in the recrime which many have held to justify mob Fourteen, or more than one-fourth action, and which first gave rise to it. of the total lynchings occurred in nine cases there was attempted assault the state of Georgia. Of those put to death 42, or 77 per cent of the to- while in 42, or 77 per cent of the whol al, were charged with offenses other number, the crime varied from murder whites were murder, three; sus-down to slapping the face of a boy. Men pected of cutting a woman, one (this were lynched for aiding suspected prisoners The charges for which Negroes to escape, and there is one recorded inwere put to death were: Attempted stance where a man was killed because he ; murder, 7; hog stealing and as- protested with a mob about to put another sisting another person to escape, 6; to death. The division of the figures was 3; insult, 2. For each of the follow- about as usual: Fifty were negroes and

> Just a year ago attention was prominently and persistently called to the fact that Georgia had led the lynching record in widespread emigration of the negroes. But 1915. It was then predicted that unless The law-abiding people of Georgia are some positive action was taken to suppress determined that law and order and not the place. Scarcely had the year opened when will make it so, though it seems uphill five negroes were lynched in south Georgia,

In the face of these conditions, in spitenate mob activity for all the future. of the fact that the national finger of criticism and scorn was pointed at us for outdoing in lawlessness and mob rule even the border states where the memory of the "bad man" still lingers, we have done nothng. We are just where we were a year ago, and perhaps a little bit more so.

world, "There are some circumstances unfluced here because of the unenviable figure der which Georgia sheriffs are not required Georgia is placed in: to obey the law, regardless of their oaths."

The Constitution and other newspapers of the state, together with ministers of the esspel, strongly urged some such restraining enactment as has been adopted with good effect in South Carolina. But legislators seemed to fight shy of it. South Carolina had two lynchings in 1916 to Georgia's fourteen. These figures tell the whole

With demand for cheap labor in the munitions plants of the east, the year just closed brought emigration agents into the south, who wanted nothing better with which to work on the negro's imagination than Georgia's record of lynchings. Thousands of them went north unprepared to stand the rigors of the cold climate, and many paid the penalty. But in the meantime Georgia has paid it, too, in the loss of her farm labor, with which she is not any too abundantly supplied.

Georgia is still supplying the emigration agents argument, and as long as it is effectve and there is need for cheap labor north and east, he will continue to use it.

In spite of all our efforts, our situation seems worse than it was a year ago. Undeniably the law and order sentiment has been aroused, and particularly so following the

as yet it must be lacking in sufficient force.

If the legislature which meets this sumlargely upon suspicion of implication in a mer has the backbone to do it, there will be murder. We had begun to make our record no trouble in putting an end to indiscrimi-

Macon, Ga

OUR FOURTEEN LYNCHINGS

only purpose was to require county sheriffs that Kansas contributes the only crime of the are all bad. to do their duty under the law. It was de nature for the year north of the Mason and This record of fourteen lynchings in no way

In view of the widespread discussion of the causes of the migration of negroes to the North it is timely to consider the lynchings for the year just closed. I find according to the records kept by Monroe N. Work, head of the division of records and research of the Tuskegee institute, that in 1916 there have been 54 lynchings. Of those lynched, 50 were negroes and 4 were whites. This is 4 less negroes and less whites than were put to death in 1915 when the record was 54 negroes and 13 whites. Included in the record are 3 women.

Fourteen, or more than one-fourth of the lynchings, occurred in the State of Georgia. Of those put to death, 42, or 77 per cent of the total, were charged with of-fenses other than rape. The charges for which whites were lynched were murder, 3; suspected of cutting a woman, 1 (this a Mexican).

The charges for which negroes were put to death were: Attempted rape, 9; killing officers of the law, 10; murder, 7; hogstealing, and assisting another person to escape, 6; wounding officers of the law, 4; rape, 3; insult, 2. For each of the following offenses one person was put to death: Slapping boy, robbing store, brushing against girl on street, assisting his son, accused of rape, to escape, entering a house for robbery or some other purpose, defending her son, who in defense of mother, killed man, fatally wounding a man with whom he had quarreled, speaking against mob in act of putting a man to death, attacking a man and wife with

Lynchings occurred in the following States: Alabama 1, Arkansas 4, Florida Georgia 14, Kansas 1, Kentucky 2, Louisiana 2, Mississippi 1, Missouri 1, North Carolina 2, Oklahoma 4, South Carolina 2, Tennessee 8, Texas 9.

Now, for the Empire State of the South to produce fourteen lynchings, only a comparatively small number of which were for the "usual crime," or over twenty-five per cent of the total, is a rather shocking situation for orderly and law-loving people to contemplate. In fact, it is so bad that we find even Alabama, through the esteemed Advertiser of Montgomery, virtuously shying brickbats at the mob we would continue to hold first mob shall rule in this state. Ultimately they us through its editorial columns with the observation that if we have no regard for our own good repute in this State we ought to have some for our sister Southern States, which must bear to a considerable extent the opprobrium which should belong solely to us. It further warns us that it doesn't particularly care whether we denounce it for "outside interference" or not-that this is a matter that every neighboring State has a vital and thoroughly necessary interest in.

That cannot be gainsaid. Georgia is bitterly ashamed of her lynching record and does not attempt to excuse its fourteen any more than Alabama in its suddenly acquired virtue of The lynching record of the Union for the but one for the year, may set forth to apoloyear just closed, an annual record submitted gize for it. It is not a matter of quantity or The legislature met and considered and without comment by Tuskegee Institute, lies number at all. That part of it is merely inupon the editorial desk. There were fifty- cidental, Alabama may have the fourteen next debated a reasonable and simple bill whose four in all for the year, and it is to be noted shame for one as much as for fourteen—they

feated, which was as much as to say to the Dixon line. The report in entirety is repro- is indicative of the relations obtaining be-

tween blacks and whites in Georgia, or would Union for the negro to live in, that the white it be in Alabama if the figures were reversed, people generally were more inclined to be just Georgia is a big State, with an immense rural and fair and helpful and wise in their conterritory where blacks and whites live close together and in many sections the blacks greatly outnumber the whites. The fourteen of which record is had includes five who were lynched in one batch, an act that brought forth the execrations of the entire State on the heads of the more or less unknown perpetrators. The outbreaks of the year just past were almost exclusively confined to the still fresh fringe of that vanishing territory in this State where the white man had to make his own law among the most lawless, the most desperate class of blacks the continent ever knew-in the great turpentine and timber lease area. The timber is about all cut off and so has the turpentine and rosin largely vanished, but the heritage of an older and ruder day still obtains to that extent where occasionally there are outbreaks. The class of negroes who were employed in this work have been of the roughest and worst sort-many of them with a good deal of white blood in their veins. The men who handled them had to use an iron hand. It was no nursery game at any stage. This country has been a new frontier for some time, a frontier that has shoved its boundaries steadily in on the wild land as the timber has been cut. Some of the negroes left in the now thoroughly settled portions are pretty bad actors under certain conditions and so are some of the white men. In the days when the sherifts couldn't handle the situation certain summary methods were found efficacious and necessary and in those days was not implanted the habit, the instinct of turning to the law, or even letting the law drag its processes through, and to a rapidly vanishing generation it comes hard to change methods of handling certain crises. Besides, there is in isolated sections more to be considered often than the mere crime committed itself.

So Georgia must not be charged with these lynchings, because even though they happened within Georgia's borders they are not local to the State nor to its people. They are local to what is left of a once great, primitive, now dying, industry-a residue both human and economic. There are sections of Georgia, and they are the great majority in the State, both in area and population, where it is the boast of both white and black that they have no lynchings in their counties any more, that the white folks are fair and just and righteous in their treatment to the negro and that the negroes are of the sort who react and respond to it with the finest and most desirable re-

The lot of the negro in Georgia, as a whole has greatly improved—has improved in fact just as fast if not faster than the negro himself has reached out his hands to take advantage of it-in the evolution of the present generation and the one that is just preceding it. A noted negro educator and student of negro conditions both North and South admitted to The Telegraph some little time ago that, with the exception of a very few isolated districts, the State of Georgia was the best State in the

sideration of the negro socially, civically and economically, than anywhere else on the continent, that in this State the problem was realized and that an honest attempt was being made, generally, to meet it and solve it as best it could be done for both races.

This is not an apology, nor a "defense," nor a palliation, but it is a treatment of a situation that exists, a problem that obtains, but that is being solved in this State because the most of us are trying our best to work it out. As to those fourteen lynchings, they are not local to Georgia, they are local to a very small element and a very small section of Georgia, resultant from the dying standards of a vanishing industry and unpleasant recollections of thoroughly "bad niggers."

Newspaper Cutting Bureau in the World

id is getting better may be a logical conclusion from the lynching record of 1916, during which time fiftyfour persons were lynched in the United States, while the record of the previous year held sixty-seven like instances. The state of Georgia this year has the championship belt in this class of crime, and it is interesting to review the alleged causes for the violence: Attempted assault, killing officers of the law, murder, hog stealing and assisting criminals to escape were among the more numerous reasons for mob violence, closely followed by assault and insult. For each of the following alleged offenses one person was put to death by the mob; slapping boy, robbing store, brushing against girl on the street, assisting his son accused of assault to escape, entering a house for robbery or some other purpose, defending her son who in defense of his mother killed a man, fatally wounding a man with whom he had quarreled, speaking against mob in act of putting a man to death, and attacking a man and wife with club. These statistics are kept by Tuskegee institute, a negro institution, which is intelligently opposing the tendency to have two kinds of justice, one for white men and the other for negroes. Of the fifty-four lynchings of the past year fifty were blacks and four were whites, and of the sixty-four occurring during 1915 thirteen were white.

LAST YEAR'S LYNCHINGS

YEAR'S LYNCHING FIGURES, suggests Principal Robert R. Moton, of Tuskegee Institute, may well be kept in mind when we consider the northward migration of the negroes. The latter movement, says the New York Age, a negro paper, "is following a natural economic pull, but back behind it, increasing and hastening it, are lynching and all the other forms of oppression and injustice practised Division of Records and Research against the race." This is not believed due to the number of lynchings, for there were only fifty-four last year, as compared with sixty-seven in 1915, but, so the negro editor thinks, to "the horrible atrocity of several cases: the burning alive of the ietim at Waco, the lynching of two women in Florida, and the the record was 54 Negroes and 13 lynching of a respectable and well-to-do colored man at Abbeyville." All but four of the victims, it might be added, were negroes, and all but one of the lynchings took place in Southern States, according to the figures sent out from Taskegee.

The geographical distribution of these occurrences interests with offenses other than rape. the antiprohibition National Merold (Philadelphia), which notes that forty-four of them were in prohibition States, or prohibition territory of 'wet' States," and that the only Northern lynching occurred in prohibition Kansas. So, it observes, "prohibition. At least, does not prevent mob murder any more than it prevents rape, 9; killing officers of the law, mob confiscation of property by ballot."

Georgia keeps the lynching record, which she held in 1915, 6; wounding officers of the law, 4; a fact that leads the Montgomery Advertiser in the neighboring following offenses one person was State of Alabama to remark that there are people "who meekly put to death: Slapping boy; robhold that it might be good for this whole section of the nation if on street; assisting his son, ac-Georgia would kindly mend its ways and quit spilling human cused of rape, to escape; enterblood on the picturesque theory that 'it's no harm to kill a nigger." We come to the end of 1916, admits the Atlanta Constitution, speaking for Georgia, "with fourteen out of a total of fifty-four to our credit, or more than 25 per cent. of the against mob in act of putting a whole." And it adds:

"The seriousness of it all is strest by the fact that in only lowing states: three of the fifty-four cases was the victim lynched for the par- kansas, 4; Florida, 8; Georgia, 14; ticular crime which many have held to justify mob action, and Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 2; Louisiana, which first gave rise to it. In nine cases there was attempted 2: Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 1; which first gave rise to it. In nine cases there was attempted 2; Mississippi, 1; North Carolina, 2; assault, while in forty-two, or 77 per cent. of the whole number. South Carolina, 2; Tennessee, the crime varied from murder down to slapping the face of a Texas. boy. Men were lynched for aiding suspected prisoners to escape, and there is one recorded instance where a man was killed because he protested with a mob about to put another to death.'

In face of the scorn and criticism which have been directed at Georgia, says The Constitution regretfully, "we have done nothing." Another Georgia daily, the Savannah Press, believes "the lynchings in this State can be traced almost wholly to the fact that none is punished for complicity in such unlawful and dastardly acts." Indeed, "more energy is expended probably in getting evidence against a man accused of violating the prohibition law in the average Georgia community than there is in getting the data together upon which to convict a man of the crime of murder-for lynching is only murder by the many instead of by the individual."

In view of the widespread dismigration of Negroes to the North it is timely to consider the lynchings for the year just closed. find according to the records kept by Monroe N. Work, head of the of the Tuskegee Institute, that in 1916 there have been 54 lynchings. Of those lynched, 50 were Negroes and 4 were whites. This is 4 less Negroes and 9 less whites than were put to death in 1915 when whites. Included in the record are

women. Fourteen (14) or more than onefourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the State of Georgia. Of those put to death 42, or 77 per cent of the total, were charged The charges for which whites were lynched were murder, 3; suspected of cutting a woman, 1 (this a Mexican).

The charges for which Negroes were put to death were, attempted 10; murder, 7; hog stealing, and assisting another person to escape, ape, 3; insult, 2; for each of the ing store; brushing against girl ing a house for robbery or some other purpose; defending her son, who in defense of mother, killed man; fatally wounding a man with whom he had quarreled: speaking man to death; attacking a man and wife with club.

Lynchings occurred in the fol-Alabama, 1; Ar-

Oakland, Cal.

TWO MEN WHO TRIED.

The mere fact that the number of lynchings in the Southern States last year was only fifty, as compared to fifty-four in 1915, does not give great incouragement that this method of "administering justice" is on the wane. The lynching fever may rage more violently this year than ever before; it largely depends upon how much time the people have for amusement, or what other diversions they may possess.

Two events have been recorded recently, however, which give some measure of confidence that a fairer period may be dawning in the South. A South Carolina sheriff died the other day in deense of a prisoner in his keeping. He was a negro proven to have committed a crime for which any form of punishment by death is inadequate. The sheriff knew this, but he had a sense of his obligation under the law to preserve the criminal formally to satisfy justice according to law. Last week a mob was outside a house in Murray, Kentucky, threatening to lynch the judge, the sheriff and other officials if they did not turn over for mob vengeance a negro charged with crime. Hearing of the peril of the law officers, Governor Stanley started for the scene with the remark that he "would give the mob a chance to lynch the Governor of Kentucky." He was accompanied by no escort. He told the mob that a year ago he called upon God to witness that as the chief magistrate of his State he would support the law and maintain its integrity; that he was present to protect the court with his own body if necessary. The mob dispersed.

Full honor to the sheriff of South Carolina and the Governor of Kentucky. They have made spir itual contributions to the maintenance of law and order, to the orderly dispensation of justice. Their example and the examples of others like them will n time make the officials of the Texas town who ermitted a lynching because they considered it vould be useful to create a little excitement before election time, blush for shame, or if that be imposfble, make the good citizens blush for the shame of

their State. They will cause Georgia legislators to ponder over their disinclination to pass a law enjoining officials to take more care in protecting prisoners in their charge.

A SERVE

NEGROES-3 BLACK WOMEN AMONG THOSE KILLED.

United States during 1916, accord-promises are never made good."

port Robert R. Moton, president of her son who in defense of mother killed man, the institute, said:

seven per cent of the total, were charged with offenses other than assault. The charges for which whites were lynched were: murder, 3; susected of cutting a woman, 1 (this a Mexican.)

The charges for which negroes were put to death are: attempted assault, 9; killing officers of the law, 10; murder, 7; hog stealing and assisting another person to escape, 6; To the Editor of the Guardian: wounding officers of the law, 4; aswounding a man with whom he had ing a man with club.

Lynchings occurred in the following states: Alabama 1; Arkansas 4; Florida 8; Georgia 14; Kansas 1; Kentucky 2; Louisiana 2; Mississipoi 1; Missouri 1; North Carolina 2; Oklahoma 4; South Carolina 2; Tennessee 3; Texas 9.

QUILDOB

New York City

LAST YEAR'S LYNCHING RECORD

It is gratifying to note in the records of lynching for 1916 a considerable decrease in the total number. Mr. Work, who keeps these records in behalf of Tuskegee Institute, reports that the lynchings for the year were fifty-four, as compared with sixtyseven in the previous year. Of the fifty-four persons lynched fifty were Negroes and four were whites; three were women. As in the previous year, the largest number of lynchings in any one State was in Georgia-fourteen-a little over a quarter of the total number.

There is no evidence in any of the facts put forth to indicate FIFTY OF THE VICTIMS WERE that the crimes alleged against the victims of these lynchings might not have been punished (wherever the person accused was guilty) properly and fairly by the orderly action of the courts. There is no evidence, either, that in any of these cases the perpetrators of the crime of lynching were brought to justice. As TUSKEGEE, ALA., Jan. 1 .- Fifty- one comment on the record truly says, " Every lynching is folfour persons were lynched in the lowed by a promise to bring the perpetrators to justice, but the

ing to records of Tuskegee institute As the public mind apparently still continues to assume that here, made public today. Fifty of the victims were negroes and four amajority of the cases in which lynching takes place are for white persons, and included in the rape, it is right to point out that less than a quarter of these records are three negro women. Six cases had this origin. The largest number of cases of Negroes ty-seven persons were lynched in lynched was for killing or resisting officers of the law; included 1915, thirteen of whom were white in the list are such curiosities as "slapping boy," "speaking In a statement presenting the reagainst mob in act of putting a man to death," and " defending

e institute, said: "Fourteen, or more than one 54%. S. LYNCHINGS IN 1916 fourth of the total lynchings, oc-TEMPTED RAPE-4 PERSONS LYNCHED-14 LYNCH- The Varied Offenses as Excuses for

OF TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE.

whites than were put to death in man and wife with club. 1915, when the record was 54 Ne- Lynchings occurred in the followgroes and 13 whites. Included in the ing states: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; record are 3 women.

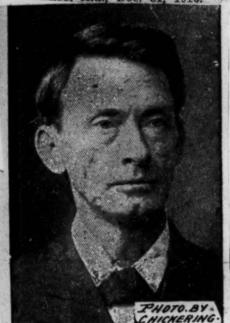
ed Rape.

fourth of the total lynchings, occur-red in the state Georgia. Of those The Guardians 1/6/1 of the total, were charged with ofput to death, forty-two, or seventy- 3 COLORED WOMEN MOB-MUR fenses other than rape. The charges DERED, AND BUT 23% EVEN for which whites were lynched were CHARGED WITH RAPE OR AT- murder, 3; suspected of cutting a WHITE woman, 1 (this a Mexican.)

Mob-Murder. INGS IN GEORGIA ALONE-STA-TISTICS OF PROF. WORK IS. The charges for which Colored SUED BY PRINCIPAL MOT, IN were put to death were: Attempted rape, 9; killing officers of the law, 10; murder, 7; hog stealing, and assisting another person to escape, 6; wounding officers of the law, 4; In view of the widespread discus- rape, 3; insult, 2; for each of the sault, 3; insult, 2. For each of the sion of the causes back of the migra-following offenses, one person was following offenses, one person was following offenses ane person was tion of Negroes to the North it is put to death: Slapping boy, robbing put to death: slapping boy, robbing timely to consider the lynchings for store, brushing against girl on store, brushing against girl on accused of store, brushing against girl on street, the year just closed. I find, accord- street; assisting his son, accused of assisting his son, accused of assault, ing to the records kept by Monroe rape, to escape; entering a house for to escape the entering a house for to escape, the entering of a house for N. Works, head of the division of robbery or some other purpose; derobbery or some other purpose; de-records and research of the Tuske-fending her son, who, in defense of fending her son, who, in defense of records and research of the Tuske-fending her son, who, in defense of records and research of the Tuske-fending her son, who, in defense of records and research of the Tuske-fending her son, who, in defense of records and research of the Tuske-fending her son, who, in defense of records and research of the Tuske-fending her son, who, in defense of records and research of the Tuske-fending her son, who, in defense of records and research of the Tuske-fending her son, who, in defense of records and research of the Tuske-fending her son, who, in defense of records and research of the Tuske-fending her son, who, in defense of records and research of the Tuske-fending her son, who, in defense of records are records and research of the Tuske-fending her son, who, in defense of records are records and research of the Tuske-fending her son, who is the records are records and research of the Tuske-fending her son, who is the records are records and research of the Tuske-fending her son, who is the records are records are records and records are records are records and records are records are records and records are re fending her son who, in defense of gee Institute, that in 1916 there had mother, killed man; fatally woundhis mother, killed a man; fattally been 54 lynchings. Of those lynched ing a man with whom had quarreled; 50 were Negroes and 4 were whites speaking against mob in act of putquarreled; speaking against mob in This is 4 less Negroes and 9 less ting a man to death; attacking a act of putting a man to death; attacking a

Florida, 8; Georgia, 14; Kansas, 1; 23% Charged With Rape or Attempt-Kentucky, 2; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, Fourteen (14) or more than one- 2: Oklahoma, 4; South Carolina, 2;

Tennessee, 3: Texas, 9. ROBERT R. MOTON. Principal Tuskegee Institute. Triskegee, Ala., Dec. 31, 1916."



TOM WATSON OF GEORGIA This Discreditable Character and Apostle of Race Hate Typifies the Lynching Record of Georgia.

UT ONLY 1 LESS FOR COL-VICTIMS-ONLY/ ONE-FIFTH CHARGED WITH RAPE-CHARGES OFTEN TRIVIAL.

To the Editor of The Guardian:

According to the record kept by the Division of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute there have been during the first six months of the year 25 lynchings. This is 9 less than the number, 34, for the same period last year. Of . those ly ched 23 were Negroes and 2 were whites. In the first six months of 1215 there were 24 Negroes and 10 whites lynched.

Five, or one-fifth of those put to death, were charged with rape. Other causes of lynchings were, slapping a boy, brushing against a girl on the street, insult, charged with attempting to assist son accused of murder to escape, robbing store, killing officers of the law, and murder. Eight, or almost one third, of the total lynchings occurred in the state of Georgia

Very truly yours. MONROE N. WORK, Division of Records and Research.



THE YEAR'S LYNCHINGS.

The lynchings of the year in the United States are always of interest. And the record of such kept at Tuskegee Institute is probably as nearly correet as any such record can be.

According to this there were 54 lynchings in 1916. All but four of those so killed were negrous. Three of the nurdered people were women. The year before the record showed four more negross and nine more whites lynched, so we can properly say that there has been some improvement.

All of these affairs occurred in southern states, if Kansas and Missouri which had one each can be classed as such. Kentucky also had two. The worst states were Texas in which there were nine of these sad affairs and Georgia in which there were 14. Georgia maintains its sad pre-eminence in this matter, since more than one-fourth of the total occurred in that state. The reason is probably simple. Lynching is promoted by example. Any state which sees a large number year after year with little public condemnation of it will find that the number is likely to grow. Only prompt action will stop such a tendency in any state. Lawlessness is far nearer the suface than most of us believe.

What is more notable is that the masority of these lynchings were not on account of the offence which is generally supposed. Forty-two of the victims or 77 per cent, of the total were put to death for offences other than rape. Murder was the largest single cause, but there were other charges which were of such little importance that it is hard to believe that any community would put a man to death be cause of them.

The greater part of the United States is law-abiding. But there are yet sections in which men feel inclined rather often to take the law into their own bands. Only two things can put an end to this. One is prompt punishment of all offenders-that is, both the original criminals and then those who take part in lynchings. The other is education. Perhaps the latter, is just as important as the former. Certainly most of the country feels the shame of these affairs and would like to see an end.

CHRONICLE TELEGRAM

Pittsburgh, Pa.

An American Atrocity.

to the fact that more than 25 per cent of the ened conscience among our people and ynchings in the United States in the year a proper conception of their duties 1916 took place in Georgia, the good people combine to render impossible all furof that commonwealth are proclaiming their ther lawlessness of this character." abhorrence, and, as the Atlanta Constitution lynching compiled at Tuskegee instiexpresses it, "unequivocally denouncing the tute, Tuskegee, Ala., and by the Chicainstitution of lynch law." This certainly is go Tribune, both of which "charged Georgia with 14 lynchings last year." an "institution" which disgraces not only Both the negro college and the Chica-Georgia, but the nation as well, for it is an go newspaper, the governor's stateatrocity for which foreigners hold the whole him lists of killings which went into country responsible, in their inability to dis-their statistics of lynchings in Geortinguish peculiarities that exist among the gia and "three of these cases turned many and, diverse commonwealths of the killed while resisting duly constituted American Union. To the average European, authorities, charges against them be-Alabama, Georgia, California, Pennsylvania, New York, Maine and other states, are all Gov. Harris pointed to 63 homicides America, and the sins of one commonwealth are, in their minds, visited on all. The lead adding that "localities were not in denouncing Georgia lynchings has been given." Many of these, he said, "might in denouncing Georgia lynchings has been taken by the executive committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. The Constitution says, what can very readily be believed, that "the law-abiding, respectable ed criminal asault and one for "enmen and women of Georgia never did condone lynching," and adds:

Today they are determined to stamp it out and rid the state of the stigma and disgrace. The whole state is sick of it. Public sentiment can stamp it out just as public sentiment can do anything under high heaven. And public sentiment, aroused to a point where it will demand that sheriffs and other officers of the law shall do their full duty, will put an effective and everlasting quietus upon lynch law in Georgia.

COLUMNIA &

FER 9 6 19 **GEORGIA LYNCHINGS** NUMBER ONLY SEVEN

Governor Makes Statement on Number of Cases of Mob Violence—Twelve Victims.

Atlanta, Feb. 25 .- Gov. Harris yesterday issued a statement based on investigation made by his office into lynchings in Georgia in 1916 which showed that during last year there were seven lynchings in the State with a total of 12 victims. The statement said that "during January the governor read several newspaper references to statistics on lynchings in Georgia

and the United States that appeared to him gross exaggerations so far as Georgia's record was concerned; some of them charged Georgia with lynchings in 1916 out of a total of 56 for the United States.

The statement, which goes into an analysis of the cases of mob violence resulting in loss of life, declares that the "record was not compiled for the purpose of excusing mob violence in any case or of minimizing Georgia's Nation-wide publicity having been given shortcomings in this particular," and adds that "it is hoped that an enlight-

> out to be cases where parties were ing murder in each case.'

> Going into causes of mob violence, in the Chicago Tribunes statistics under the head of "strikes" and "riots," as readily be classed as lynchings."

> Of the 12 persons lynched in Georgia in 1916, the governor's statement said, seven were killed for murder, three for criminal assault or attempttering a house for robbery or other purposes." Cause of the other lynch-

LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS 1916 ding to the record kept by

Division of Records and Research Tuskegee Institute there been during the first six months of the year 25 lynchings. This is nine less than the number 34, for the same period last year. Of those lynched 23 were Negroes and three were whites. In the first six months of 1915 there were 24 Negroes and 10 whites lynch-

Five or one-fifth of those put to death, where charged with rape. Others causes of lynchings were, slapping a boy, brushing against a girl on the street, insult, charged with attempting to assist son accused of murder to escape, robbing store, killing officers of the law, and murder. Eight or almost one-third of the total lynchings occurred in the state of Georgia.

MONROE N. WORK, Division of Records and Resea

LYNCHING IN THE FAR WEST

Notwithstanding the unusually savage behavior of some of ast year's lynching mobs, and the relative triviality of some of the offenses resulting in mob violence; it is gratifying to learn that there were fewer lynchings in 1916 than in any year of recent times except 1913. In 1916 there were only 54 lynchings, while lesson was never so needed, convincing Constitution of the facts that the migrain 1912 there were 64, in 1910 there were 71, in 1901 there were 135, and in 1892 there were 235. Noting that the figures for past thing; that a brave man pleading for a in which lynching and other forms of years include whites as well as blacks, the Springfield (Mass.) Republican says: "That the lynching of whites has been an American industry since the pioneer days is well known, of course. While in the 22 years from 1882 to 1903, inclusive, 2,060 that he went unarmed, without caringthe pocket nerve has been touched, and negroes were lynched, in the same period 1,169 whites were also for the price he might have to pay, sometimes this is more immediately efynched."

The lynched whites were mostly cattle thieves in the ranch- believe that it will have a wide rever he leaving of thousands of negroes bids ing districts of the far west and included no few "bad" or sus- beration throughout the South-unless air to improve greatly the condition of pected Mexicans along the border. The lynching of a white man all its reputed respect for chivalry is hose of their race who remain. But, in the eastern half of the United States has long been a rare occurrence, and this explains why the average writer discusses only the illegal execution of negroes, altogether overlooking lynch law horrible crime. They see no palliation in the whole horizon, however darkened, is at that time almost invariably proin the far west, although magazine romances are a continual re- the fact that lynchings take place in illuminated by the flash of one noble voked the summary punishment adminder. The Springfield Republican does not say whence it takes its figures, and, if we mistake not, an even larger proportion of lynched whites were reported for the last twenty-year period of the nineteenth century. That there are still lynchings in the far west, especially along the Mexican border, would hardly seem to what takes place elsewhere, and we be THE LENCHING RECORD FOR THE lessness, if condoned, would spread, be open to question, although they escape the average collector of statistics. The subject is one that invites searching inquiry. All be convincing proof of this. the lynchings of every section and of whatever sort ought to be other brave Governor, Richard I. Manthe Tuskegee Institute there have been check the abhorrent thing at once?

recorded every year.

A GOVERNOR TO BE PROUD OF. I would maintain its integrity. I hav of the men who murdered Anthony to allow Crawford in Abbeville. That case was number, 34, for the same period last preme over all. Brand the lyncher "I shall give the mob a chance to lynchthe law to take its orderly course, an he Governor of Kentneky first"-withto declare that I am here to uphold th se words Gov. Stanley started by spe law and to protect this court with my standing who was attacked because of a months of 1915 there were 34 degroes statistics. The bynching spirit, coddal train for Murray, Kentucky, yester own body if necessary.

and to witness that as Chief Magistrate for his bravery and devotion to duty did this growing practice of lynching must Division of Records and Reservant

e cost to himself of the life of ne of his children. But Mr. Stanley went without even a weapon or a body guard, relying solely upon moral force and his own ability to convince the moh that the law should take its course. He the annals of the State.

tucky! For he has not only saved the better unless the whole economic sys dignity of his State, proved that there is tem of the South is to be undermined. proof that physical force is not every-tion has been heaviest in the counties just cause is truly thrice armed. No ill-treatment of the negro have flourisha regiment of militia. It is the factcome to this section. In other words, are now to be found who are desirous not to appeal as does the simple here a sort of justification, was offered on once and fer all of putting an end to this ism of Gov. Stanley's course. Sometimes the score of the hideous crime which Northern States; that even Oregon has act, and men see things that were oth- ministered. Even the best of men. entered the list of those where mob-erwise velled to them. We hope the it was asserted, would lose their balmurder has been permitted. They have South will recognize that a deed has once in the presence of an outrage sufficient pride and loyalty to wish to been done to reflect the highest credit The reply was—and it came from end the evil in the South, no matter upon its good name and fame. lieve that in the near future there will

disagreement over the price of cotton, and 10 whites lynched. day without a policeman or a constable Now, there have been other Governorshis sole offence being that he dared to or a single soldier to protect him. Ar in the South who moved to prevent talk back when he considered himself riving at the town, where the mob was lynchings. "Pitchfork" Tillman himself ill-treated. Behind the prosecution of threatening to lynch not only a negro if we remember aright, took bodies of the lynchers, Gov. Manning has thrown accused of crime, but the Circuit Judge militla with him to several points where all the power of the State, demanding to assist son accused of murder to escape, instances, proved a safe form of inas lynchings were threatened. But nothing that convictions be obtained. If this robbing store, killing officers of the law, dulgence for those who deemed the well, Gov. Stanley boldly announced to quite so thrilling and inspiring as this does not take place, it will certainly not and murder. Eight or almost one-third law a little slow and the mob the purpose for which he had act of Gov. Stanley's has come out of be the fault of the Executive or of the of the total lynchings occurred in the sought "justice" in their own way. the South in our recollection. Sheriffs prosecuting machinery. At least, we state of Georgia. A little more than a year ago, I put at times have stood off mobs; the one in are to have the tonic effect of seeing a my right hand upon a Bible and called Ohlo who was rewarded by a silver curstate aroused to say to its citizens that

Significantly, in addition to the grow ing moral revolt against lynching ther have come about economic condition to make against this form of bar barism. The great emigration of negro came and spoke and conquered, and laborers because of the scarcity of labor thereby he achieved a spiritual victory in the North has had a profound effect which ought to remain memorable in in making some classes of white men. who could be reached in no other way, All honor to the Governor of Ken-realize that the negro must be treated a high official whose oath of office is of Colored labor is its mainstay; and since more importance to him than life itself, the publication in a number of outspokbut has given us, at an hour when the en Southern newspapers like the Atlanta one would have felt particularly delighted, it has been felt that there must ed had Mr. Stanley restored order bybe a change unless grave harm is to which lifts this happening far above ective than anything else; and so we those of a similar kind. We cannot buthave the extraordinary happening that dead-for everywhere in the South menufter all, these motives do not and ought this form of lawlessness, an excuse,

T SIX MONTHS OF 1916 a particularly atrocious one, in that the year. Or those lynched 23 were Negroes as a criminal, and hunt him down.

victim was a man of property and and 2 were whites. In the first six

This reasoning is sustained by these

> death, were charged with rape. Other of violence were charged with assault. boy, brushing against a girl on the fashion because it seemed an easy

Very truly yours, Monroe N. Wor LYNCHINGS IN 1916.

"Lynching statistics" - what phrase that is at this time of day in country where law is supposed to reign and courts are open!-have just been published by Tuskegee Institute covering the year 1916. Fifty-four persons met death by violence in the United States. These are the details:

'Fourteen, or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the state of Georgia. Of those put to death, forty-two, or 77 per cent of the total, were charged with offenses other than assault. Lynching occurred the following states: Alabama, 1: Arkansas, 4; Florida, 8; Georgia, 14; Kansas, 1; Kentucy, 2; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 1; North Carolina 2; Oklahoma, 4; South Carolina 2; Tennessee, 3, and Texas, 9."

A very important item is that showing that forty-two of the fifty-four victims "were charged with offenses other than assault."

When attention first centered tirring them as nothing else could.

he highest sources—that such lawconvincing proof of this.

According to the record kept by the fenses, would in time appeal to men Division of Records and Research of of the lynching spirit. Why not and come to include other crimes;

> dled and excused, has spread. Only Five, or one-fifth of those put to twelve of last year's fifty-four victims causes of lynchings were, slapping a The others were "worked off" in that

When and where it will all end no man can say. Both pulpit and press have been inveighing against the evil for years. The best minds and influence in all sections of the country

have ranged themselves on the side of law and order, and exert themselves to rouse public sentiment on the subject. But, in spite of all lynchings continue. Statistics are regularly gathered, as of other indusonly the spread of that kind of lawlessness, but the immunity of the lawless from any sort of punishment for their crimes.

REORGIA AGAIN LEADS

54 Persons Lynched in United States in 1916-Over 1-4 of Them in Georgia.

mal and Industrial school, the Booker T Washington school, has issued the year-ly statement as to the number of slander of the state. lynchings in the south and the cause of them during 1916. The statement

In view of the widespread discussion of the causes back of the migration of negroes to the north it is timely to consider, the lynchings for the year just closed. I find, according to the records kept by Monroe N. Work, head of the division of records and research of the Tuskegee institute, that in 1916 there have been 54 lynchings. Of those lynched fifty were negroes and four were whites. This is four less negroes and nine less whites than were put to death in 1915, when the record was 54 negroes and 13 whites. Included in the record are three women.

Fourteen, or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the state of Georgia. Of those put to death, 12, or 77 per cent of the total, were charged with offenses other than assault. The charges for which whites were lynched were murder, three; suspected of cutting a woman, one (this

Mexican). The charges for which negroes were put to death were: Attempted assault, nine; killing officers of the law, ten; murder, seven; hog stealing and assisting another person to escape, six; wounding officers of the law, four; assembly the state of the law, the state of the law. sault, three; insult, two; for each of the following offenses one person was put to death: Slapping boy, robbing store, brushing against girl on street, store, brushing against girl on street, assisting his son, accused of assault, to escape; entering a house for robbery or some other purpose, defending her son, who in defense of mother killed man; fatally wounding a man with whom had quarreled, speaking against mob in act of putting a man to death, attacking a man and wife with club.

Lynchings occurred in the following states: Alabama, one; Arkansas, four; Florida, eight; Georgia, fourteen; Kansas, one; Kentucky, two; Louislana, two; Mississippi, one; Missouri, one; North Carolina, two; Oklahoma, four; South Carolina, two; Tennessee, three; Texas, nine.

mad believes THE MOB-LAW BLACK EXE B. A. Tyler, president of the palton

Chamber of Commerce, in a communication tries, and have come to show, not published elsewhere upon this page, asks The Constitution to furnish him the name of the Indianian, quoted in these columns a few days ago, whose mind has been poisoned and his intention to make Georgia his future home nullified by an exaggerated statement about Georgia lawlesness.

"I want the name of the man who makes such an exaggerated statement about conditions here," says Mr. Tyler. "I want to refute his statement very emphatically."

Mr. Tyler is not native of the state, but came here from the north. He is a good citizen and a progressive business man-Tuskegee, Ala January 1.—Robert R Moton, president of the Tuskegee Nor-indeed, there is not in the state of Georgia more loyal citizen, quicker to resent a

> He knows conditions here, and he knows that what has been said about mob law in Georgia is a gross exaggeration.

But what makes such an exaggeration as that in question so hard to meet is that plausibility is given it by the statistics, showing that during the last year fortyseven of the fifty-six lynchings in the United States occurred in Georgia.

Mr. Tyler, as does every Georgian knows that this fact is unduly exploited by would-be detractors of Georgia; that the figures are distorted, conditions magnified in their worst possible light to the detriment of Georgia. He will be furnished the name he asks for, and will probably set this one man's mind to rights. But the point is this: Where there's one like this Indianian who has been given a wrong impression of Georgia, but who can be reached and the harm corrected, there are thousands who have got precisely the same misconception of our state, who cannot be reached and relieved of their prejudice. And even were it possible to reach them all, it would be mighty hard to convince them of the real truth of conditions with those blackening records of 1916 standing up like pot-legs to bolster and support the slander slung in the state's face.

The only way to effectually overcome the harm that has been done is for the decent, law-abiding, order and justice-loving men and women of the state to demand that such conditions as have existed and do exist be made impossible in the future-for the

men and women of Georgia to band together and stand together firmly as opposed to lynching and for legal justice.

In this way the stigma of mob law and violence can be promptly overcome.

RECORD FOR YEAR

The amsterdampe Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Shows Number of Mob

/- Victims in 1916

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 4.-Monroe N. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, who has for some years kept a careful record for the number of lynchings, has just issued a report for the Division of Record and Research at Tuskegee for the year of 1916. The reports show that there have been fifty-four lynch-Of those lynched 50 were colored and four were white. This four less colored and nine less whites than were put to death in 1945, when the record was 54 colored men and thirteen whites. Included in the record are three women.

Fourteen, or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the State of Georgia. Of those put to death forty-two, or 77 per cent of the total, were charged with offenses other than rape. The charges for which whites were lynched were murder, three; suspected of cutting woman, one (this is a Mexican).

The charges for which these were put to death were: Attempted rape, nine; killing officers of the law, ten; murder, seven; hog stealing and assisting another person to escape, six; wounding officers of the law, four; rape, three; insult, 2; for each of the following offenses one person was put to death, slapping boy, robbing store, brushing against girl on street, assisting his son, accused of rape, to escape; entering a house for robbery or some other purpose, defending her son, who, in defense of mother, killed man; fatally wounding a man with who he had quarreed; speaking against mob in act of putting a man to death, attacking a man and wife with club.

Lynchings occurred in the following States: Alabama, 14; Kansas, 1; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 8; Georgia, 14; Kentucky, 2; Louisiana, 2; Missis-sippi, 1; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; Oklahoma, 4; South Carolina, 2; Tennessee, 3; Texas, 9.

JOHTHAL

THE NATIONAL DISGRACE

ifty-jour Persons Were Lynched Last Year.

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1 .- Fifty-four persons were lynched in the United States during 1916, according to reports of the Tuskegee institute here made public today. Fifty of the victime were negroes and four white persons and included in the record are three negro women. Sixty-seven persons were lynched in 1915, thirteen of whom were white men.

In a statement presenting the report, David R. Moton, president of the institute said:

"Fourteen, or more than a fourth of the total lynchings, were in the state of Georgia. Of those put to death, 42, or 70 per cent of the total were charged with offenses other than assault. The charges for which the whites were lynched were: murder, three; suspected of outting a woman, one, and the fifth was a Mex-

The charges for which negroes were put to death were: Attempted assault nine; killing officers of the law, 10; murder, 7; hog stealing and assisting another person to escape, six; wounding officers of the law, four; assault, three; insult, two.

For each of the following offenses one person was put to death: slapping a boy, robbing a store, brushing against a girl on the street, assisting his son, accussed of assault to escape; entering a house for robbery or some other purpose, defending her son, who, in defense of his mother, killed a man; fatally wounding a man with whom he quarreled, speaking of acon of moo in putting a man to death, attacking a man and wife with club

Lynchings occurred in the following states: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 8; Georgia, 14; Kansas, 1: Kentucky, 2; Louisiana, 2; Missisippi, 1; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; Oklahoma, 4; South Caroline, 2; Tennessee, 3; Texas. 9.

HE LYNCHING OF WOMEN

Robert Rus a Moton, principal of Tuskegee, in his New Year justice. From one end of the nation review of the in tion's lynching, states that three colored women are to the other, especially since the pubamong the year's ghastly total of mob murders.

Where, of where is the civilization of the county—wherein ry has heaped upon Georgia's head this the land of the free and the home of the brave—where is the slander by the cart-load. One of the boasted chivalry of Dixie, when within a few months of each other a sovereign State lynches two women? Whatever the offence, dub Georgia the "string-'em-up whatever the depth of her depravity, when the American people state!" confess to all the world that woman in this country is held in such low esteem that she can be murdered like a mad dog by a mob of "zespectable leading white citizens," with not one man there, official state' must be reforming!" or layman, to say nay, it is proof positive that this country no longer deserves to be called CIVILIZED. It is not for the black people of is unwarranted and unfair; but what ty of Negroes in the state do not this country, it is not alone for the South, but it is for all America to hang her head in shame. The sad spectacle which Dixie again things. presents to a shocked modern civilization is not better in any particular than that of the persecutions meted out to the Christians in pagan Rome-no whit less barbarous than the inquisitions of Spain, nor the massacres of Jews by the Russians, nor the murders of Cubans by Weyler, nor the atrocities of Villa and Huerta in Mexico. This is the "white supremacy" which is sending the South into the valley of the shadow of death. Little wonder is it when children are given souvenirs of black men burned at the stake when a holiday is made of the lynching of an unoffending colored citizen, when a governor of a State is a lynch-law advocate and leader, when a United States Senator even though he be from Mississippi declares upon the floor of the Senate for the practical reestablishment of slavery, that the rank and file of the white people of the South are moral and physical degenerates. The missionaries if the world need not be sent to Africa Renceforth. They should be urged to go into the Southland and preach to the coming generation the very fundamentals of civilization. Let all those who love their country tremble for her progress when a woman, though black, can be lynched.

SIM LE REMEDY FOR DYNCHINGand just punishment of the guilty, in-Attanta and remain cluding those who take the law into ditorially commending of fiance of their own hands, will put a stop to a blood-crazed Kentucky moo clamor-this blot on American civilization.
ing for the life of a Negro by Gover-The remedy was worse than the
nor Stanley recently, The New York disease, and there is no excuse for its Commercial points the very simple survival in any part of this country. remedy for the curse of mob law. The punishments prescribed by law Summarized, it is nothing more com- fit the crimes, and, if they do not, the plex than faithfulness to trust on the legislatures can change the laws. Govpart of public officials/27/12 ernor Stanley has vistualized before The Commercial's observations are all the world the fact that the best

sheriff or other public official need

well worth repeating, and they are men in the South have determined to commended to every official and every put a stop to lynching. No governor, decent citizen of Georgia:

"Governor Stanley, of Kentucky fear that his polictical future will be stepped into the breach and saved his jeopardized by doing his duty in this state from disgrace by preventing a respect. Lynching can be suppressed lynching. Firmness on the part of as completely as duelling has been he authorities, fair and speedy trials when the authorities do their duty."

As The Constitution has repeatedly pointed out and substantiated by proof. Georgia has suffered grievously because of the curse of mob violence and disrespect for the law and courts of lication of the damaging 1916 "lynching statistics," the press of the countimportant newspapers of the North even went so far the other day as to

"Georgia," it said, "had only fourteen out of a total of fifty-four lynchings for 1916. The 'string-'em-up

That sort of advertising hurts. It hurts the more, of course, because it we of Georgia know and the rest of

lynching reputation, founded upon stop Negroes from shooting crap and past deeds and prejudice and bols-tered in ampleasant degree by the the same authority and sentiment its development.

gians adhere to or even condone the mob is white. If the good white folk blight of lynching; and it is not fair and the officers of the law which conthat the large, happy, law-abiding, stitute the backbone and sinew of the justice-loving majority should be state are opposed to lynching, why made to continue suffering for the do they not return some true bills sins of the lawless few.

the authorities do their duty."

quickly and easily supply it.

Monday's Constitution, in which the The Constitution's protest against in defiance of the law.

thorities do their duty, and this state- fered for the

ment is the milk in the cocoanut. Lynching rages in Georgia because the lynchers know they will not be punished, that the officers haven't the moral courage to do their sworn duty and that the state of Georgia is in the hands of politicians whose first thought is selfishness, get elected at any cost, who care not whether it money, or what not.

Lynching obtains in this state for the reason that the mob understands that the officers want their votes and they would rather have office than law and order. Georgia will be called the "string-'em-up state" until she elects a set of officers who understand their first duty is to maintain law and order. The people outside the state, white and black, and a great majorithe world thinks are two different ties of our commonwealth are opposed to lynching. If the governor and good There is no gainsaying that our white folk can suppress blind tigers, suppress pistol toting, why can not records, is holding the state back in suppress and wipe out mob law? Every court, judge, and jury in Geor-Only a small percentage of Geor- gia is white, every lyncher and every and convict some of the mob? Until We believe with The Commercial: the lynchers are indicted, convicted That "lynching can be suppressed as and hanged, lynch law is going to obcompletely as duelling has been when tain in the state. It is not going to satisfy civilization for the press and We have the timber for worthy of- pulpit of our state to preach that the ficials plenty of it; and if we are majority of the people are opposed to wanting in the machinery whereby to lynch law so long as there are huncompel them, if necessary, to fulfill dreds of murders who, in the darkness their sworn obligations to the state, of the night, like cowardly sneaks, the general assembly can mighty fall upon the jail and officers and take from them dozens of beings and lynch The above excerpt is taken from them without due process of law.

Constitution quotes The New York lynching is merely negative. They Commercial's arraignment of Georgia never call on the governor and insist for lynch law as the "string-'em-up that he offer a reward for the apprestate." The Constitution pleads guil- hension and conviction of white lynchty to the Commercial's indictment ers. In what community where lynch than were put to death in 1915 when and expresses regret at our state's law prevails or has prevailed have the the record was 54 Negroes and 13 bloody record. That Georgia should white people gotten together an in- whites. Included in the record are take fourteen out of fifty-four mur- dignation meeting and attempted to 3 women. ders from the country at large is a bring murderers to justice? Has the shameful status of affairs. The Con- white press asked the governor to ofstitution admits and makes the oft re- fer a reward for the apprehension and peated statement that the great ma- conviction of the white cowards that jority of the citizens of Georgia are murdered a poor Negro woman at law abiding and opposed to lynch law, Leary, Georgia? Has any reward tal, were charged with offenses other and it is a hopeless minority that been offered for the apprehension and than rape. The charges for which stands for and commits the murder conviction of lynchers in Early Coun- whites were lynched were murder, 3: ty, Calhoun County, Terrell Coun- suspected of cutting a woman, 1 (this The Constitution agrees that the ty, Sumter County and Lee Coun- a Mexican.) lynching can be suppressed if the au- ty? Has any reward been of- The charges for which Negroes lvnchers of the

Negro family at Monticello, or for the apprehension of the mob that drove the Negroes out of Forsyth and Cherokee Counties? Where was Governor Harris when all of these crimes against the peace of God and the safety of our state were being perpetrated?

The press and the pulpit must do costs the reputation of the state, more than merely protest if Georgia's good name is to be restored, capital invited and peace prevail among the citizens of our state. Yes, lynching can be suppressed but it will not be suppressed until we have a governor who believes that murder is a crime against the law of God and man. Extra session of the legislature is alright; our governor feels called upon to convene them to regulate whisky traffic, but murder by mobs and the destruction of property is no crime that needs regulation or suppression at the hands of our governor. The officers can apprehend and convict a Negro or white man for running, a blind tiger, but they can neither apprehend nor convict white men for forming mobs, lynching men and women and destroying and burning property.

The Commercial issues no slander when she calls our state the "string-'em-up state." Many of us regret it but can not help ourselves so long as white men conceal lynchers and refuse to testify, that the law may administer unto them the penalty imposed upon all murderers.

THE LYNCHING RECORD the WicEOR 1916.
The widespread dission of the causes back of the mi tion of Negroes to the North timely to consider the lynchings for the year just closed. I find according to the records kept by Monroe N. Work, head of the Division of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that in 1916 there have been 54 lynchings. Of those lynched, 50 were Negroes and 4 were whites. This is 4 less Negroes and 9 less whites

Fourteen (14) or more than onefourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the State of Georgia. Of those put to death 42, or 77 per cent of the to-

on street; assisting his son, accused with club. of rape, to escape; entering a house speaking against mob in act of putting nessee. 9." a man to death; attaching a man and wife with club.

Lynchings occured in the following states: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, Florida, 8; Georgia, 14; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 2; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2: Oklahoma, 4; South Carolina, 2; Tennessee. 3: Texas. 9.

Number Compared With 67 Lynched in 1915—Four Were White

the record are three negro women. a Mexican). Robert R. Moton, president of the rape, 9; killing officers of the law, 10 institute, said:

of the total lynchings occurred in the officers of the law, 4; rape, 3; insult death 42 or 77 per cent of the total one person was put to death, slapping than assault. The charges for which girl on street, assisting his son accused the white persons were lynched: For of rape to escape, entering a house for

were put to death were: Attempted a man with whom had quarreled assault, 9; killing officers, 10; murder, speaking against mob in act of putting 7; hog tealing and assisting another speaking against mob in act of putting person to escape, 6. Wounding off-wife with club cers of the law, 4; assaults, 3; insults, wife with club.

another to escape, 6; wounding officers other purpose; defending her son cipal.

of the law, 4; rape, 3; insult, 2; for who in defense of his mother killed December 31, 1916. each of the following offenses one per- a man; fatally wounding a man with son was put to death: Slapping boy; whom he had quarreled; speaking robbing store; brushing against girl against mob in act of putting a man to death; attacking a man and wife

"Lynchings occurred in the followfor robbery or some other purpose; ing states: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; defending her son, who in defense of Florida, 8; Georgia, 14; Kansas, 1; mother, killed man; fatally wounding pi, 1; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; a man with whom he had quarreled; Qlahoma, 4; South Carolina, 2; Th

it is timely to consider the lynchings for the year just closed. I find, according to the records kept by Mouoe N. Work, head of the Division of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that in 1916 there have been 4 lynchings. Of those lynched 50 were colored and 4 were white. This is 4 less colored and 9 less whites than were put to death in 1915 when the record was 54 colored and 13 whites. Included in the record are 3 women.

Fourteen (14), or more than one-TUSKEGEE, Jan. 1 .- Fifty-four fourth of the total lynchings, occurpersons were lyched in the United red in the State of Georgia. Of those ing offenses one person was put to States during 1916, according to the total, were charged with offenses other records of Tuskegee institute today er than rape. The charges for which Fifty of the victims were negroes, and whites were lynched were murder, 3; four white persons, and included in suspected of cutting a woman, 1 (this cape; entering a house for robbery or

murder, 7; hog stealing and assisting "Fourteen or more than one-fourth another person to escape, 6; wounding state of Georgia. Of those put to 2; for each of the following offenses were charged with offenses other boy, robbing store, brushing against murder, three; suspected of cutting robbery or some other purpose, de woman, one. (This a Mexican.) fending her son, who in defense o The charges for which negroes mother killed man; fatally wounding unmentionable crime, the sincerity of

Lynchings occurred in the following negroes who can get away are leav-2. For each of the following offenses States: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Flor ing Georgia, at least. If they make one person was put to death: slapping ida. 8: Georgia, 14: Kansas, 1; Ken-

ere put to death were, attempted a boy, robbing a store; brushingtucky, 2; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 1; up their minds to become law abiding him to come the next day to work for ape, 9; killing officers of the law, 10; sgainst girl on streets; assisting his Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; Okla and industrious, they will thrive in murder, 7; hog stealing, and assisting son accused of assault to escape; en-homa, 4; South Carolina, 2; Tennessee the North as well as in their native The boy told him that he, Mr. Mel-EXPRESS

Buffalo, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

COMALD

Lynching. 30

The new principal of Tuskegee Institute has prepared a statement for From the Crisis. stitute has prepared a statement for from the Cruis.

Two stories of lynchings have come the press regarding the lynchings for to our attention which deserve edition to him; that she was not well and that said nor done anything to him; that she was not well and that she and her daughter-in-law could not is significant when considered in con-Thomasville, Ga., and is as follows: gather the crop without her son. nection with the recently manifest dis- "It seems that a young colored Thereupon, Mr. Melvin left the boy and position of negroes to seek homes in man, 21 years of age, was engaged in advanced upon his mother, striking her position of negroes to seek homes in conversation with a colored woman. first back of the neck, causing blood the North. Of the 54 lynchings which this woman was the sweetheart of a to flow freely, then on her wrist, then occurred last year one was in Kansaswhite man who shot and killed the kicked her three times in her abdomen and one in Missouri. The others were colored man. A local colored under- and after she had fallen to the ground.

assisting another person to escape, 6; Thomasville, Ga." wounding officers of the law, 4; rape, 3; insult, 2. For each of the followdeath: Slapping boy, robbing store, brushing against girl on street, assisting his son, accused of rape, to essome other purpose; defending her Sixty-seven were lynched in 1915. In The charges for which colored people son, who in defense of mother killed statement presenting the report were put to death were, attempted a man; fatally wounding a man with whom he had quarrelled, speaking against a mob in act of putting a man to death, attacking a man and wife with club."

In its defense of lynching the Southern press grandiloquently proclaims that womanhood must be protected. But since only a small number of the negroes lynched were guilty of the the defense is doubted. While the number of lynchings is smaller than usual, it is small wonder that the

TWO LYNCHINGS.

Some of the reaons why negroes are put to death in the south.

and one in Missouri. The others were colored man. A local colored underin what is geographically known as dered an investigation which brought the South. Of the victims of this into the courts the defendant. The got another oak stick and was about lawlessness, 50 were negroes. Major courts rendered a verifier of self-dein view of the widespread discussion of the causes back of the migration of colored people to the North it is timely to consider the lynchings.

And one in Missouri. The others were colored man. A local colored underand after she had fallen to the ground, he struck her again with the stick, breaking the stick. Looking about, he defendant. The got another oak stick and was about fense. Enraged at the activity of the Mr. Melvin's cook all the while begging undertaker, a band of regulators made him not to strike her any more, bea night attack upon his establishment, ause she was already ill.

"Fourteen, or more than one-fourth a night attack upon his establishment, ause she was already ill.

"Fourteen, or more than one-fourth a night attack upon his establishment, ause she was already ill.

"When Mr. Melvin was in the attihim, they attacked the home of the tude of striking the prostrate woman it is timely to consider the lynchings."

The other is the real story of theat night, and taken to Albany, where lynching of a woman in Georgia which he remained in jail until the next afthas just come to light:

ty, Ga., said county being in the heriff, was taking him where he would southwestern part of the state. Last e safe.

"all this boy got into trouble about a "By correspondence with people liv-

premises cultivated, about a quarterpain of being killed, compelled to inter Melvin and he had about two more it "The white man was about 50 year the field. On the Sunday before the

vin, would have to see his mother.
"The next day, Monday, Sam Con-

ley's mother went to Mr. Melvin's lot to help his cook, a colored woman, Fannie Glover, milk his seven cows Sam Conley passed by the lot on his way to the cotton field and was stopped by Mr. Melvin, who began to curse at him for not coming to work for him that morning, picking up a large oak stick and while in the attitude of striking him the latter's mother begged him not to strike her boy, saying that

were charged with offenses other than ing her and also a brother who wasing up a peat (an instrument used in rape. The charges for which whites of news in a local white paper to the (Conley does not remember what part were lynched were. Murden were lynched were: Murder, 3; sus-effect that such had been done to someof his body he struck), knocking him pected of cutting a woman, 1 (this a niggers, who had insulted white gen-down. Then picking up his mother, Mexican). The charges for which tlemen and adding that the same fatche carried her to their home, a quarnegroes were put to death were: At- awaited another interested nigger, im-ter of a mile away. He left home, tempted rape at killing officers and a mile away. He left home, mediately left town. All of the col-hiding in the woods until near night, tempted rape,9; killing officers of the ored persons concerned were law-and reached a small place, Pretoria, law, 10; murder, 7; hog stealing and abiding and prosperous citizens of Dougherty county, fifteen miles from Leary. He was arrested at Pretoria

as just come to light:

"Sam Conley, a densely illiterate boyhe was brought to Macon jail on the of seventeen years, lived with his 60 midnight train. While on the way year-old mother and wife on the plan from Albany to Americus the sheriff tation of one Gengia Melvin, white informed him of the lynching of his three miles from Leary, Calhoun coun nother, assuring him that he, the

ing in that section we learn that the colored girl, Mr. Melvin paying his joy's mother and wife were arrested 175 fine. The boy, his mother, and hat same day and placed in the little wife contracted to cultivate on shares tuardhouse at Leary, from which his 40-acre farm of Mr. Melvin, 30 nother was taken that night, carriede acres in cotton and the balance in corn little distance from the town and he and potatoes. Mr. Melvin was to divide body riddled with bullets, her eyes be the crop, first taking out the \$75 dueing punched out. Her body was placed on the public highway, where it re "Sam Conley, his mother, and wife mained several hours. Colored people lived in a two-room house on the living in that neighborhood were, upon

of a mile from Mr. Melvin's house "The boy did not know that he had Along about the middle of September "The boy did not know that he had (the boy could not even name the killed the man until told so by the month in which the offense was committed) he had ginned six bales of cotton which were turned over to Melvin and he had about two more is who, he thought, was already dead. the field. On the Sunday before thold, having several grown children

Reports on, Sent Press

The Lynching Record for 1916

The history for any recent year in the United States is never complete until we have added to it our lynching record. As long as we have lynching it is highly important that full publicity should be given to the facts related to it. Perhaps some day the contemplation of these facts may influence the Christian citizens of the lynching states to realize that they have a definite responsibility to stop lynching. Because these good citizens do not participate in the lynchings and strongly disapprove of them does not absolve them from responsibility so to organize and so to work that the continuance of these monstrous crimes may be practically impossible.

Principal Moton of Tuskegee Institute has recently issued the annual report of the Institute on lynchings. It is from Monroe N. Work, head of the division of records and research, and enumerates fifty-four lynchings in 1916. Fifty were Negroes and four were white. Georgia conthese barbarous community crimes. In Texas there were nessee three, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina and us as a people. helping another person to escape, six; wounding officers whites lynched. of the law, four; insult, two; slapping boy, robbing store, Five, or one-fifth of those put to death, were charged with and there is no excuse for its survival in one each.

with the crimes of any of our big cities and think what a Georgia state of anarchy would prevail in New York or Chicago if its people treated white criminals as Georgia treats Negroes. There were a few less lynchings in 1916 than the year before. No strong, definite movement has been

started in the South to stop this horrible barbarism. We do find some encouragement in a more outspoken and courageous condemnation of lynching, even in Georgia. Following one of the inexcusable and brutal mob murders, in Abbeville, S. C., in which Anthony Crawford, a lawabiding, prosperous Negro was killed because he talked back to a white man who called him a liar, Governor Manning tried to bring the murderer to justice. Legal steps taken in this case have given temporary encouragement at least.

The restoration of law and order at Murray, Ky., I want to refute his statement very through the personal efforts of Governor Stanley last phatically. week is an inspiring example of what has been done and but am as proud of Georgia as if I was born what others might do to prevent lynchings.

Lynching, the constant fear of mob violence and gen- eleven years of residence in northwest Georeral discriminations and injustice against Negroes in the gla and an acquaintance reaching into a South are largely responsible for the migration of 200,000 large number of counties all over the state, Negroes from the South to the North during the past year. I want to say to the Indiana man that he has been misinformed, grossly so. This movement has created alarm in many sections of the Before coming to Georgia my business South and while officers of the law in South Carolina, called me over a large part of the United Georgia and Florida have sought to stop it by "strong States, and I want to go on record as saying arm" methods, wiser white men are reminding the white that in no part of the country did I receive citizens of the South that the time has come when the ways received in the good old state of Negroes must be treated with more of justice. Some of Georgia. the strongest statements along this line have appeared in the Atlanta Constitution and the Columbia State.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has begun a nation-wide campaign against west Georgia. lynching. We trust that the forces of righteousness which we rejoice to see developing so rapidly in the new South nan's name, and if you can furnish it I will will grapple with this problem and that all good citizens, casting aside whatever/sectional prejudices may exist with reference to theftreatment of the Negro, may redeem America from this harbarism of lynching.

THE LYNCHING RECORD

tinues to lead with fourteen, or more than one-fourth of THE lynching record for the first six months of 1916 shows some improvement over that for the first six nine, in Florida eight, Arkansas four, Oklahoma four, Ten-months of 1915, but it still is a sorrowful indictment against

South Carolina two each, Alabama, Kansas, Mississippi According to the record kept by the Division of Records and Missouri one each. The so-called "usual crime" was and Research of the Tuskegee Institute there have been durnot the cause in seventy-seven per cent. of the lynchings, ing the first six months of the year 25 lynchings. This is 9 The accusations against Negroes lynched during the year less than the number (34) for the same period last year. to this blot on American civilization. were: attempted rape, nine; rape, three; killing officers Of those lynched 23 were negroes and 2 were whites. In Lynching began when the courts and ofof the law, ten; other murders, seven; hog stealing and the first six months of 1915 there were 24 negroes and 10 ficers of the law failed to do their duty.

brushing against girl on the street, assisting son to escape, rape. Other causes of lynchings were slapping a boy, brush- any part of this country. The punishentering a house, fatally wounding a man after a quarrel, ing against a girl on the street, insult, charged with attemptspeaking against a lynching mob and assault with a club, ing to assist son accused of murder to escape, robbing store, change the laws. Governor Stanley has billing officers of the law, and murder. Eight, or almost visualized before all the world the fact Many of these were serious crimes but compare them one-third, of the total lynchings occurred in the state of that the best men in the South have

Dalton Citizen Refutes Slander Against Georgia

The following communication has been received from B. A. Tyler, a business man of Dalton, and president of the Dalton Chamber of Commerce: /

Editor Constitution: I read with deep interest your editorial "Disgracing the State," in yesterday's Constitution, all of which I thoroughly subscribe to.

But the statement of the Indiana man who traveled over Georgia and makes such an exaggerated report about conditions here, demands reply from one who, coming here from the north, knows what he says to be

I am not a native Georgian, as you know, here, and my interests are here, and after

There may be places in the state where a man's life would not be "worth a postage stamp," if he opposed lynching, but I do not know where they are, certainly not in north-

I would be pleased to have the Indiana ake pleasure in writing him and give him ny experience for the past eleven years of iving with the best people on earth in the est part of the United States it has been my B. A. TYLER, deasure to see. President Dalton Chamber of Commerce

N. Y. COMMERCIAL

New York City

ONE FIRM GOVERNOR.

Governor Stanley of Kentucky stepped into the breach and saved his state from disgrace by preventing a lynching. Firmness on the part of the authorities, fair and speedy trials and just punishment of the guilty, including those who take the law into their own hands, will put a stop The remedy was worse than the disease and, if they do not, the legislatures can determined to put a stop to lynching. No governor, sheriff or other public officia. need fear that his political future will be jeopardized by doing his duty in this respect. When Tillman was governor he did his forceful best to stop lynching and he lost nothing by it. Governor Manning of South Carolina has won the approval of his constituents by insisting on the vigorous prosecution of those who lynched a negro at Abbeville a few weeks ago. Lynching can be suppressed as completely as duelling has been when the authorities do their duty.

The above excerpt is clipped from Our Governor in offering reward the Atlanta Georgian, one of the lead- for these two Negroes who killer The statement is as follows ing dailies of the South, and it goes a white men, ought to have had in mine long way in explaining why Georgia the white men who killed four or five took fourteen of the fifty-four cold- Negroes in Early County, and whe blooded murders by mob law in 1916. lynched four in Lee County. He ough Of the crimes committed in the entire to have had in mind the white murder country by mob law, Georgia took ers who lynched the unoffensive Negro more than one-fourth to her credit. woman near Arlington, Ga. He ought And in reading the headlines of the to have had in mind the white lynchabove news item, it is readily seen ers who murdered the Negro woman why such conditions are tolerated in and other Negroes in Randolph Counthis state. The headline explains re-ty. He should have had in mind the wards offered for Negro slayers. It mob that lynched the Negro in Terrell does not speak in disapproval of County. He should have had in mind crime. The point is not made that the mob at Culloden which went to rewards are offered for murderers, Whitehead's father's farm and orderbut for Negroes. Which is equiva- ed him to leave Monroe County, and lent to saying, had two white men called on Whitehead's wife and took killed two Negroes, there would have from her her mule, corn, farm and been no reward offered by his Excel-everything else as damages done the lency, the Governor. poor unfortunate white boy whose

It is claimed in our state, and in eyes were shot out by Whitehead. All the South by the press, white and of this was done without due process black, and many of the law-abiding of law, while our Governor sits in the citizens, that it is a hopeless minor Capitol in his eloquent silence fiddling ity who is responsible for lynch law like Nero did while Rome burned. in the South. While the better element is not responsible for the imme-many fits and going into hysterics diate crimes committed by mob law, many his and going into hysterics mob law is permissible, by reason of convers the Legislature in outre control of converse the legislature in outre converse the legislature in outre control of converse the legislatur the failure of the law abiding to en-force the law. If the law abiding ele-ment of our people, led by our Gov-erner was as dilicented by our Governor, was as diligent to hunt down put your state on record against white lynchers as they are Negroes lynching? committing petty offenses there would Do you regard murder as a esser

be no lynch law in our state. Justorime than selling whiskey? Which as soon as the great majority letin your judgment, Governor, is the lawless minority know that lynchgreater offense against the peace of law will not be tolerated, just sothe state and the will of God, the mursoon will Georgia stop leading theder of innocent Negro women and procession of lawlessness in this coun-children by white ruffians, or the selling of a pint or quart of booze by a try.

We have been designated by the Negro? Governor, it is up to you to press out of the state as the "String redeem yourself and the name of our 'em-up state." Now, we are bearing great state by proving yourself a this stigma because of the cowardicepatriot and statesman like Governor of the Governor and the failure of the Stanley of Kentucky, or the world law abiding, peace loving element to will say the people of this state never have the lynchers understand that did Georgia a greater service than on Georgia will not stand for lynch law the 12th of September, 1916 when

While our Governor is having so

The Independent is opposed to all they retired you from the office of sorts of crime, without respector of ble Hugh M. Dorsey to succeed you, persons. It has no more patience with the black murderer than it has with the white lyncher, both are criminals before the law, and even handed jus-

REWARDS ARE OFFERED FOR 2 tice should be administered to both uncompromising protest against law-What our state needs to stamp our lesness without regard to race, color lawlessness, is a Governor with back-of previous condition of servitude. Rewards were offered Monday y bone and moral courage to do his duty /NCHINGRECORD FOR

overnor Harris for the arrest of to under his oath, and efficers to stand //1916 SHOWS DECREASE egroes, slayers of white men // for the majesty of the law, and set or. Robert R. Moton, principal of The fugitives are Eugene Castien, that it is enforced, rather than cate Tuske ee Institute, has issued a statewho shot William Pierson, Christmas to the mob for their vote. The offiment compiled from record, kept by day at Culloden, Monroe County, and cer, be he Governor or Constable, who Monroe County, and cer, be he Governor or Constable, who Monroe County, Jack Whitehead, slayer of Will Harris falters in the execution of his sworrof Record the Research of the school, in Jasper county, January 3. A reward of \$250 was offered for Castlen his office, is no less a criminal that of lynchings to contribute during 1916.

There are four less Negton and nine less place in the United States during the ward of \$200 was offered for Whitehead."

The above excerpt is clipped from Our Governor in offering reward.

The four less negroes and nine less place in the United States during the yearpast year. Of these the majority octant less whites than in 1915. The form less negroes and nine less place in those states which are south of Unrehings totaled fifty four fifty four fifty of the Mason nad Dixon line—the illustrious

The statement is as follows:

he widespread discussion w the causes back of the migration of Negroes to the North it is timely to consider the lynchings for the year just closed. I find according to the records kept by Monroe N. Work, head of the Division of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that in 1916 there have been 54 lynchings. Of those lynched, 50 were Negroes and four were white. This is four less Negroes and nine less white than were put to death in 1915, when the record was 54 Negroes and 13 white. Included in the record are three women.

Fourteen or more than onefourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the State of Georgia. Of hose put to death 42, or 77 per cent the total, were charged with offetases other than rape. The charges for which whites were tynched neg a woman, one (this a Mexican).

The charges for which Negroes were put to death were, attempted rape, 3; insult, 2; for each of the 10; murder, 7; hog stealing, and assisting another person to escape, 6; wounding officers of the law, 4; rape, 3; insult, 2; for eacmh of the following offenses one person was put to death: slapping boy, robbing store; brushing against girl on street, assisting his son, accused of rape, to escape; entering a house for robbing or some other purpose: defending her son who in defense of mother, killed man; fatally wounding a man with whom had quarreled; speaking against mob in act of putting a man to death; attacking a man and wife with club.

Lynchings occurred in the following states: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 8; Georgia, 14; Kansas, 1; Kentucky 2; Louisiana 2: Missislina. 2: Tennessee. 3: Texas. 9.

TI BERALL

LEXINGTON, KY.

Four Less Negroes and Nine Less Whites Are Put

of lynchings totaled fifty-four, fifty of fourth, or fourteen, occurred Georgia. Two were in Kentucky.

following communication has been

head of the division of records and regroes and four were whites. This is four less negroes and nine less whites ord are three women.

"Fourteen, or more than one-fourth cent of the total, were charged with offenses other than rape. The charges woman, one, (this a Mexican).

"The charges for which negroes ape, nine; killing officers of the law, ten; murder, seven; hog stealing, and assisting another person to escape. six; wounding officers of the law, four; rape, three; insult, two; for each of the following offenses one person was put to death: slapping boy, robbing store, brushing against girl on street. assisting his son, accused of rape, to escape, entering a house for robbery or some other purpose, defending her son, who in defense of mother killed man; fatally wounding a man with whom had quarreled, speaking against mob in act of putting a man to death, attacking a man and wife with club.

"Lynchings occurred in the following sippi, 1; Missouri, 1; North Caro- states: Alabama, one; Arkansas, four; fina, 2; Oklahoma, 4; South Caro-Florida, eight; Georgia, fourteen; Kansas, one; Kentucky, two: Louisiana, two; Mississippi, one; North Carolina, two: Oklahoma, four: South Carolina. two; Tennessee, three; Texas, nine. "ROBERT MORTON."

"Principal."

AN 18 1917

at the Tuskegee Institute. The number the Mason nad Dixon line—the illustrious which were negroes. More than one-commonwealth to which Tom Watson in owes allegiance laving claim to more than one-fourth. No excuse is sumerem Regarding the lynching record the to justify such ruthless disregard for law sent out by the Tuskegee Normal and order. It is at times urged that the Industrial Institute, a negro training crimes which provoke lynchings are ex-"In view of the widespread discus-sion of the causes back of the micro-universally true—which it is not—no citsion of the causes back of the migra-tion of negroes to the North, it is time-izen should be deprived of his right ly to consider the lynchings for the under the Constitution of the United year just closed. I find, according to States, to a fair trial. But when it comes the records kept by Monroe N. Work, to negroes and Catholics, your Southern search of the Tuskegee Institute, that bigot will not be convinced that there i in 1916, there has been fifty-four lynch- any such thing as "right under the conings. Of those lynched, fifty were ne-stitution." He would as soon hang papist for his allegiance to Rome as lynch than were put to death in 1915 when a negro for the crime of rape. And the the record was fifty-four negroes and fact that Catholics escape physical viothirteen whites. Included in the rec- lence is not due to any respect for their rights which the bigot feels, but rather of the total lynchings, occurred in the to a sense of fear. It must be very painstate of Georgia. Of those put to ful to those patriots of the South, who death forty-two, or seventy-seven per have escaped the damning blights o racial and religious prejudice, to behold for which whites were lynched were large numbers of their fellow citizens murder, three; suspected of cutting a still under the influence of Bourbonism. Nor do we see any reason to hope for were put to death were, attempted improvement. On the contrary the condition of affairs seems to be worse now than it was a decade ago-a fact that may be explained by the flood of bigoted literature which has been poured into the South during recent years. For this reason we have always thought these poor benighted souls are more deserving o sympathy than censure.

FIFTY-FOUR LYNCHINGS OCCURRED LAST YEAR

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 2.—Fifty. our persons were lynched in the United States in 1916, according to records of Tuskegee institute here. Fifty of the victims were negroes and four white persons, and included in the record are three negro women. fixty-seven persons were lynched i

SHOULD BE BLOTTED OUT.

Mobile Register.

Georgia continues to hold the lead of all the cluzens of this states in the matter of lynching, her record for lic sentiment so thoroughly are used states in the matter of lynching, her record for lic sentiment so thoroughly are used second with over the lynching evil. It is a foul 9; and Florida third, with 8. Alabama, Mississippi and Missouri got off with one lynching each. Virginia is the only southern state free of this form of lawlessness.

But one state north of the line, Kansas, shows a case of lynching, and, consequently, the result in disrespect for all law. Anshadow of this things rests almost exclusively archy and chaos will reign supreme

upon the south.

Of the total number (54) lynched, 50 were negroes and 4 whites; a decrease of 4 negroes and 9 whites, as compared with the record for this evil. It is now before the Judici-1915.

Naturally, the provocation for resort to ter two hours of debate on it, the lynching is becoming less heinous as time measure was referred to the sub-compasses. In the report made for 1915 it was mittee for future consideration, and shown that a negro was lynched in Mississippi for stealing a cow that came back, having been lost, not stolen. The present record shows a

negro lynched for slapping a boy.

There is a great deal said about attracting forfeiture of office. It provides that sturdy western people to the untenanted acres the lynching of a prisoner automaticof the south; but we defeat our own purposes ally would deprive the sheriff of the when we sanction contempt of law and resorts county, not only of his office, but of to violence. The western people have quite a the right ever again to hold the office different idea of what is good citizenship and of Sheriff in Georgia; that the lynchthey seriously doubt the wisdom of settling in before the sheriff shall have taken a land where the laws are flouted and no one him into custody, unless the sheriff is brought to punishment for so doing. They can show that he exercised all possicannot understand that life and property as a ble haste in serving the warrant, general thing are as safe with us as in any oth- would make it incumbent upon the er part of the country. They judge by what Governor to remove the sheriff from they read in the papers and, so judging, decline office, and in case a prisoner were rethe proposals to move into the south. Thus it and taken into another county and is that lynching does us incalculable harm on lynched, the sheriff in each county the economic side. It hurts also since it is in- would be held responsible and his tenterpreted as the evidence of a low state of civ- ure and his eligibility to hold office ilization. The few who are lawless have the in the future jeopardized." power to cast discredit upon the whole southern people.

The way of escape is through the creation to be wiped out, it must be done and establishment of sound public opinion. through the sheriffs who have the The thing is possible, as we see exemplified prisoners in charge; and if they are in Virginia. Let self-respecting people speak out against this form of crime; let grand juries and lynched without exercising every indict and the courts try and convict the law- effort to prevent it, they should be breakers, no longer making excuses, but recog-nizing that lynching is an unmitigated evil and quiesced in on the part of the sher-

must be blotted out.

THE LYNCHING EVIL

Georgia continues to hold the lead of all the citizens of this state to note that pubblot upon the fair escutcheon of the State and verything should be done to put it d wn. Nothing has do e so much to disgrace the State in the eyes of the world as this form of lawlessness. If continued it is bould to and law-abiding people will shun the State as they would a great epidemic.

There are now several bills pending in the present legislature to suppress ary Committee of the House, and afto be reported back at an early meeting to the main committee. "The main discussion centered around the bill to penalize sheriffs in counties where lynching might occur by the

We think this is a wise provision, for the reason that if lynching is ever careless and negligent and allow the mob to take the prisoners from them The Montgomery Journal - Jan. 8. 1 prisoners of the fact to seize the there is no hereafter. They feel reasonably certain that the sheriff will make no kick, and if he does not there is no danger of their being held to strict account for their unlawful

should pass; for if the sheriffs knowful consequences. that they will be held to strict account The Independent hopes that the when they allow the mobs to seize a present legislature will rise to the digprisoner and take him off and lynch nity of the occasion by passing a law him and that they will lose their tobs that will remove this great evil from him, and that they will lose their jobs, that will remove they will be more diligent in protecting their prisoners. And the Independent thinks that they should lose their jobs when they allow this to be done by This country is the only one in their carelessness and acquiescence which the crime of lynching is com-They are sworn officers of the law and nitted. Lynching is a particularly it is their duty to protect their pris- leplorable form of crime, for it oners, even if they have to use force argues lawlessness on the part of a That has not always been done, and community, which even rioting does

sorting to mob violence.

are lynched, are black men who have prevails. It should also serve to make no protection except the officers of the clearer to Southerners the solution of law, who are white men. And if they the problem of negro emigration, can not look to them for protection, which is causing the Southland so where in the name of heaven can they hope to get it? Every man, whether much concern these days. white or black, is entitled to a fair anarchy and chaos.

and the constituted authorities and the law-abiding citizens of the State act a measure that will put down lynching. This evil has already gone on too long. It reflects upon every

is doing incalculable harm.

Many of them are jerked up and ing. Many a time it is because they defend themselves when attacked And yet, because they are black men, the mob resorts to violence out of revenge and race prejudice. This is a shame and disgrace, and the con-

This, in a large measure, has ac-should see to it that the lynching evi counted for the frequent lynchings is suppressed. Every man should which have disgraced the State. It is too often due to the negligence on the and have an impartial hearing in the part of the sheriffs in charge, and for courts. Anything less than this is unthat reason we think that this bill fair and unjust, and will lead to dire

has encouraged the lynchers in re-not, for lynching is more deliberate We think the legislature is on the and more coolly subversive of the maright track, and if they wish to break jesty of the law than is rioting, which up the lynching evil which is doing is a sudden outbreak of violence by so much to disgrace the State, they excited gatherings. The record for will pass this bill. They can not 1916 has been compiled by Tuskegee afford to do less. The Independent Institute, and is instructive as to the regrets to say that most of those that causes and the places where lynching

According to the Division of Recand impartial trial by a jury of his ords and Research of Tuskegee, there peers. And for a set of irresponsibles were 54 lynchings in 1916. Of the to be allowed to defy the law and victims 50 were negroes and 4 were take men out and lynch them without whites. The record for 1915, accorda fair and impartial hearing, is bar-ing to the same authority, was 54 nebarous and wicked and must result in groes and 13 whites. Fourteen, or more than one-fourth of the lynch-This has done more to hurt the ings, occurred in Georgia. All took State than all other things combined, place in what we are accustomed to call the Southern States, and 42, or should see to it that this growing evil 77 per cent., of the total were for is wiped out. And the sooner this crimes other than rape, the crime that is done, the better it will be for all Southern apologists for lynching concerned. There should be no dilly-claim causes most of the cases of this dallying. The legislature should not crime. Attempted rape brought death merely talk, but should translate their to nine negroes and actual commission words into deeds. They should en of the crime, to three. That serious crimes are not needed, however. to give bloodthirsty persons their excuse citizen in the State, and has done and for insulting the law may be seen by some of the things, many of them not Black men can not feel safe. They crimes, for which persons were lynchfeel that they are without protection. ed last year. They are: Hog stealing and assisting another person to esstrung to a tree for a little or noth- cape, 6; wounding officers of the law, 4; insult, 2; slapping boy, brushing against girl on street, defending her son, who, in defense of his mother, killed another man, speaking against mob in act of putting man to death,

one each. In 1915, a negro was lynched upon charge of stealing a cow, though he had not been indicted for the crime. The woman that owned the cow did not know that an accusation had been made, and the cow, which had simply strayed, later returned home of its own accord.

It seems useless to inveigh against this dastardly and thoroughly cowardly crime. It is, as will be seen from the instances of minor offenses as causes of lynchings, not due to a burning desire to vindicate the moral kind of crime. The article shows that sense of the community for a crime of the community for a crime offenses, as well as the more server. committed, but to a lust for blood, aided and abetted by a total disregard the "sticking point." for law and order. It is due to the predominance in the lynchers of the savage instincts that in the rest of us have been subdued by the combined influences of religion and civilization. It is notorious that morals and education are at their lowest in the lynching belt. The mere fact that some of the community, but merely gives ground to the belief that the "best citizens" of the community in question must be on a par with the thugs of civilized communities. At the same time, a large part of the blame for lynchings rests on the law officers of the states in which they occur, for almost invariably, where a sheriff or other official has defled a mob bent on taking a prisoner from his custody, he has succeeded in defeating its purpose, for a lynching mob is composed of cowardly savages, who quail before a brave and determined speci-

The free start 1/6/12 Principal Robert R. Moton has sent out from Tuskegee the annual statisics on lynching. It has been the cusom of that institution to keep a faithful record of such happenings, the work of Monroe N. Work, head

The steady diminishing of an evil is The seriousness of it all is stress she is not any too abundantly sup- is to turn blood thirsty mobs/loose as much as can be hoped for wheread by the fact that in only three of plied. that evil seemingly has become athe 54 cases was the victim lynched Georgia is still supplying the emi- and hang them and even their wives With the beginning of the yeafor the particular crime which many gration agents argument, and as long and children to trees, and let them

duced. And had it not been for the State of Georgia with its unusual of fering it would have been that way. That state's share in the awful business was fourteen. The present year

able because of the charge that lynch ing was instituted for as particular ones, was sufficient to rile 'em up to

Perhaps the lynching business wil the land has stood practically as a to make our record.

unit against it since it was first praction. In the face of these conditions, in The Rip-Saw, a monthly published

increasing degree of interest, untithey have been forced to conced that something was due the Negr race. It is due protection of the laws leges and so forth. They have take oaths." a stand against persecution; the cor sequences are that all anti-race mea ures are becoming unpopular.

We confidently expect to see th year 1917 close with a still greate gain than the past year over the in mediate preceding one. With th ban lifted, so to speak, freer and mo joyful hearts will continue other nec ful work of social uplift

GEORGIA AGAIN IN THE LEAD.

with the sum of tynchings greatly re which first gave rise to it. In nine will continue to use it. cases there was attempted assault while in 42, or 77 per cent of the whole number, the crime varied from murder down to slapping the face of promises better, since it stands to a boy. Men were lynched for aiding reason that Georgia will not repear suspected prisoners to escape, and there is one recorded instance where But as yet it must be lacking in suf-Elsewhere in this publication the a man was killed because he protest-ficient force. subject is dealt with in a detailed ed with a mob about to put another way, being at once interesting and to death. The division of the figures are determined that law and order information is desir was about as usual. Fifty were No. was about as usual: Fifty were Ne- and not the mob shall rule in this groes and four were whites.

Just a year ago attention was prom- so, though it seems uphill work. nently and persistently called to the If the legislature which meets this fact that Georgia had led the lynch-summer has the backbone to do it, ing record in 1915. It was then pre-there will be no trouble in putting an dicted that unless some positive ac-end to indiscriminate mob activity for tion was taken to suppress the mob all the future.-Atlanta Constitution. ever remain with us, yet there are we would continue to hold first place. WHITE JOURNAL WRITES SCATH- Fifty Negroes and Four rection or punishment it is slowly Scarcely had the year opened when passing away. It has never been five Negroes were lynched in south openly defended except by a very few Ceol gia, largely upon suspicion of im- The Richmond Plant persons of influence. The press of plication in a murder. We had begun

ticed. In latter years Southern per-spite of the fact that the national fin-in St. Louis, and of which Eugene V. sons and institutions of influence per of criticism and scorp was pointed bebs is editor, writes at length upon the "best citizens" take part in lynchings, as was asserted in the Frank lynching, does not alter the status of lynching, does not alter the status of less no comfort, and such as they less no comfort, and such as they the memory of the "bad man" still ment of American civilization: had enjoyed through the former quiet lingers, we have done nothing. We "If, as scripture teaches, they who Several things have conspired to are just where we were a year ago, take up the sword should perish by

groes have progressed from the ver. bill whose only purpose was to require ing should themselves fall victims to beginning of their opportunity. The county sheriffs to do their duty under the same ignominious fate."

The community that tolerates lynch-Georgia sheriffs are not required to for there are no brutes in the animal

The Constitution and other news- the brute lust of killing.

munitions plants of the East, the him for the crimes of his race.

The division of records and research of that institution.

According to his figures there were states in lynghings. We come to the nothing better with which to work on fulfilling in 1916; of these 50 were not fulfill munitions plants of the East, the him for the crimes of his race the loss of her farm labor with which the 'supremacy' of white civilization

as it is effective and there is need dangla there for the glory of their

The law-abiding people of Georgia state. Ultimately they will make it.

INGLY ON LYNCHING. 1-27-17

bring about the pronounced front to and perhaps a little bit more so. the sword, then they who stain their the evil, among which was the rising. The legislature met and considered hands with innocent blood by comconscience of the general nation. Ne and debated a reasonable and simple mitting the cowardly crime of lynch-

the law. It was defeated, which was ing, especially of an innocent victim, sault. The charges for which whites as much to say to the world, "There is still in the brute stage of its deare some circumstances under which velopment. It is even lower than that the great common enjoyments, priv obey the law, regardless of their kingdom that wantonly kill their own kind for the mere sake of gratifying line; killing officers of the law, ten;

papers of the state, together with When one reads of these unspeakministers of the gospel, strongly urg. able crimes in the high noon of what ed some such restraining enactment as is called Christian civilization in the has been adopted with good effect in supposedly most advanced nation on South Carolina. But legislators seem earth, one is painfully impressed with South Carolina. But legislators seem- our white degeneracy instead of our ed to fight shy of it. South Carolina vaunted white supremacy and a man had two lynchings in 1916 to Georgia's who is really white almost feels as fourteen. These figures tell the story, if he should take off his hat when he

Oh, ves, we are a Christian nation In spite of all our efforts, our sit-our plons faces set like fint against nation seems worse than it was a molence and anarchy, for we helfore year ago. Undeniably the law and who have wtohllahed "white anorder sentiment has been aroused and promocy," we belive in LAW AND

Buffalo, N. Y.

THE U.S. IN 1916

Whites Were Victims of Mobs' Wrath.

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.-Fifty-four ersons were lynched in the United ords of the Tuskegee institute here made public yesterday. Fifty of the vicims were negroes and included in the ecord are three negro women. Sixty even persons were lynched in 1915, hirteen of whom were white men.

In a statement presenting the report, Robert R. Moton, president of the institute, said: "Fourteen or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings occurred in the state of Georgia. Of hose put to death, forty-two, or sevaty-seven per cent of the total, were were lynched were murder, three; suspected of cutting a woman, one (this Mexican).

"The charges for which negroes were out to death were: Attempted assault, nurder, seven, hog stealing and assistng another person to escape, six; wounding officers of the law, four; asault, three; insult, two.

For each of the following offenses me person was put to death: Slapping oy; robbing store; brushing against girl on street; assisting his son, acused of assault, to escape; entering house for robbery or some other pur-Courteen. These figures tell the story, if he should take off his hat when he wounding a man with whom he had munitions plants of the East, the him for the crimes of his race.

Wear just closed brought emigration From the time the first Negroes

JAN 9

The very accurate work maintained by the division of records and research of The Lynching Record for Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, gives in To the Editor of The Tribune. three women.

3; suspected of cutting a woman, 1 (this (this was a Mexican).

his son, accused of rape, to escape: entering a house for robbery or some other purpose; defending her son, who in defense of mother, killed man; fatally wounding a man with whom had quarreled; Georgia, fourteen; Kansas, one; Kentucky on women, that is the following states a man with whom had quarreled; Georgia, fourteen; Kansas, one; Kentucky on women, that is the following states are charged with other of the fifty-four persons in a man with whom had quarreled; Georgia, fourteen; Kansas, one; Kentucky on women, that is with club.

Lynchings occurred in the following States: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 8; Georgia, 14; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 2; Louisiana, 2: Mississippi, 1: Missouri, 1: North Carolina, 2; Oklahoma, 4; South Carolina, 2: Tennessee, 3: Texas, 9.

And so the horridrecord goes, this story of the insistence by some people of taking the law into their own hands. It is strange and incomprehensible.

Fortunately, we had no lynchings in Delaware, last year. We never had long while.

New York City

The Lynching Record for 1916

formation of the results, each year, of Sir: In view of the widespread discussion that form of deadly violence known in groes to the North, it is timely to consider this country by the general term of the lynchings for the year just closed. I find the line of the lynchings for the year just closed. I find the lynchings for the year just closed. "lynching." Last year's record shows that according to the records kept by Monroe N. in 1916 there were 54 lynchings. Of those Work, head of the division of records and the number of victims does not seri lynched, 50 were Negroes and four were research of the Tuskegee Institute, that in ously indicate permanent improve. Institute, that in 1916 there have been whites. This is four less Negroes and 1916 there have been fifty-four lynchings. Of ment. nine less whites than were put to death in were whites: This is four less negroes and UREGUNIAN 1915, when the record was 54 Negroes andnine less whites than were put to death in 13 whites. Included in the record are 1915, when the record was fifty-four negroes and thirteen whites. Included in the record

Fourteen or more than one-fourth of the Fourteen, or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings occurred in the State oftotal, lynchings occurred in the State of Georgia. Of those put to death 42, on Georgia. Of those put to death forty-two, 77 per cent of the total, were charged with or 77 per cent of the total, were charged with offenses other than rape. The charges for which whites were lynched were murder, which whites were lynched were murder, three; suspected of cutting a woman, one

a Mexican).

The charges for which Negroes were each were: Attempted rape, nine; killing ar persons were lynched, of whom put to death were: Attempted rape, 9; stealing and assisting another person to es-of these mob executions took place in killing officers of the law, 10; murder, 7; cape, six; wounding officers of the law, four; the South Georgia heads the list with hog stealing, and assisting another person rape, three; insult, two. For each of the fol-fourteen, or more than one fourth to escape, 6; wounding officers of the law, lowing officers one person was put to death the total; then come Texas with nine 4; rape 3; insult 2; for each of the fol-4; rape, 3; insult, 2; for each of the fol-girl on street, assisting his son, accused of Oklahoma four each, Tennessee to lowing offenses one person was put to rape, to escape; entering a house for rob Kentucky, Louisians, North Caro death: Slapping boy; robbing store; bery or some other purpose; defending he and South Carolina two each, Ale brushing against girl on street; assisting son, who, in defence of mother, killed man bama, Kansas, Mississippi and Mississon, accused of rape, to escape; actor

speaking against mob in act of putting a two; Louisiana, two; Mississippi, one man to death; attacking a man and wife Missouri, one; North Carolina, two; Oklaho

ROBERT R. MOTON, Principal, Tuskegee Institute. Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31, 1916.

Nowa

Wilmington, Del

LYNCHING HARMS THE SOUTH.

URING the past year as compared with the previous year the many, and we have had only one in a number of lynchings declined from sixty-seven to fifty-four. Georgia led the list, contributing 14, a very high figure for the empire state of the South. Fifty of the victims were Negroes. Most of the lynchings occurred in the South, but there was one

in Kansas and Kansans are fond of PUBLIC LEDGER thinking of their state as a model.

The prevalence of lynching is damaging the South in a new way. Recently we referred to a statement in a Negro paper printed in Georgia which gave ynching as one reason for the movement of Negro abor Major Moton of Tuskegee Presents a from the South to the North. This labor the South must depend upon.

regular thing and a mere decline in I

Portland, Ore.

WHY NEGROES LEAVE THE SOUTH. A statement by Robert R. Moton 1916 and the states in which they took lace suggests that steady jobs at good a woman, one (this a Mexican).

Vages are not the only attraction. The charges for which negroe to death were: Attempted rape,

er cent of the total. Only twelve ma, four; South Carolina, two; Tennessed of the negroes murdered by mob were accused of such offenses. Te three; Texas, nine.

ROBERT R. MOTON. were accused of killing officers of the law, seven of murder, alx of stealing hogs, four of wounding officers of the law, two of insult and one each of slapping a boy, robbing a store, as sisting a son to escape, brushing against a girl on the street, entering a house for robbery, defending a bor who had killed a man in defense of his mother, fatally wounding a man mother, fatally wounding a marking against a mob in the act mehing, attacking a man and w ith a club. Of the four whith three were lynched for murder, a

all buncombe. It lynches a r excited and bloodthirsty itself to thank when th rt it for Northern home

Philadelphia, Pa.

New York City 2 - 1917

LYNCHINGS IN 1916

Record Showing a Decline

To the Editor of Public Ledger:

find, according to the records kept by Monroe N. Work, head of the division of records and research of the Tuskegee fifty-four lynchings. Of those lynched, fifty were negroes and four were whites. This is four fewer negroes and nine fewer whites record was fifty-four negroes and thirteen whites. Included in the record are three

total lynchings, occurred in the State of Georgia. Of those put to death, forty-two, or seventy-seven per cent of the total, were

The charges for which negroes were put to death were: Attempted rape, 9; killing stealing and assisting another person to escape, 6; wounding officers of the law, 4; offenses one person was put to death: slapping boy, robbing store, against girl on street; assisting his son, tacking a man and wife with club.

States: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Florida, Carolina, 2; Tennessee, 3; Texas, 9.

ROBERT R. MOTON, Principal.

EVENING JOURNAL

New York City

50 Negroes, 4 Whites Lynched During 1916

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 2.—Fifty-four persons were lynched in the United States during 1916, according to records of Tuskegee Institute here, made public to-day. Fifty of the victims were negroes and four whites. Included are three negro women. Sixty seven persons were lynched in 1915 thirteen of whom were white men.

In presenting the report Robert R Moton, president of the institution

"Fourteen, or more than onefourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the State of Georgia. those put to death forty-two, or 77 per cent of the total, were charged with offenses other than assault.'

The Lynching Record for 1916.

EVENING POST

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING POST: SIR: In view of the widespread discussion of the causes back of the migration of negroes to the North, it is timely to consider the lynchings for the year just closed. I find, according to the records kept by Monroe N. Work, head of the division of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, that in 1916 there have been 54 lynchings. Of those lynched, fifty were negroes and 4 were whites This is 4 less negroes and 9 less whites than were put to death in 1915, when the than were put to death in 1915, when the record was 54 negroes and 13 whites. Included in the record are 3 women.

Fourteen, or more than one-fourth of Fourteen, or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the State of Georgia. Of those put to death, 42, or 77 per cent. of the total, were charged principal of Tuskegee Institute, about charged with offenses other than rape. The he number of lynchings in the year charges for which whites were lynched charges for which whites were lynched were: murder, three; suspected of cutting were: Murder, 3; suspected of cutting woman, 1 (this a Mexican)

The charges for which negroes were officers of the law, 10; murder, 7; hog put to death were: Attempted rape, 9; killing officers of the law, 10; murder, 7; rape, 3; insult, 2; for each of the following hog-stealing, and assisting another person to escape, 6; wounding officers of brushing the law, 4; rape, 3; insult, 2. For each accused of rape, to escape; entering a house of the following offences one person was for robbery or some other purpose; defend- put to death: Slapping boy; robbing ing her son, who in defense of mother store; brushing against girl on street; askilled man; fatally wounding a man with whom he had quarreled; speaking against sisting his son, accused of rape, to esmob in act of putting a man to death; at-cape; entering a house for robbery or some other purpose; defending her son. Lynchings occurred in the following who in defence of mother killed man; 8: Georgia, 14; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 2: fatally wounding a man with whom had Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 1; quarrelled; speaking against mob in act North Carolina, 2; Oklahoma, 4; South of putting a man to death; attacking man and wife with club.

Tuskegee Institution, Alabama, December States: Alabama 1, Arkansas 4, Florida 8, Lynchings occurred in the following Georgia 14, Kansas 1, Kentucky 2, Louislana 2, Mississippi 1, Missouri 1, North Carolina 2, Oklahoma 4, South Carolina Tennessee 3, Texas 9.

> ROBERT R. MOTON. December AT BANNER

Nashville. Tenn

According to figures compile by Tuskegee Institute, Georgia was the scene of one-fourth of the lynchings of 1916. And Georgia's lynchings were as bad in quality as in quantity.

272

JAN 2

THE LYNCHING RECORD

According to a statement from R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute ,there were 54 lynchings in the United States in 1916, as follows:

Alabama, one; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 8; Georgia, 14; Kan- which whites were lynched were murder, sas, 1; Kentucky, 2; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 1; 3; suspected of cutting a woman, 1 (this a North Carolina, 2; Oklahoma, 4; South Carolina, 2; Tennessee, 8; Texas, 9.

But not a single lynching in the good old State of Virginia officers of the law, 10; murder, 7; hog steal-

Indianapolis, Ind.

public by the Tuskegee Institute, shows a

decrease of from sixty-seven in 1915 to

FALL RIVER, MAN MAN 3 - 1917 THE LYNCHING RECORD.

a Mexican.)

person was put to death: slapping ynthings in the south brought to justice, boy; robbing store; brushing against although in many cases they are known to the public and to the authorities. Not cused of rape, to escape; entering a tucky, hearing of a threatened lynching pose; defending her son, who in defense of mother, killed man; fatally and arrived on the scene in time to make the sounding a man with whom had wounding a man with whom had a plea for the law and to prevent vio-quarreled; speaking against mob ir lence. Like activity and respect for act of putting a man to death; at sworn duties on the part of southern of-

tacking a man and wife with club. ficials generally would probably bring a Lynchings occurred in the following notable reduction in the number of lynchstates: Alabama, 1, Arkansas, 4, Flor ings. ida, 8, Georgia, 14, Kansas, 1, Kentucki 2, Louisianna, 2, Mississippi, 1, Miss ouri, 1, North Carolina, 2, Oklahoma, 4 South Carolina, 2, Tennessee, 3, Texa

fifty-four last year. The extraordinary atrocity of some of the lynchings, such According to the records kept at theas the burning alive of a boy at Waco. Tuskegee Institute there were, in 1916, the lynching of women, and mob out-54 lynchings in the United States. Offrages resulting from trivial crimes serve those lynched, 50 were negroes and 4to offset the improvement in conditions those lynched, 50 were negroes and 4 were whites. This is 4 less negroes and 5 and 10 stay the word of congratulation of the swhites than were put to death in 1915 when the record was 54 negroes and 13 whites. Included in the record were 3 women. Fourteen, or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the state of Georgia. Of those put to death, 42, or 77 per cent of the total, were charged with offenses other than rape. The charges for which whites were lynched were murder, 3; suspected of cutting a woman, 1 (this a Mexican.) teen, or more than 25 per cent, of the to- 54 PERSONS LYNCHED IN 1916 The charges for which negroes were al. Newspapers of the south and of the put to death were, attempted rape, 9; north are unanimous in their condemna-killing officers of the law, 10; murder, ion of lynching, reform is preached, but 7; hog stealing and assisting another nothing ever comes of it. The responsiperson to escape, 6; wounding officersbility probably rests in great measure on of the law, 4; rape, 3; insult, 2. Forthose charged with enforcement of the each of the following offenses one aw. Seldom are the perpetrators of person was put to death: slappinglynchings in the south brought to justice,

TRANSCRIPT

Boston, Mass.

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1916

To the Editor of the Transcript:

In view of the widespread discussion of the causes back of the migration of negroes to the North it is timely to consider the lynchings for the year just tacking a man and wife with club. closed. I fi according to the records kept by Mon Work, head of the divikept by Mon

sion of records and research of the Tus OREGONIAN Institute, that in 1916 there had been 54 lynchings. Of those lynched, 50 were negroes and 4 were whites. This is 4 less negroes and 9 less whites than were put to death in 1915, when the record was 54 negroes and 13 whites. Included in the record are 3 women.

Fourteen (14) or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the State of Georgia. Of those put to death 42, or 77 per cent of the total, were charged with offences other than rape. The charges for Mexican).

The charges for which negroes were put to death were: Attempted rape, 9; killing ing, and assisting another person to escape, 6; wounding officers of the law, 4; cape, 6; wounding officers of the law, 4; lynched in 1815, 18 of whom were white offences, one person was put to death; Slapping boy, robbing store, brushing against girl on street; assisting his son, accused of rape, to escape; entering a house for robrance. rape, to escape; entering a house for robbery or some other purpose; defending her of the total lynchings, occurred in the son, who, in defence of mother, killed man; state of Georgia Of those but to death fatally wounding a man with whom had a compared with offences other than as quarreled; speaking against mob in act of charged with offences other than as putting a man to death; attacking a manuaul and wife with club.

and wife with club.

Lynchings occurred in the following States: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 8; Georgia, 14; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 2; Louisiana, 2; Missispi, 1; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; Oklahoma, 4; South Carolina, 2; Tennessee, 3; Texas, 9.

Carolina, 2; Tennessee, 3; Texas, 9. Carolina, 2; Tennessee, 3; Texas, 9.

ROBERT R. MOTON Principal Tuskegee Institute. Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31, 1916.

Chicago, Ill.

Portland, Ore.

JAN 2 1917

54 ARE LYNCHED IN 1916

eventy-seventy Per Cent Acquised of

Offenses Other Than Assault.

TUSKEGRE, Ala., Jan. 1.—Fifty-for mens were lynched in the Unite stee in 1916, according to records of the control of the cont

today. Fifty of the viorans were ne-groes and four white persons, and in-oluded in the record are three negro

New York City

One-fourth of Total Were Carried Out in Georgia.

TUSKEGEE, 'Ala., Jan. 1 .- Fifty-four persons were lynched in the United States in 1916, according to records of Tuskegee Institute here made public today. Fifty were negroes and four white persons and included in the record are three negro women. Sixty-seven persons were lynched in 1915, thirteen of whom were white men. In a statement presenting the report Robert R. Moton, president of the institute, said:

Fourteen, or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the State of Georgia. Of those put to death, forty-two, or 77 per cent. of the total, were charged with offences other than assault. The charges for which negroes were put to death were: Attempted assault, nine; killing officers of the law, ten; murder, seven; hog stealing and assisting other person to escape, six; wounding officers of the law, four; assault, three; insult, two. For each of the following offences one person was put to death: Slapping boy, robbing store, brushing against girl on street, assisting his son accused of assault to escape, entering a house for robbery or some other purpose, defending her son who in defence of his mother killed a man, fatally wounding a man with whom he had quarrelled, speaking against mob in act of putting a man to death, atThe Lynching Record for 1916.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31-To the Editor of THE POST. Sir: In view of the widespread discussion of the causes back of the migration of negroes to the North it is timely to consider the lynchings for the year just closed. I find, according to the records kept by Monroe N. Work, head of the division of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, that in 1916 there have been fifty-four lynchings. Of those lynched, fity were negroes and four were whites. This is four less negroes and nine less whites than were put to death in 1915, when the record was fifty-four negroes and thirteen whites. Included in the record are three women. .

Fourteen, or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the State of Georgia. Of those put to death forty-two, or 77 per cent of the total, were charged with offenses other than assault. The charges for which whites were lynched were murder, three; suspected of cutting a woman, 1 (this a Mexican).

The charges for which negroes were put to death were, attempted assault, nine; killing officers of the law, ten; murder, seven; hog stealing and assisting another person to escape, six; wounding officers of the law, four; assault, three; insult, two; for each of the following offenses one person was put to death: Slapping boy; robbing store; brushing against girl on street; assisting his son, accused of assault, to escape; entering a house for robbery or some other purpose; defending her son, who, in defense of mother, killed man;

fatally wounding a man with whom he had quarreled; speaking against mob in act of putting a man to death; attacking a man and wife with club.

Lynchings occurred in the following states: Alabama, one; Arkansas, four Florida, eight; Georgia, fourteen; Kansas, one; Kentucky, two; Louisiana two; Mississippi, one; Missouri, one; North Carolina, two; Oklahoma, four; South Carolina, two; Tennessee, three: Texas, nine. ROBERT R. MOTON.

TIMES STAR

Cincinnati, O.

JUDGE LYNCH IN A. D. 1916

Future generations may learn with amazement that half a .century after the freeing of the negroes there were enough illegal executions of colored men and women to warrant the tabulation of statistics. These future generations may have to exercise the historical imagination to realize that we felt genuinely encouraged when we read that lynchings of both white and colored persons had, in 1916 as compared with 1915, dropped from 67 to 54. those of negroes from 54 to 50. They may wonder at the dispassionate way in which the head of Tuskegee classified the murders by States, as if he were enumerating nothing more moving than the number of picture galleries, showing Georgia in the lead last year with 14. Texas following with only 9. Upon one point they may share our curiosity; the causes of the killings. Three of the four white men and 7 of the 50 negroes were lynched for having committed murder. The fourth white man was suspected of cutting a woman. More negroes were lynchings for killing officers of the law than for any other offence, these numbering 10. Then came attempted rape, 9; hog stealing and assisting a person to escape, 6; wounding officers of the law, 4; rape, 3; insult, 2. Nine other offenses resulted in one lynching each. It should at last be evident that Judge Lynch is fairly impartial; he does not care particularly what is the charge upon which he dooms the ctim.-New York Evening Post.

CHRISTIANIBLAD New York City

LYNCHINGS DECREASE. Records kept by the Tuskegee Institute show that in the first six months of 1916 there were twenty-five lynchings in the United States as against thirty-four in the same period a year ago. Of the twenty-five victims, two were whites and twentythree were negroes.

Reports on, Sent Press

A PRACTICAL WAY TO CUT whom he had quarreled; speaking against DOWN LYNCHINGS ARDLY had the newspapers told attacking a man and wife with club.

the country the total number of lynchings last year, when Governor A, ings, O Sanley of Kentucky risked his life to lynched as follows: Alabama 1, Arkandisperse a fast growing mob in that state sas 4, Florida 8, Kansas 1, Kentucky 2, and thereby in all probability cut down the 1917 total of lynching by one and North Carolina 2, Oklahoma 4, South From one end of the nation to the other, possibly three. A crowd in Murray, Carolina 2, Tennessee 3, Texas 9. Ky., angered at the postponement of the trial of a Negro charged with muddeing a white man, was threatening to kill not only the prisoner but the judge and commonwealth attorney, who had agreed to the postponement. Governor Stanley, hearing of the trouble, chartered a with the words, "I'll give the mob a were lynched in the United States in Georgia know and the rest of the world chance to lynch the governor of Ken- the year 1916. Fifty of the persons thinks are two different things. out bodyguard and unarmed, the execu-

"A little more than a year ago, I put the law to take its orderly course, and to declare that I am here to uphold the Tennessee, three; Texas, nine, law and to protect this court with my

tive made a speech in which he said:

own body if necessary."

The governor achieved his object and the lynchings were prevented. The speech moved a brother of the murdered man to endorse the executive appeal openly.

Last year, according to the figures of Tuskegee Institute, which keeps annual tah on mob violence, there were fifty-four lynchings in the United States. This was thirteen fewer than in 1915. Fifty of the lynched were Negroes and four

were white. Three of the whites were put to death for murder; the other (a Mexican) being suspected of cutting a woman. The Negroes were charged as follows: Attempted rape, 9; killing officers of the law, 10; murder, 7; hog stealing and assisting another person to escape, 6; wounding officers of the law, 4; rape, 3; insult, 2; for each of the following offenses one person was put to death: slapping boy; robbing store; brushing against girl on street; assisting his son, accused of rape, to escape; entering a house for robbery or some other purpose; defending her son, who, in defense of mother. killed man; fatally wounding a man with

mob in act of putting a man to death;

Georgia led in the number of lynchwith fourteen. Other states Louisiana 2, Mississippi 1, Missouri 1,

PATHFINDER

Washington, D. C.

ynchings in 1916.

of the Tuskegee institute at the more, of course, because it is uncolored and three of these were women. and prejudice and bolstered in an unlaw were charged with offenses other than assault. Lynchings occurred in my right hand upon a Bible and called the following states: Alabama, one; God to witness that as chief magistrate Arkansas, four; Florida, eight; Georgia, of Kentucky and supporter of the law 14: Kansas, one: Kentucky, two; I would maintain its integrity. I have Louisiana, two; Mississippi, one; Miscome here to plead with you to allow souri, one; North Carolina, two; Oklahoma, four; South Carolina, two;

In 1915 67 persons, 54 colored and 13 white, were lynched. The record for 1914 shows a total of 52 lynchings, 49 of the victims being colored. Altogether in the past 30 years about 3,600 persons have been summarily executed

by lynchers.

THE BLACK RECORD.

That is no record of glory that is furnished in the report of the Tuskegee Institute showing that fifty-four lynchings took place in this country during the past year. On the contrary it is very much a record of dishonor in a country that prides itself. with more or less justice, on retaining a better brand of humanity than that now being expressed in Europe. The fact that thirteen of the number lynched were white men proves nothing more than does the trivial nature of some of the crimes for which these men-and women-were given their hopeless trial-by-mob. Georgia, of course. leads the shameful list.

EVENING JOURNAL

Chicago, Ill.

JAN 9 - 1917

A Lynching State

Fifty-four persons were lynched in the United States during the year 1916, according to figures gathered by the Tuskegee institute, and fourteen of these mob murders -more than a quarter of the total num-

ber-occurred in Georgia.

The first thought of everyone will be that this unenviable pre-eminence is the direct consequence of the lynching of Leo Frank in August, 1915. Nearly all Georgia seemed to approve that outrage, and the normal result of such glorification of murder would be more murders of the same sort. But a little further inquiry throws doubt on this special train and started for the scene __skeget, Ala., show that 54 persons warranted and unfair, but what we of view. Georgia is a lynching state. The only figures at hand are incomplete, covertucky first." Arrived at the town, with-Forty-two of the 54 victims of lynch pleasant degree by the records, is holding lynchings in Georgia in 1915, seven in 1913. Orly a small percentage of Georgians and eleven in 1912.

In 1914, to be sure, there was only one such mob murder in the state during the majority should be made to continue suf- period in question, but apparently that was an oversight. At any rate, this is the only mercial that "lynching can be suppressed year for a good while in which Georgia has as completely as duelling has been when not ranked first or second in her lynching We have the timber for worthy officials, Score.

plenty of it; and if we are wanting in the machinery whereby to compel them, not the cause of it. But will not some necessary, to fulfil their sworn obligations to the State, the General Assembly social psychologist figure out why Georgia, can be stated and easily supply it in many ways one of the most progressive Frank was a victim of the mob habit. states of the south, should show such an appalling fondness for this particular brand of collective murder?

Westle

BERDEEN.

The Mob in Georgia

(From the Atlanta Constitution)

of the curse of mob violence and disre-

spect for the law and courts of justice.

especially since the publication of the damaging 1916 "lynching statistics," the

press of the country has heaped upon

Georgia's head slander by the cartload.

One of the most important newspapers of

the North even went so far the other day

as to dub Georgia the "string-'em-up

"Georgia," it said, "had only 14 out of

string-'em-up State must be reforming!"

a total of 54 lynchings for 1916.

the State back in its development.

the authorities do their duty.'

Boston, Mass.

adhere to or even condone the blight of

lynching; and it is not fair that the

large, happy, law-abiding, justice-loving,

We believe with the New York Com-

fering for the sins of the lawless few.

Georgia has suffered grievously because

A LITTLE BETTER

According to the Tuskegee figures which are kept with great care and are usually accurate, there were 54 lynchings in the United States in the year that has just passed. Of those lynched, 50 were Negroes and four were whites. This is four less Negroes and nine less whites than were put to death in 1915, when the record was 54 Negroes and 13 whites. Included in the record are three women.

In the total this is a better showing, even if slight. It is hopeful, too, as being part of a steady decrease in the number of murders of this kind, givng some promise of the day coming when mob rule shall no longer exist n this country.

THIS YEAKS LINCHINGS.

Fewer Crimes of This Nature Records Than in 1915.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A cording to the record kept by the div sion of records and research of the Tu kegee Institute there have been during five lynchings. This is nine less that the number, thirty-four, for the same period last year. Of those lynched twenty-three were negroes and two were whites. In the first six months of 1915 there were twenty-four negroes and ten

whites lynched. Five, or one-fifth, of those put to death persons were lynched in the Un were charged with rape. Other causes States in 1916, according to the roof lynchings were slapping a boy, brushing against a girl on the street, insult, were negroes and four were while

Division of Records and Research.

the first six months of the year twenty Fifty of Total Number Negroes 14 in Georgia.

TUSKEGEE, Jan. 1 .- Fifty-fou charged with attempting to assist son accused of murder to escape, robbing store, killing officers of the law and murder. Eight, or almost one-third, of the four in 19 coursed lynchings occurred in the State of Georgia.

Monroe N. Work.

The Linching Record for

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

tion of negroes to the North it is act of putting a man to death. ing to the records kept by Monroe N. were charged with offenses other the Work, head of the Division of Rec. traditional excuse for mob outrages.

record are three women.

which whites were lynched were murder, three; suspected of cutting a woman, one (this a Mexican).

The charges for which negroes were put to death were: attempted ape, nine; killing officers of the law, 10; murder, seven; hog stealing and ssisting another person to escape, six; wounding officers of the law, four; rape, three; insult, two. For each of the following offenses one erson was put to death: slapping oy; robbing store; brushing against girl on street; assisting his son, accused of rape, to escape; entering a louse for robbery or some other purpose; defending her son, who in defense of mother, killed man; fatally wounding a man with whom had quarreled; speaking against mob in act of putting a man to death. atacking a man and wife with club.

Lynchings occurred in the followng states; Alabama, one; Arkansas. our; Florida, eight; Georgia, 14; Kansas, one; Kentucky, two; Louisiana, two; Mississippi, one; Missouri, ine; North Carolina, two; Oklahoma, our; South Carolina, two; Tennessee, three; Texas, nine.

ROBERT R. MOTON,

EVE. TRANSCRIPT Princinal.

Boston, Mass ess:

[From the Brooklyn Eagle] Why worry over fifty negroes lynchedger to the attention of their members lynching zone? Each one lost was a warn curse from Georgia." ng to 500. Matlematics always helps.

During 1916 fifty negroes and four whites were Negroes in the South. lynched. This is four negroes and nine whites

less than were put to death in 1915. Even so, the It is to be regretted that the press gave such

in 1915, when the record was 54 ne-in stamping out the evil in his state.

aper Cutting Bureau in the World

Jackson,

TO DENOUNCE LYNCHING

Georgia Club Women Would Go Record Against It.

Altnata, Ga., Feb. 6 .- Everyone of the 370 woman's clubs in Georgia affillated with the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs will be asked to follow the federation's lead in adopting resolutions denouncing lynching.

No less than 25,000 women are embraced in the membership of the local organizations affiliated with the federation and their combined influence to stamp out lynch law would have a powerful effect on public sentiment in general.

Resolutions recently adopted by the federation, after reciting the evil effects of lynching and its injury to the fair name of the state, declare as fol-

"Resolved, that the executive board of the Georgia Federation of Worten's Clubs hereby records its unqualified condemnation of lynching as a means THE BENEFICENT LYNCHING-BEE character, and resolved further that we request the officers of the clubs throughout the state to bring this mat-

in a year, if as a consequence 250,000 bet-and urge them to use their influence tered their condition by getting out of thein every proper way to remove this

record is full of horror. For each of the following prominence to one or two rather wild speeches offenses one person was killed violently: Slap-by Negro delegates to the Federal Council on the In view of the widespread discussion of the causes back of the migra- girl in the street, speaking against a mob in the One man affirmed that the challenge to American timely to consider the lynchings for the vear just closed. I find accord.

Of those lynched forty-two, or 77 per cent, the fact that "250,000 Negroes are fleeing northward the vear just closed. I find accord. the year just closed. I find, accordwere charged with offenses other than rape, the for their very lives." Now, this is sheer nonsense,
ing to the records kept by Monroe N. and Research of the Tuckegee These affronts to law and order can be ended with the facts will not spread abroad such asser-Institute, that in 1916 there have Time and over enlightened governors of southern tions except to point out their folly. "The Presbybeen 54 lynchings. Of those lynched. been 54 lynchings. Of those lynched, states have suppressed the first indication of a terian Advance" has protested against lynchings. This is four less negroes and nine possible outbreak. Governor Manning of South less whites than were put to death Carolina has lately shown a commendable energy and there has been and is some mistreatment; but in 1915, when the record was 54 ne-in stamping out the cell in his state. we doubt that there is today a bit more of it than The taunt of the recalled Turkish envoy calling there is of mistreatment of other races in other Fourteen, or more than one-fourthon the United States to stop its lynching atrocities parts of the land. As Booker Washington repeatedof the total lynchings, occurred in thebefore it protested about Armenian massacres was ly asserted, the Southern white man is the Negro's ly asserted, the Southern white man is the Negro's state of Georgia. Of those put tonot answered by the recall of the ambassador. best friend, and most thoughtful Negroes know this death 42, or 77 per cent, of the death 42, or 77 per cent. of the The record of 1916 is a fresh challenge to the law- to be true. Negroes have been moving North in total, were charged with offenses the record of 1916 is a fresh challenge to the law- to be true. Negroes have been moving North in large numbers, but this is mainly because of the need of labor and because they are attracted by higher wages; but it is also true that very many of those who go North soon come back, and for the best of reasons-they find that on the whole conditions are better for them in the South.

GEORGIA DEFENDED IN STATEMENT MAD UDGE BEN HI

In his charge to to the grand jury for Judge Ben Hill Monday n January term emotional justice," and de that Georgia fed the union in lawlessness. In regard to semotional justice," he declared that it was the worst barrier to social justice and the rightful enforcement of the law. After bringing to light figures compiled by Attorney Luther Z. Rosser in regard to the lawlessness and the supplier of the law.

by Attorney Luther Z. Rosser in regard to the lynching situation in the south, Judge Hill said:

"Georgia is not the worst state in the union in the matter of lawlessness. But the people of the south have a great problem to deal with, unlike any of the north. We have two races, a superior one and an inferior one. While such a condition exists there is bound to be friction, and when the inferior race violates the law of the superior, then the latter is inclined to take the law into itis own hands, without waiting for the process of law.

cess of law.

"Such is 'emotional justice,' and duly merits the condemnation of all law-abiding and thinking citizens. There were 237 lynchings in the state of Georgia from 1890 to 1905, while in Mississippi there were 249, with a much smaller population. In that time there were 172 legal executions in Georgia, which led over all states in the union, showing that we are trying to strictly enforce the letter of the law." He said that the bad thing about it, however, was the fact that we only indicted two men in that time for the crime of lynching, and that the governor of the state pardoned them both.

Judge Hill urged a strict enforcement of

Judge Hill urged a strict enforcement of the prohibition laws of the state, saying that such was a matter of duty and not personal opinion or ethics. He spoke optimistically of the outlook for prohibition. SUN

New York City

Georgia the Record State—the Total Less Than in 1915.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In view of the widespread discussion of the causes back of the migration of negroes to the North it is timely to consider the lynchings for the year just closed. I find according to records kept by Monroe N. Work, head of the division of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, that in 1916 there have been 54 lynchings. Of those lynched 50 were negroes and 4 were whites. This is 4 less negroes and 9 less whites than were put to death in 1915, when the record was 54 negroes and 13 whites. Included in the recordare 3 women.

Fourteen, or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the State of Georgia. Of those put to death 42, or 77 per cent, of the total, were charged with offences other than rape. The charges for which whites were lynched were: Murder, 3; suspected of cutting woman, 1 (this a Mexican).

The charges for which negroes were put to death were: Attempted rape, 9: killing officers of the law, 10; murder, 7; hog stealing and assisting another person to escape, 6; wounding officers of the law, 4; rape, 3; insult, 2. For each of the following offences one person was put to death: Slapping boy, robbing store, brushing against girl on street, assisting his son, accused of rape, to escape; entering a house for robbery or some other purpose; defending her son who in defence of mother killed a man fatally wounding a man with whom he had quarrelled, speaking against a mol in act of putting a man to death, attacking a man and wife with club.

Lynchings occurred in the following States: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 8; Georgia, 14; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 2; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 1: North Carolina, 2; Oklahoma, 4; South Carolina, 2; Tennessee ROBERT R. MOTON, 3; Texas, 9. Principal Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., December 31.

TELEGRAPH

For Downward Dublin Courier-Herald. Georgia had fourteen lynchings in 1916. Let us resolve to do better in 1917—not better than four-

SS:OIHO 'ETTIANTED TIS art of putting a man to death; attacking a man and wife with all the stacking against mobile and the stacking against mobile are stacking against mobile and stacking against mobile are stacking against mobile and stacking against mobile are stacking against mobile against mobile are stacking against mobile are stacking against mobile aga

UNITED STATES LAST

YEAR.

By Associated Press to Herald-Star.) Tuskgee, Ala. Jan. 1-Fifty-four sion ree negro women. Sixty-ceven were ynched in 1915, thirteen of whom

New York City

Fewer Lynchings in 1916.

To the Editor of The World:

In view of the widespread discussion of the causes back of the migration of negroes to the North It is timely to consider the lynchings for the year just closed. I find, according to the records kept by Monroe N. Work, head of the Division of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that in 1916 there have been fifty-four lynchings. Of those lynched, fifty were negroes and four were whites. This is four less negroes and nine less whites than were put to death in 1915, when the record was fifty-four negroes and thirteen whites. Included in the record are three women.

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Florida, eight; Georgia, fourteen; Kan sas, one; Kentucky, two; Louislana two Mississippi, one; Missouri, one Texas, nine.

ROBERT R. MOTON, Principal. Tuskegee Institute. Ala.. Dec. 31.

The Lott of Lynching. the courses back of the mi with the sentiment that is sweeping the state.

North if the considerable lynchings to the lynchings the sentiment that is sweeping the state.

These club women's protest against what they per cent, of the total lynchings to considerable lynchings. This is 4 less Negroes and 9 less was advanced in extenuation of it. record are 3 women.

the state of Georgia. Of those put to death 42, or 77 per cent of the whole social system. woman, 1 (this a Mexican).

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Lynchings occurred in the follow-Alabama 1, Arkansas 4, Georgia 14, Kansas 1, ng states: Kentucky 2, Louisiana 2, Mississip pi 1, Missouri 1, North Carolina 2 Tennessee 3. Texas 9.

ROBERT R. MOTON. Principal Tuskegee Institute

TRIBUNE

Chicago, Ill.

FFB 1 1 1917 Editorial of the Day

CLUB WOMEN DENOUNCE LYNCHING. [Atlanta Constitution] / 1-29-0

North Carolina, two; Oklahoma, four committee of the Georgia State Federation of persons and included in the recordance have to exercise the historical imaginais president, passed resolutions emphatically and persons were lynched in 1915, thirteetion to realize that we felt genuinely unequivocally denouncing the institution of lynch

The position of the Federation of Wemen's the institute, said: nclealer 15/19 Clubs will meet with the approval of every "Fourteen, or more than on vorthy organisation, social industrial commer-fourth of the total lynchings, for the widesprea discus cial, or civic, in Georgia, and it is directly in line curred in the State of Georgia.

persons were lynched in the United gration of Negroes to the North is states during 1916 according to restates during 1916 according to restate the lynching for the year more than according to restate the lynching function of Tuskegee Institute here. Fifty of the victorians were negroes and four white persons were negroes and four white persons were lynched in the sentiment that is sweeping the state. These club women's protest against what they per cent. of the total, were club women's protest against what they with offenses other than assessment the negro of Tuskegee classified the murders by with offenses other than assessment what they with offenses other than assessment what they with offenses other than assessment that is sweeping the state.

These club women's protest against what they per cent. of the total, were club with offenses other than assessment with offenses other than assessment with the sentiment that is sweeping the state.

These club women's protest against what they per cent. of the total, were club women should be with offenses other than assessment with offenses other than assessment with offenses other than assessment what they with the sentiment that is sweeping the state.

These club women's protest against what they with offenses other than assessment what they with offenses other than assessment what they are considered to the flux of the state.

These club women's protest against what they are cont. of the total, were club women's protest against what they are cont. of the total, were club women's protest against what they are cont. of the total, were club women's p gee Institute, that in 1916 there have were committed in this state is timely. And it were put to death were: Attempt lowing with only 9. Upon one point been 54 lynchings. Of those lynched ill have a good effect in counteracting even the assault, nine; killing officers of they may share our curiosity: the caus-

> 1915, when the record was 54 Ne-of pseudo-chivalry, and from its inception down groes and 13 whites. Included in the with recent years there was only one crime Fourteen, or more than one-fourth But, once rooted, it grew like a cancer, and unless the total lynchings, occurred in the evil is stopped it threatens to undermine our son, accused of assault, to escape; than for any other offence, these num-

> other than rape. The charges for women of Georgia never did condone typiching, man; fatally wounding a man which the whites were lynched were and today they are determined to stamp it out whom he had quarreled, speak to escape, 6; wounding officers of the Murder, 3; suspected of cutting and rid the state of the stigma and disgrace to it. against a mob in act of putting law, 4; rape, 3; insult, 2.. Nine other woman, 1 (this a Mexican).
>
> The whole state is sick of it. The whole state is sick of it.

> The charges for which Negroe Public sentiment can stamp it out just as pub- wife with club. were put to death were: Attempte lie sentiment can do anything under high heaven. ing states: Alabama, 1; Arkansas Lynch is fairly impartial: he does not rape, 9; killing officers of law, 10 And public sentiment, aroused to a point where Florida, 8; Georgia, 14; Kansas, murder, 7; hog stealing, and assist it will demand that sheriffs and other officers of Kentucky, 2; Louisiana, 2; Missis ing another to escape, 6; wounding the law shall do their full duty, will put an efOklahoma 4; South Carolina, 2; upon which he dooms the victim.
>
> sult 2. For each of the following the following the law shall do their full duty, will put an efOklahoma 4; South Carolina, 2; upon which he dooms the victim.

> > TRIBUNE

Providence, RAN. 1 4191/

"Naturally enough Georgia leads in the 1916 lynchings," says an exchange. But fortunately for the reputation con the nuntry there were 54 last | year

Report of Robert Moton of Tuskegee Institute Shows

Lynching Is on Decrease: 67 in 1915

four persons were

of whom were white men.

EVENING POST New York City

Future generations may learn with amazement that half a century after the TUSKEGEE, ALA., Jan. 1 .- Fifty lynched in thereeing of the negroes, there were United States during 1916, accordin enough illegal executions of colored men to records of Tuskegee Institute her made public today. Fifty of the vie and women to warrant the tabulation of At its recent meeting in Atlanta the executive tims were negroes and four whitstatistics. These future generations may encouraged when we read that lynch-In a statement presenting the re port, Robert R. Moton, president lings of both white and colored persons had, in 1916 as compared with 1915, dropped from 67 to 54, those of negroes o from 54 to 50. They may wonder at the dispassionate way in which the head and assisting another person to es of the killings. Three of the four whites than were put to death in Lynching originally was conceived in a spirit cape, six; wounding officers of twhite men and 7 of the 50 negroes were ape, six; woulding three; insult, tvlynched for having committed murder. "For each of the following offen: The fourth white man was suspected of ne person was put to death: Slecutting a woman. More negroes were gainst girl on street, assisting lynched for killing officers of the law to death 42, or 77 per cent of the But the law abiding, respectable men and other purpose; defending her son, bering 10. Then came attempted rape, in defense of his mother, killed at the law abiding. offences resulted in one lynching each, "Lynchings occurred in the foll It should at last be evident that Judge

ELYNCHING RECORD FOR TH FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1916. According to the record kept by the the first six months of 1915 there were 24 Negroes and 10 Whites lynched.

But One in Alabama,

Five, or one fifth of those put to death were charged with death, were charged with rape. Other causes of lynchings were, slapping a boy, brushing against a girl on the ing to assist son accused of murder street, insult, charged with attempt- to escape, robbing store, killing offiing to assist son accused of murder cers of the law and murder. Eight to escape, robbing store, killing offi-lynchings occurred in the state of murder, Eight Georgia. MONROE N. WORK, cers of the law, and murder. Eight Georgia. or almost one third of the total lynchings occurred in the state of Georgia. MONROE N. WORK.

To the Editor of The Republic According to the record kept by the According to the record kept by the revision of Records and Research of the ruskegee Institute, there have been been, number the first six months of the year, 25 lynchings. This is 9 less than the number, 34, for the same period as year. Of those lynched 23 were Negroes and 2 were Whites. In the first six months of 1915 there were whites. In the first six months of 1915 there were whites lynched. whites lynched

Five, or one-fifth, of those put to pape. Other causes of lynchings were boy, brushing against a street, insult, charged with attemptor almost one-third, of the total Division of Records and Research,

Tuskegee Institute.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1, 1916.

THE LYNCHING HABIT.

fourth of the total number of lynchgradually abandoned.

But if the practice is coming into There is a let of plain bunk concommitted assaults upon women were lynched to avoid the necessity of giving the further humiliation to the victims by making them testify in court is passing away; for the records of Tuskegee Institute show that court is passing away; for the records

The chances are the southerner himof Tuskegee Institute show that This shows how dangerous and de- this kind of murder possible. grading the habit of lynching be- We seldom have lynching in the human life in general.

the Tukegee Institute there have been the app oval of public opinion and during the first six months of this long at the public of the south tole fear, 25 lynchings. This is 9 less than the lynching there will be a vector he number (34) for the same period ast year. Of those lynched 23 were Negroes and 2 were whites. In the first six months of 1915, there were 4 Negroes and 10 whites lynched rive or one-fifth of those put to death ere charged with rape. Other causes f lynching were, slapping a boy, rushing against a girl on the street charged with attempting to asson accused of murder to escape, hing store, killing officers of the and murder. Eight or almost of the total lynchings ocrred in the state of Georgia.

YNCHING IN THE SOUTH A Kentucky mob yesterday threatened the life of a judge because he Of the fifty ir persons lynched a Negro charged with the murder of in the United S ates : ring 1916, fifty a white man. The timely arrival of were negroes, according to the rec- the governor who announced that he ords kept at Tuskegee Institute, and would give the mob "a chance to lynch three of the negroes were women, the governor of Kentucky first" saved Georgia retains the unenviable dis- the life of the judge. The mob was tinction it has held for a number of satisfied when the governor said the years. Fourteen, or more than one- date for the Negro's trial had been

There is no chance to speculate as ings, occurred in that state. The to what the fate of the accused Negro record is bad enough, but it is an im- will be. According to the well estab- More Than One-Quarter of provement over 1915, when sixty-lished precedent, the law will find seven persons were lynched. It is him guilty and order him hung. For if to be hoped that the improvement the law didn't hang him the mob means that the miserable habit of would and probably "string up" sevstringing people up to trees and eral officials with him as a good lamposts without trial is being ficials to see that "justice" was carried out in the future.

disrepute in the states where it has nected with the average southerner public today. Fifty were negroes and been most observed, it is a cause for and his views on law enforcement. Let cuse of the South that negroes who the south, if given any opening, will not boast about how they regulate

forty-two of the persons lynched, or ing. Perhaps he has never seen one. 77 per cent. of the total, were charged But he boasts about it, anyway. The with other offenses. And some of the charges were exceedingly trivial, man blood. And the fact that the masuch as hog stealing, insult and assisting another person to escape. though they do not participate, makes

comes. It develops a disregard of north because it is decidedly against public opinion and not because we According to the record kept by the do it without fear of punishment. Law livision of Records and Research of enforcement can be done only with the approval of public opinion and

POST

Hartford, Cess

UAN 12 1917

If Georgia would remove the blight from her fair name the people of that leading lynch state should induce Governor Stanley of Kentucky to become their cales executive.

Bridgeport, Coun.

Farmer

1916. IS RECORD

Whole Number Take Place in Georgia.

Tuskogee, Ala., Jan. 1.-Fifty-four persons were lynched in the United sault." States during 1916, according to records of Tuskogee Institute here, made

were charged with offenses other than assault."

a another year.

fourteen than in 1915. In the lastfind the law a little slow, and their proud times as many lynchings last year as year fifty-four persons were killed by natures impatient for "justice."

lahoma were next, with four each.

LYNCHINGS IN 1916. "Lynchings statistics "-what a phi Star. that is at this time of day in a country THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1911

the total lynchings, occurred in the State of Georgia. Of those put to death, forty-two, or 77 per cent of the total, were charged with offenses other than assault. Lynchings occurred in the following States: Alaings occurred in the following States: Ala-women. bama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 8; Georgia, Fourteen, or more than one-fourth bama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Florida, c; Georgia, of the total lynchings occurred in the 14; Kansas, 1; Keutucky, 2; Louisiana, 2; state of Georgia. Of those put to death Mississippi 1; Missouri, 1; North Caralina, the charged with offeness other than rape. 1; Oklahoma, 4; South Carolina, 2; Tennes-The charges for which whites were see 3, and Texas, 9."

A very important item is that showing The charges for which Negroes were see 3, and Texas, 9."

public today. Fifty were negroes and justification, was offered on the score of accused of rape, to escape, entering the hideous crime which at that time almost a house for roberry or some other purregret that the offenses for which a southerner and a northerner engage in the record are three negro women, the hideous crime which at that time almost regret that the offenses for which a southerner and a northerner engage in the record are three negro which as southerner and a northerner engage in the record are three negro which as southerner and a northerner engage in the record are three negro which as southerner and a northerner engage in the record are three negro which is invariably provoked the summary punishment administered. Even the best of men, who in defense of mother, killed a man, fatally that negroes who the south, if given any opening, will in a statement presenting the retired are three negro who in defending her son, who in defense of mother, killed a man, fatally wounding a man with whom he had cause of the south that negroes who he south, if given any opening, will in a statement presenting the retired are three negro who in defending her son, who in defense of mother, killed a man, fatally wounding a man with whom he had cause of the south that negroes who he south, if given any opening, will

clude other crimes; that murder, and even lighter offenses, would in time appeal to men of the lynching spirit. Why not check the abhorrent thing at once? All offenders, even rapists, could be reached by law. Let LYNCHINGS DURING THE YEAR the law be supreme over all. Brand the They keep a record of lynchings in lyncher as a criminal, and hunt him down. In an address at the Capitol theater

the United States at Tuskegee insti This reasoning is sustained by these sta-here yesterday afternoon on 'Ideal's tute in Alabama and there is no rea tistics. The lynching spirit, coddled and in Citizenship," M. L. Brittain, state son to believe that they garble the excused, has spread. Only twelve of last Georgia's lynching record, referring to figures—hen they are given out year's fifty four victims of violence were lynching in general as the "crowning" Sometimes they show that the num charged with assault. The others were brutality, the crowning courseness and ber is decreasing, but there is the "worked off" in that fashion because it the crowning violence."

"It should be a source seemed an easy thing to do. Lynching is all Georgians," said Professor Brit-

mobs, affty of them being negroes When and where it will all end no man times as many as the year before. Our and four of them white persons. This may say. Both pulpit and press have been concerned over it and we must ston it" is four less negroes and nine less inveighing against the evil for years. The white perons than were put to death best minds and influences in all sections in 1915, when the record was fifty-of the country have arranged themselves on four negroes and thirteen white per-

Georgia leads the record during themselves to rouse public sentiment on the the last year with fourteen mob kil-subject. But, in spite of all, lynchings conlings of her credit. Texas had ninetinue. Statistics are regularly gathered as ard Florida eight. Arkansas and Ok-of other industries, and have come to show, the United States in 1916. Fifty of the not only the spread of that kind of lawless-victims were negroes and four white ness, but the immunity of the lawless from persons, and included in the record any sort of punishment for their crimes.

From the Washington, (D. C.,) Evening

where law is supposed to reign and courts are open!—have just been published by Tuskegee Institute covering the year 1916. Fifty-four persons met death by violence in the United States. These are the details:

"In view of the widespread discussion of the causes back of the migration of geroes to the north it is timely to onsider the lynchings for the year just dosed. I find according to the records the United States. These are the details:

"In view of the widespread discussion of the causes back of the migration of geroes to the north it is timely to onsider the lynchings for the year just dosed. I find according to the records the United States. These are the details: " Fourteen, or more than one-fourth of Tuskegee Institute, that in 1916 there

A very important item is that showing that forty-two of the fifty-four victims that forty-two of the fifty-four victims that forty-two of the fifty-four victims to death were: Attempted rape, the second with offenses other than assault."

When attentention first centered on this form of lawlessness, an excuse, a sort of ping boy, robbing store, brushing against girl on street, assisting his son, instification was offered on the score of accused of rape, to escape, entering

Lynching Characterized As "Crowning Brutality" By Supt. M. L. Brittain mis that is

Macon, Ga., January 8 .- (Sp

"It should be a source of concern to Lynchings in 1916 were fewer by a safe form of indulgence for those who tain, "to know that this state had three any other state in the union and four papers admit the fact; good people are

Fifty-four persons were lynched in are three negro women.

Lynchings-1916

Philadelphia, Pa.

INSTITUTION OF LYNCHING (0 AND NORTHERN NEGRO EXODUS most cruel page of "Les Miserables" ing officers of the law, and murder. where the convicts are sent to sea by a light, or almost one third, of the

The South, Alarmed About Wholesale Migration Due to War should be contaminated by beholding Begins to Deplore Abbeville Crime as Accelerating It

Public Ledger Distinguished Writers Service

· By SARAH N. CLECHORN Copyright, 1917, by Sarah N. Clephorn

REASONABLE as it is, the effect of might be worse off in a tuberculous tene- Crawford was lynched there six or eight GEORGIA LYNCHERS weeks ago for injuring a white man in ment in drawing many negroes from the inhumanly speeded up at his work, and a quarrel. Reports say that Crawford's In 1916 Destroyed More Lives South has surprised both the South and often working overtime. His wages, so beaten body, after being hanged, was filled the North. It might have been foreseen fabulously advanced on paper, would be with hundreds of bullets. and that his that when immigration had almost ceased, heavily cut into by the enormous price sons and daughters were ordered to leave widespread discussion of the causes while industry was booming, negro labor, of coal and food, every bit of which he town. like all other labor, would be in especial must buy for cash. He will be much more A general sense of shame and indignathe the north it is timely to consider demand. Long-sighted southern people respectfully treated, but not always so tion has been expressed all over the South the lynchings for the year just might then have set about making their kindly. His material wants will not always for this atrocity. That influential and closed. I find according to the part of the country more attractive to be readily understood or arranged for thoughtful paper, the Columbia State, records kept by Monroe N. Work, the laboring population. Ownership of in such a good-natured, easy-going and however, not only discountenanced the head of the division of records and land by negroes might have been facili-matter-of-fact way as he may have been murder, but called the attention of South research of the Tuskegee institute tated in those parts of the South where lucky enough to experience in the South. Carolinians to the fact that negroes were lynchings. Of those lynched, 50 it is most needed and most opposed. Just There is a significant story of a southern already leaving the South too fast. What it is most needed and most opposed. Just There is a significant story of a southern already leaving the South too last. What were Negroes and 4 were whites tice might have begun to be more even white woman being accosted in a north-was needed was not, the State pointed out. This is 4 less Negroes and 9 less handed and less Draconian; steps might ern city by a stout negro woman as fol-discouragement of the enterprising whites than were put to death in have been taken toward better schools lows: and toward a policy of more cordial pub- "Is you-all from the South? Then family, but every possible inducement to groes and 13 whites. Included in lic help for the ambitious (such as is please, ma'am, make me a dress, I can't them to remain. The citizens of Abbeville the record are 3 women.

Perhaps some of this counsel, now the fuse to sew for me." Perhaps some of this counsel, now the wise fruit of hindsight, was offered in advance. Obviously it has always been a vance. Obviously it has always been a vance of the batter schools their childrenand property. It will prove a singular case of the batter schools their childrenand property. It will prove a singular case of the work white were lynched were whom were white were lynched were lynched were whom were white were lynched were whom were white were lynched were superficial eye which could see in the for by the better schools their children and property. It will prove a singular case for which whites were lynched were whom were white men. southern negro population only a danger attend in the North. They will care and history repeating i self if the institu murder, 3; suspected of stabbing a southern negro population only a danger good deal. too. about the lightening in the tution of lynching, like the institution of woman, 1 (this a Mexican).

and a problem. "If it weren't for the North of the peculiar stigma under which the saloon, after surviving much impast The charges for which Negroes the Institute, said: negroes," the unthinking said, "the South they suffer, more or less, in all parts of sioned oratory, and much general sense were put to death were, attempted would be a paradise." "The burden of the this country (to the constant surprise of negroes is terrible. If we could only be Europeans). Those who have a spice of economic argument. Shall we continually sisting another person to escape, 6; "The charges for which negroes as a nation, consider the bodies and souls wounding officers of the law, 4; were put to death were: Attempted would be a paradise." "The burden of the this country (to the constant surprise of of shame, expires at length under the rape, 9; killing officers of the law, of the total lynchings occurred in the relieved of it!" Yet it would have been the pioneer in their characters will as a nation, consider the bodies and souls wounding officers of the law, at weather the cold and homesickness and of men less in their own right than assage, 3; insult, 2; for each of the assault, nine; killing officers of the assault but emigrate and the perplexed lament so much alone and will be glad they must arise: "Who is to work for us?"

came. History repeats itself forever in the un- But the greater advantage, should the conscious departure of the plebeians to emigration assume really large propor-DECKEASE OF 9 FROM LAST YEAR the Sacred Mount. Did the hardest work tions, will be the enormous amelioration BUT ONLY 1 LESS FOR COLing and poorest paid labor in any com-in the lot of those who do not emigrate. ORED VICTIMS—OILY ONEing and poorest paid labor in any com-in the lot of those who do not emigrate. munity but realize its power! Forever No man liveth to himself alone." Every divided, it forever falls.

Hy of the benevolently disposed):

thousand negroes who emigrate will lift There are serious elements in the pres-part of the burden from the shoulders to the Editor of The Guardian: ent situation. The crippling of any great of the friends they leave behind According to the record kep southern industry would be a calamity them. If enough go North, competition the Division of Records and Research not only to the South, but to the country will raise wages and living conditions all of the Tuskegee Institute there have ing states: Alabama 1, Arkansas 4, at large. Poorly remunerated as he is over the South. It is even permissible to been during the first six months of Florida 8, Georgia 14. Kansas 1 and often living in debt eleven months of hope that a considerable emigration would the year 25 lynchings. the year, the negro tenant cotton farmer a little relieve the lot of those brutally less than the number, 34, for the 1, Missouri 1, North Carolina 2

named convicts, the chain-gang. Wholynched 23 were Negroes and 2 were Oklahoma 4, South Carolina 3, Ten- 275 that has seen these unhappy slaves of the whites. In the first six months of State working on the roads can ever for 1915 there were 24 Negroes and 10 get the chains that are riveted round whites lynched.

their ankles at the beginning of their death, were charged with rape. Othterms. and never taken off, by day of er causes of lynchings were, slapping LYNCHING RUCORD FOR night, until the term is served? Whoa boy, brushing against a girl on that has seen them loaded on wagons, the street, insult, charged with atguarded by a warden with a shotguntempting to assist son accused of across his knees, but is reminded of that murder to escape, robbing store, killwhere the convicts are sent to sea by a total lynchings occurred in the state circuitous road, less the eyes of the King of Georgia. chain-gang sleep in the woods in cages Division of Records and Research. like menagerie tigers.

The most interesting effect thus far of the northward emigration has developed at Abbeville, S. C. A well-to-do, respectable middle-aged negro named Anthony

among them, such as Crawford and his 1915 when the record was 54 Nenow left to the private means and charget one noways big enough in the stores, called a meeting, of which the general Fourteen, or more than oneand these dressmakers up here done re-sense was that such a lynching as that fourth of the total lynchings, ocof Crawford should be repudiated and curred in the state of Georgia. Of

FTH CHARGED WITH RAPE_ TRIVIAL HARGES OFTEN

According to the record kept by same period last year. Of those nessee 3, Texas 9.

Very truly yours. MONROE N. WORK,

Detroit, Mich.

Than Those of Any Other State.

To the Editor: In view of the back of the migration of Negroes to

quarreled; speaking against mob in a house for robbery or some other puract of putting a man to death; attacking a man and wife with club.

Lynchings occurred in the follow-This is 9 Kentucky 2, Louisiana 2, Mississippi

ROBERT R. MOTON. Principal Tuskegee Institute. Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31,

(Special THE NEW YORK Tuskegee institute, Ala.—According to the record kept by the Division of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute there have been during the first six months of the year 25 lynchings. This is 9 less than the number, 34, for the same period last year. Of those lynched 23 were Negroes and 2 were whites. In the first six months of 1915 there were 24 Negroes and 10 whites lynched.

Five, or one-fifth, of those put to death were charged with rape. Other causes of lynching were slapping a boy, brushing against a girl on the street, insult, charged with attempting to assist son accused of murder to escape, robbing store, killing officers of the law, and murder. Eight, or almost one-third of the total lynchings occurred in the State of Georgia.

DUBUQUE, TOWA

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—Fifty-four persons were lynched in the United States during 1916, according to records of Tuskegee Institute here, made public today. Fifty of the victims were negroes and four white persons,

In a statement presenting the report, Robert R. Moton, president of

"Fourteen, or more than one-fourth

put to death: Slapping boy; robbing and assisting another person to esstore; brushing against girl on cape, six; wounding officers of the street; assisting his son, accused of law, four; assault, three; insult, two. rape, to escape; entering a house For each of the following offenses one for robbery or some other purpose; person was put to death: slapping defending her son, who in defense boy; robbing store; brushing against of mother, killed man; fatally girl on street; assisting his son, acwounding a man with whom had cused of ascault, to escape; entering

275

Pittsburg, Pa.

. IOU Savagery III 1910.

death in 1915, indicates an abatement of mob

savagery that is more apparent than real.

The decline of 13 in numbers lynched is

wounding officers of the law, one for slap-

offenses. Ten persons were lynched for

Fifty-four persons lynched in the United

Pittsburg, Pa. - 1917.

Put to Death for Triv-

tal Offenses

TUSKEGEE, Ala, Jan 1-Fifty-four per-

Shukan Wash. SHOWS DECREASE fany Negroes in South Are

Were Negroes, Mob Victims in 1916.

gee Institute here made public today. Fifty of the victims were Negroes and four white persons, and included in the record are three Negro women. Snxty-seven persons were lynched in 1915, 13 of whom were white men. Not Assault Charges.

Missouri 1, North Carolina 2, Okla-ing against mob in act of putting a man to homa 14, South Carolina 2, Tennessee death; attacking a man and wife with club. "Lynchings occurred in the following

According to the record kept by the division of records and research of the Tuskesto institute, there have been during the first six months of the year 25 lynchings. This is nine less than the comber, 34, for the same period last year, Ot those lynched 23 were Negroe, and two were whites. In the first six months of 1915 there were 24 kegroes and 10 whites lynched.

Five, or the fifth of those put to death were charged with the Other causes of lynchings were: Stapping a boy, brushing against a girl on the street, insult, charged with strengting to assist son accused of murder to escape, robbing store, killing officers of the law and murder. Eight, or almost one-third, of the total lynchings occurred in the state of Georgia.

MONROE N. WORK,
Division of Records and desearch, o the Editor of The Republican :-

Division of Records and Besearch,

States in 1916, as against 67 thus put to

REPORTsons were lynched in the United States during 1916, according to records of Tuske-

In a statement presenting the re-"Attempted assault, 9; killing officers of

state of Georgia. Of those put to one person was put to death.

death, 42, or 77 per cent of the total,
were charged with offenses other than against girl on street; assisting his son,
assault.

"The lynchings occurred in the fol-house for robbery or some other purpose; lowing states: Alabama 1, Arkansas 4, defending her son who in defense of his Florida 8, Georgia 14, Kansas 1, Ken-mother killed a man; fatally wounding a tucky 2, Louisiana 2, Mississippi 1, man with whom he had quarreled; speak-3, and Texas 9" LYNCHINGS IN FIRST HALF 1916

Tuskegee Institute. Tuskegee, Ala., July 1, 1916.

JAN 2 9 1917 1916'S LYNCHING RECORD. JUDGE LYNCH INDICTED.

Lynching, as a social punishment or The chief excuse for the lawlessness social protection against crime, is that is characteristic of the mob, prin- gratifying only until one has read the list of a social protection against crime, is that is characteristic of the country, offenses for which the victims suffered.

In cipally in the black belt of the country, offenses for which the victims suffered.

Only 12 persons were killed for assault, six dertaken estensibly in behalf of social of Major Robert R. Moton, successor persons were lynched for stealing hogs and order, it is itself the height of law of the late Booker T. Washington at assisting another person to escape, four for

lessness. There is no lawlessnesslynching statistics. quite so heinous as social lawlessness. Lynchings occurred in Alabama, 1; ping a boy, one for brushing against a girl in TUSKEGEE GIVES The lone criminal pursuing his mur Kansas, 4; Florida, 8; Georgia, 14; the street, one woman for defending her son, derous way is dangerous enough ob-Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 1; North Caro- another woman for assisting her son to ject, but a whole community turnedlina, 2 Oklahoma, 4; South Carolina, 2; escape. These were all trivial or minor criminal in a misnamed zeal for law Tennessee, 3, and Texas, 9.

"The charges for which negroes were killing officers of the law; in these cases ahidingness is terrible to contemplate put to death were," says the report:
The worst that can be said of lynch Attempted assault, 9; killing officers of the law; in these cases mob action could not be justified by the most ardent advocate of "making punish-ng is not that it cheats the establish of the law, 10; murder, 7; hog stealing most ardent advocate of "making punish-nersons were lynched in the United that it feateneand assisting another person to escape, ment sure," since the law undoubtedly would states in 1916, according to records of "Fourteen, or more than one-fourth the State of "Fourtee i mania on the community that praces of the law, 4; as-tices it. So long as lynching was ex-following offenses one person was put erted to exterminate the commission death: Slapping boy, robbing store, of major crimes against women, the brushing against girl on street; asindignation that inspired it was easily sisting his son, accused of assault, to in that state 14 persons were lynched, more understood. But when lynching had some other purpose, defending her son, is supplied by Robert R. Moton, president in a statement presenting the re
"Attempted assault, 9; killing officers of the Southern States, the lynchers didman; fatally wounding a man with of Tuskegee Institute. It may be indicative port Robert R. Morton, president of the law, 10; murder, 7; hog stealing and the institute, said: fifty-four lynchings in the Souther death, attacking a man and wife with was only one lynching last year.

The institute, said:

"Fourteen, or more than one-fourth wounding officers of the law, 4: assent wounding officers of the law, 4: assent of the total lynchings, occurred in the insult, 2. For each of the following offense state of Georgia. Of those put to one person was put to death. not stop. In the year 1916, out whom he had quarreled, speaking of the influence of that institution and its

of that major crime and nine in re Three whites were lynched on venge for its attempt. The remainder harges of murder and one, a Mexican, of the lynchings simply illustrates the suspected of cutting a woman."

Vitality of the lynching manie.

vitality of the lynching mania. tom. defended on the ground that the Consider some of the trivial causecrimes against white womanhood justhat sufficed to turn American comined the lynchings. The 1916 report munities into bands of man-killers hows that few such offenses are re-Two persons were lynched for robaged in a most flagrant manner for

bing stores. Two persons were lynchhe most trivial alleged offenses. ed for slapping boys. A mother was The state of Georgia has especial lynched for defending her son whreason to hang its head in shame for had killed a man in her defense. Twings that occurred within her borders. men were lynched for remonstrating he crimes in the states enumerated against a mob who were preparing there a blistering scandal that can only inflict a lynching. The plain recorbe lived down by punishment of the is that 77 per cent. of the lynching mobs that were guilty. The figures of 1916 were perpetrated for crime The crimes for which "Judge Lynch" other than that hideous crime on a set aside the law of the states in count of which the South has defenipunishing untried offenders it would ed its lynching record. have been possible to punish in ac-

And yet this is the United States (line in this shocking story of the 1916 America, in the twentieth century, ananarchy is that there were thirteen at peace with all the world. E. S. less lynched in 1916 than the year be-TIMES fore.

Scranton, Pa.

EXPRESS Buffalo, N. Y.

AMERICA'S DISGRACE.

Nagroes were lynched in the Southe n States last year for hog-stealing, "insult," slapping a boy, robbing a store, brushing against a girl on the street. "defending her son, who, in defense of a mother, killed a man," "speaking against a mob in the act of putting a man to death," and so on and so forth. There were lynchings, too, for "the one crime" for which negroes are supposed to be lynched, but 77 per cent, of the lynched were charged with other offenses than rape. Three women were

Not all of these lynchings occurred in the South. One took place in Kansas. And four of the lynched were white men.

This record shows thirteen fewer lynchings than for the previous year. but it is that of the Tuskegee Institute, whose figures are always lower than those of the Chicago Tribune, which likewise compiles the lynching record annually.

Is there no law enforcement in Georgia? Thirty-four per cent of the lynchings of 1917 occurred within her borders. Lynchings grow by what they feed upon-indifference of the public to respect for law.

"Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 8; Georgia, 14; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 2; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; Oklahoma, 4; South Carolina, 2; Tennessee, 3; Texas, 9.

ddress:

Cincinnati, O.

COMMERCIAL TRIBUNE

Lynchings - 1916

JAN 8 1917

CITIZENSHIP AND

Reports on Sent Press

Macon, Ga-

leisure time. Take two graduates of Mercer, twenty years from now: One is at a standstill; the other is progressing.

at a standstill; the other is progressing, going forward, a strong, useful man. He has applied himself.

"You ask me what to read. If I were a German boy, I think I should like to know Schiller, Lessing, Goethe and all those other writers who have given such strength to the race. If I were a French boy, I should like to know Hugo, Moliere; an Italian boy, Dante, Petrarch. We Americans have as great literature as any

ture and Christianity Are the Three German countess, who in her lifetime erected a handsome monumental tombes to her elast the inscription, "To Countess Let this mounted and three ment not be disturbed through all time and eternity."

Referring to Georgia's Lynching Record, He Says It is Growning Enemy to Good Citizenship.

ment not be disturbed through an ethnic, "A tiny acorn fell into a crack between two walls, shortly after the countess died. In a short while it had sprouted and in a few years and a few months the acorn, grown to a tree, of its own strength pushed the walls apart and the tomb pushed the walls apart and the tomb

Courtesy, culture and Christianity—woman." said Prof. Brittain.

"Ideals in Citizenship"—were discussed yesterday afternoon at the Capitol theater by M. L. Brittain, superintendent of schools of the state. The meeting was presided over by Edwin S. Davis. The Y. M. C. A. quartet, win S. Davis. The Y. M. C. A. quartet, schools of the state. The meeting was an C. E. Hamilton, sang, and Prof. Reginald W. Billin, of Wesley-an college, rendered a vocal selection. Pound's orchestra furnished the instrumental music.

3: Buffalo, N. Y. acking in American citizenship. He de-

Last Year's Lynchings.

clared, during the course of his speech, that the courthouse is the first and most important building of most Georgia communities, instead of the school house; and also repeated the statement of a Mas-Slightly better was the lynching rec ord of 1916, according to the computers sachusetts man to the effect that the people of Georgia are a "litigation-lov-ing" and not an "education-loving" peostatements, than that of the year pre vious. In 1915 the victims are said to have numbered sixty-seven, of whon thirteen were white men. Last year's total is placed at fifty-four, of whom ...Illustrating his point that courtesy has dropped from the American customs to four were whites. Three of the

very highest civilization, it is hardly wife with club. "Lynching." stated Mr. Brittain. "is the crowning brutality, the crowning coarseness and the crowning violence. It "is stones!

should be a source of concern to Geor-gians to know that this state had three developed a black population, possibly stans to know that this state had three times as many lynchings last year as any state in the union. and four times as many the year before. Our papers admit the fact; good people are concerned over it. We must stop it. "Culture, according to Mr. Brittain's interpretation, does not necessarily mean that a man must be cducated, for "many men who are educated are not cultured, and many who are cultured are not educated."

developed a black population, possibly the story of the population of same and in the south—and maybe more so. The negro race in the United States is improving. Every year its number of farm owners and men in successful business increases. Schools multiply. said and the collegiate enterprises such as

white girl on the street!

Lynching in 1916.

To the Editor of The Sunday Tribune:

of the causes back of the migration of negroes to the North, it is timely tound order is the rule for labor as consider the lynchings for the past yearwell as for other classes of society. just closed. I find, according to the If the South should suffer for a records kept by Monroe N. Work, head If the South should suffer for a of the division of records and researchlack of labor due to the migration of the Tuskegee Institute, that in 1916 there have been 54 lynchings. Of those of Negroes for lynching or for any lynched, 50 were negroes and four were other cause, the Southern people whites. This is four fewer negroes and nine fewer whites than were put towould begin to inquire deeply into the death in 1915, when the record was 54 hegrees and 13 whites. Included in the social conditions of the colored people. ecord are three women.

Fourteen, or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the pected to do so if they can better their State of Georgia. Of those put to death condition in some other state where 42, or 77 per cent. of the total, were condition in some other state where charged with offences other than rape the returns of labor are greater and The charges for which whites were lynched were: Murder, three; suspect—where mob violence is practically and of cutting a woman, one (this aknown).

Mexican).

The charges for which negroes were put to death were: Attempted rape, 9; killing officers of the law, 10; murders:

Boston, Mass. four were whites. Three of the law, 10; murder's fighter of the law, 10; murder's fighter of the law, 10; murder's fighter of the law, 11; murder's fighter of the law, 12; for each of the following officers of the law, 12; for each of the following officers of the law, 13; insult, 12; for each of the following officers of the law, 14; rape, 3; insult, 12; for each of the following officers of the law, 10; murder's fighter of the law, 12; rape, 3; insult, 2; for each of the following officers of the law, 10; murder's fighter of the law, 10; murder's fighter of the law, 12; rape, 3; insult, 2; for each of the following officers of the law, 10; murder's fighter of the law, 12; rape, 3; insult, 2; for each of the following officers of the law, 10; murder's fighter of the law, 12; rape, 3; insult, 2; for each of the following offences one person was put to death: Slapping boy, robbing store, brushing against girl en street; assisting another for each of the following offences of the law, 10; murder's fighter of the law, 12; for each of the following of the law, 12; for each of the law, 12; for each of the law,

with grace that the north may throw stones!

If the north had as large and unhome stones are the stone are the ston

ROBERT R. MOTON, Principal. Tuskeree Institute, Ala., Jan. 8.

News Wilmington, Del.

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tinue giving enlightening service of intality and morality. Most of the south-

ern states now realize the policy and is one of the prices the state class to a higher level, and are en-

The migration has been heaviest grolina, 2; Tennessee, 3; Texas, 9. larging provision for their instruction. from the lynching sone. In one Georgia is still in disgraceful prom-county in the southwestern part of inence with one-quarter of all the the state, a county in which no lynchings to its discredit. What can lynching has ever occurred, but very be said of white people who will shoot few Negroes have left. It is a hopehang or burn negro men, women and ful sign that Georgia is waking up children for such offenses as hog steal- to the fact that lynching promises to ing, slapping a boy, or brushing against be an economic as well as a moral and social problem. Certainly labor. neither white nor colored, can be contented in a region given over to fre-In view of the widespread discussion quent outbursts of mob violence. Law

or more than one-fourth Those who can get away must be ex-

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1916

To the Editor of the Transcript:

In view of the widespread discussion of the causes back of the migration of negroes to the North it is timely to con sider the lynchings for the year just closed. I find, according to the records kept by Monroe N. Work, head of the division of records and research of the Tus kegee Institute, that in 1916 there had been 54 lynchings. Of those lynched, 50 were negroes and 4 were whites. This is 4 less negroes and 9 less whites than were put to death in 1915, when the record was 54 negroes and 13 whites. Included in the record are 3 women.

Fourteen (14) or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the State of Georgia. Of those put to death 42, or 77 Georgia Leads All States for offences other than rape. The charges for which whites were lynched were murder, 3; suspected of cutting a woman, 1 (this a Mexican).

The charges for which negroes were put to death were: Attempted rape, 9; killing officers of the law, 10; murder, 7; hog steal-

NEGROES LEAVING GEORGIA. ing, and assisting another person to c THE exodus of Negroes from the rape, 8; wounding officers of the law, 4; 276 calculable value. With the condition of South is beginning to cause offences, one person was put to death: Slapignorance in which the millions of the alarm in that part of the country. The girl on street; assisting his son, accused of race so long remained, with so little Negroes have been leaving certain rape, to escape; entering a house for robassistance or sympathetic interest from parts of Georgia for the Northern bery or some other purpose; defending her the white masses, there is no reason states. The Atlanta Constitution, as fatally wounding a man with whom had for wonder that many individuals are a result of an inquiry, says that the quarreled; speaking against mob in act of left nearly at the brute level of menand wife with club.

Lynchings occurred in the following States: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 8; Georgia, 14; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 2 obligation to help the negroes as a paying for unchecked mob activity 8; Georgia, 14; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 2 Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 1 North Carolina, 2; Oklahoma, 4; South

> ROBERT R MOTON Principal Tuskegee Institute. Tuskes Ala., Dec. 31, 1916.

> > LALBUNI New York City

54 LYNCHED IN 1916., TUSKEGEE REPORTS

Fifty of Victims Negroes Georgia Leads States with Fourteen Cases

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1 .- Fifty-four persons were lynched in the United States during 1916, according to records of Tuskegee Institute, made public to-day. Fifty of the victims were negroes and four white persons.

Three were negro women. Sixty seven persons were lynched in 1915, thirteen of whom were white men.

Robert R. Moton, president of the

institute, said: "Fourteen, or more than ene-fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the State of Georgit. Of those put to death, forty-two were charged with offences other than assault."

COURIER

s: Buffalo, N. Y.

CLAIM 50 NEGROES UNLY FOUR WH

1915 With Fourteen Mob Outrages.

THREE WOMEN AMONG VICTOR

Courtesy Is Passing.

The chief way to obtain culture is by reading—wholesome, clean reading," said and the collegiate enterprises such as Mr. Brittain. "A man's character chief-ly depends upon what he does with his Hampton institute and Tuskegee con-

Lynching Growing Evil.

IDEALS DISCUSSED icans have as great literature as any people. It doesn't matter much what you read, just so it is a classic." Nothing Earthly Endures. Prof. Brittain Declares Courtesy, Cul. Illustrating his point that nothing earth-

Prof. Brittain dealt with these three COURIER themes, which he declared to be sadly

The speaker stated at the outset of his address that the subject smacked of impracticality, but that it was by no means of that nature.

a very great extent, the speaker called to mind the gentlemen of the old time, who bowed and doffed their hats to each other. He told of a personal incident, when he, as a small boy, attended a Baptist association where the hosts were somewhat embarrassed by the number of iests. One man, he said, entertain-irty. This man's courtesy, he dethe guests. One man, he said, entertained thirty. This man's courtesy, he declared, was later emphasized when he, excessively abused, knocked his abuser down three times and apologized each Deviation from the principle of courte-sy, stated Mr. Brittain, results in the sway of courseness, brutality and of vio-lence.

Ohio and Illinois, pretending to the very highest civilization, it is hardly

business increases. Schools multiply,

Statistics Show Crime of Assault Not Main Cause of Acts.

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.-Fifty-four ersons were lynched in the United States during 1916, according to records of the Tuskegee institute here, made public today. Fifty of the victims were negroes and included in the record are three negro women. Sixtyseven persons were lynched in 1915, thirteen of whom were white men.

In a statement presenting the report, Robert R. Moton, president of the institute, said: "Fourteen or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings occurred in the state of Georgia. Of those put to death, forty-two, or seventy-seven per cent of the total, were charged with offenses other than assault. The charges for which whites were lynched were murder, three; suspected of cutting a woman, one (this a Mexican)

Charges Against Victims.

"The charges for which negroes were put to death were: Attempted assault. nine; killing officers of the law, ten; murder, seven, hog stealing and assisting another person to escape, six; wounding officers of the law, four; assault, three; insult, two.

For each of the following offenses one person was put to death: Slapping boy; robbing store; brushing against girl on street: assisting his son, accused of assault, to escape; entering a house for robbery or some other purpose; defending her son who in defense of his mother killed a man; fatally wounding a man with whom he had quarreled; speaking against mob in act of putting a man to death attacking a man and wife with club.

"Lynchings occurred in the following states: Alabama, one; Arkansas, four: Florida, eight; Georgia, fourteen; Kansas, one; Kentucky, two; Louisiana, two; Mississippi, one; Missouri, one; North Carolina, two: Oklahoma, four: South Carolina, two; Tennessee, three;

Fewer Lynchings During Last Year

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—Fifty-four rsons were lynched during the year 916, according to the bureau records of Tuskegee institute. Of these, fifty vere negroes. Last year the number was sixty-seven of which thirteen were whites. Goorgia had the most, with fourteen. Nine were lynched for attempted assault and four for assault. South Carolina had two and Florida

ENOUIRER

Buffalo, N. Y.

SHAMING THE LYNCHING STATES.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE work for the suppression of lynching is the collection and yearly publication of lynching statisties sion of the causes back of the migraby Tuskegee institute.

According to the 1916 record, kept at Tuskegee, the lynchings of the year just closed. I find according the year numbered fifty-four, fifty of the victims being negroes and to the records kept by Monroe N. four whites:

Georgia led in lynchings with fourteen, more than one-fourth of tute, that in 1916 there have been 54 the whole number, the only state to run into double figures. Kansas lynchings. Of those lynched, 50 were the whole number, the only state to run into double lightes. Ransa Negroes and four were white. This was the only northern state to be disgraced by a lynching. Texas, with is four less Negroes and nine less nine lynchings and Florida with eight, rank next to Georgia on the roll of dishonor. Seventy-seven per cent. of the lynchings were for when the record was 54 Negroes, and girl offenses other than assault. The only gratifying feature of the record 13 white. Included in the record are accused of rape, to escape; enteris that the lynchings were thirteen fewer than in 1915.

The presentation of the lynching record year after year will make of the total lynchings, occurred in the wounding a man with whom he had an impression on the lynching states in the course of time. The cer-State of Georgia. Of those put to quarreled; speaking against mob in act of putting a man to death; attacking a tainty that the new year will bring exposure of the lynching figures all death, 42, or 77 per cent of the total, man and wife with club. over the country must work up desire to keep off the list.

resolve to make a better record than fourteen lynchings in 1917.

Hartford, Cons

kept for more than thirty years by

OWENSBORO, KY

gro Women: Georgia Leads With 14

persons were lynched in the United the lynchers acted. There are cases States during 1916, according to thein which prompt individual action records of Tuskegee institute here would meet general approval, as Fifty were negroes. The list included much as would the killing of a mad four white persons and three negro dog. But lynching grows by what women. Sixty-seven were lynched in it feeds on. It is, in part, at least, it feeds on to savagery where the 1915, and thirteen of these were white law provides a sufficient means of

states: Arkansas, four; Florida, eight; Georgia, 14; Texas, nine; Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, two each; Oklahoma, four; Kansas, Mississippi, Missouri and Alabama, one each; Tennessee three.

the Tuskegee institute, and show a considerable falling off in recent years. They have run as high as 235 in a year, and last year were but fifty-four. Far the larger part of the victims are negroes, some of One White Man, Three Ne whom were probably innocent of the crime for which they suffered, while the majority doubtless deserved death-but not through the instrumentality of mob violence. TUSKEGDE, Ala., Jan. 1.—Fifty-four some of the crimes concerning which obtaining justice. Incidentally it The lynchings were in the following leads to such horrors as burning the

Statistics of lynchings have been

YNCHING RECORD FOR 1916 he SHOWS DECREASE. Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal Tuskegee Institute, has issued a state just closed. I find, according to the nent compiled from records kept by records kept by Monroe N. Work, head Monroe N. Work, head of the Division of the division of records and research of Records Mental Research of the school of the Tuskegee Institute, that in 1916 there have been 54 lynchings. Of those

showing a decrease of 13 in the number of lynchings occuring during 1916. There are four less Negroes and nine less whites than in 1915. Three women are included in the 1916 list:

The statement is as follows:

In view of the widespread discustimely to consider the lynchings for and Research of the Tuskegee Insti-

three women.

were charged with offenses other than Lynchings occurred in the following rape. The charges for which whites states: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Fiorlida, 8; Georgia, 14; Kansas, 1; Kentucky,
How can Georgia, for example, be otherwise than shamed intowere lynched were murder, three; 2; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 1; Missouri,
Suspected of cutting a more of the list. suspected of cutting a woman, one, 1; North Carolina, 2; Oklahoma, 4; South (this a Mexican).

The charges for which Negroes Tuskegee Institute, Ala. were put to death, were, attempted LYNCHING RECORD FOR rape 3; insult, 2; for each of them, 10; murder, 7; hog stealing and assisting another person to escape, 6; wounding officers of the law, 4; for each of the following offenses one Division of Records and Research o person was put to death: Slapping the Tuskegee Institute there have boy, robbing store, brushing up been during the first six months of in defense of mother, killed man; the first six months of 1915 there were fatally wounding a man with whom 24 colored and 10 whites lynched. had quarreled; speaking against mob death were charged with rape. Other in act of putting a man to death; attacking a man and wife with club.

Oklahoma, 4; South Carolina, 2; Tem HERALD 9.

Boston, Mass.

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1916. To the Editor of the Herald:

In view of the widespread discussion of the causes back of the migration of Negroes to the North it is timely to consider the lynchings for the year iched 50 were Negroes and four w tes. This is four less Negroes and less whites than were put to death when the recopd was 54 Negroes

and 13 whites. Included in the record are three women.

Fourteen (14), or more than onefourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the state of Georgia. Of those put to death 42, or 77 per cent, of the total, were charged with offences other than The charges for which whites were lynched were murder, 3: suspected of cutting a woman, 1 (this a Mexi-

The charges for which Negroes were ut to death were: Attempted rape, 9; killing officers of the law, 10; murder, 7: hog stealing and assisting another person to escape, 6; wounding officers of the law, 4: rape, 3: insult, 2. For each of the following offences one person was put to death: Slapping white than were put to death in 1915, boy; robbing store; brushing against on street; assisting his son, ing a house for robbery or some other purpose; defending her son, who, Fourteen or more than one-fourth in defence of mother, killed man; fatally

ROBERT 'R. MOTON, Principal. FIRST 6 MONTHS OF 19 According to the record kepy by

against girl on street, assisting his the year 25 lynchings. This is 9 less son ,accused of rape, to escape; en-than the number, 34, for the same petering a house for robbing or some riod last year. Of those lynched, 23 other purpose; defending her son who were colored and 2 were whites. In

causes of lynchings were slapping a boy, brushing against a girl on the Lynchings occured in the following street, insult, charged with attemptstates: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; ing to assist son accused of murder to Florida, 8; Georgia, 14; Kansas, 1; escape, robbing store, killing officers Kentucky, 2; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi of the law, and murder. Eight, or 21-1; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 1; most one-third, of the total lynchings occurred in the State of Georgia.

Very truly yours, MONROE N. WORK, Division of Records and Research. AUGUST 11, 1917

SEE, Ala., Aug. 11.—Re the Tuskegee institute show United States in 1916. Fifty w ored and three were women. For wo were charged with offenses of

Reports on, Sent Press

The Christian of les

Reports show that there were 54 lynchings during human life; but it is too much to say that it should for thought; and with it is reprinted an edi-1916. Of that number 50 were colored and 4 white. ly 23 percent of the lynchings was chargeable to rabe. The following states registered: Alabama 1; Arkankas 4; Florida 8; Georgia 14; Kansas 1; Kentucky 2; Lonisiana 2; Mississippi 1; Missouri 1; North Carolina 2; Tenn., 3; Texas 9

cruel and brutal fashion, and for trivial offenses, some innocent, is a sad comment upon the civilization of which America boasts POST

Pittsburgh, Pa.

LYNCHING FOR TRIVIAL CRIMES.

Nothing attests how lynching has fastened itself upon some of the Southern states as a custom as the fact that it is coming more and more to be applied to trivial crimes, as well as shocking cases of assault, and to Negresses and white men as well as to colored men. Four of the 54 victims in 1916 were white men and three were colored women. Of those put to death 42, or 77 per cen't, were charged with offenses other than assault. One of the victims was accused of stealing a pig, another of robbing a store and a third was taken for speaking against a mob that was putting a man to death. Georgia, in 1916, as in the year before, had the unenviable distinction of leading in the lynching. Fourteen of the cases, or more than one-fourth of the total, are reported from that state. Georgia's record is almost twice as bad as that of Florida, the next chief offender, in which eight lynchings occurred in the year.

However, the year's total, 54, shows considerable improvement over the record of 1915, which had 69 lynchings. Also Georgia's record for 1915 had four more than that of last year. The North was virtually free of lynchings in 1916. The facts would seem to indicate that in some of the Southern states, particularly in Georgia, lynching has come to be looked upon as one of the most approved features of the law.

Which shows the education still necessary to establish justice and the dignity of the law-and the need of having back of that education state authorities in sympathy with it and having the courage to perform their duty.

Savannah, Ga.

NOT AGAINST CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

That "the inclinations of the Morning News ar apparently" against capital punishment has been inferred by the Macon News, but this does not mental processes and at thought of the state the position of the Morning News accurately things they condone. 1-14-1It is regretted, of course, that the law ever takes On-never do so, however terrible the deeds of criminals may be. The position has been taken that certainty, rather than severity, of punishment is perhaps the strongest deterrent of crime, but there re deeds which surely cannot be adequately punshed except by the death penalty. For but few cts upon which the law frowns should there be tics" for 1916, this newspaper well says: ipital punishment; but for all crimes there That so many persons should be put to death in such ould be certainty of punishment commensurate hoodlums to stamp a shameful and disth the circumstances in each case.

The Morning News does not believe that to olish capital punishment would make homicides than twenty years. Why? Simply because

things would occur less often. No proof has In that state tampering with a jury's verdic of the Tuskegee Institute, that in 1916 been offered that homicides have been more in- or a court's decision is unknown. Therethere have been 54 lynchings. Of frequent in the states that have abolished the "the law's delay and insolence of office" is thos lynchd 50 were Negroes and four death penalty than in other states which still reduced to a minimum. The people relywere whites. This is four less Ne exact it and which are similar in the important upon the courts and the law for protection groes and nine less whites than were respects that bear upon this particular question. and they get it. Tennessee abolished capital punishment some time ago and it is the opinion of some clear-thinking men of that state, even of some ministers, that the law there should again be given the power to take the lives of certain sorts of criminals. Homicides in Tennessee are said to have been unusually numerous in recent months.

It is known that there is a considerable senti ment in Georgia in favor of doing away with the death sentence in this state, but the Morning News does not believe the Legislature either this year or in many years will bow to this sentiment. mediately, January 3, he wrote to his north The likelihood is that crimes would be far fewer in Georgia—all sorts of crimes, from lynching to robbing hen roosts-if it was more difficult to avoid the just penalties of crime. It is difficult in the first place to catch some criminals, it is more difficult to convict them, and it is not customary -even after they have been caught and convicted-for them to serve out the sentences imposed upon them; and if the penalty for their crimes is death it is not unusual for them to escape it by a commutation to life imprisonment and then finally to be freed by pardon long before their lives end.

The Morning News stands for law enforcement and it believes that the best way to enforce laws is to make punishment for their violation swift and sure. England has few homicides, and England has the death penalty; but England punishes

riminals quickly and surely. sewhere upon this page appears a comnication from Bishop Warren A. Candler, which lynching is characterized to comound crime of the most offensive sort." "It is idle," the bishop goes of to say,

"for anyone to attempt to defend synching."

of all moral crime, those who do, shrink from the light, and shudder at their own The bishop's letter affords splendid food

torial from The Roanoke (Va.) World-News. This editorial we reproduce as a fair sample of the opinion that is being expressed by the press of the country generally about Georgia and "Georgia lawlessness."

criminal assaults fewer; it does not believe justice in Virginia is expeditious and sure of the division of records and research

eterious advertising is painfully apparent. cluded in the record are three women.

A prominent north Georgia orchardist having advertised in northern newspapers of the total lynchings, occurred in the a tract of desirable apple land he wished to State of Georgia. Of those put to sell, had got into communication with likely buyer in Indiana. Letters had been exchanged, and the deal all but closed, when the attention of the Hoosier was Murder 3, suspected of cutting a wocalled to the "lynching record" of the state man 1 (this a Mexican). in which he was about to cast his lot. Im-Georgia correspondent in part as follows:

"Right now, since the annual reports of the happenings of 1916 are in, it kind of gives me cold feet on Georgia. The statistical report says there were 56 lynchings in the United States in 1916, and that 47 of them were in Georgia. Yesterday I had an interview with a man who has traveled all over the state of Georgia as a salesman, and he told me a man's life is not worth a canceled post-age stamp if it is known in Georgia that he denounced lynching—that if a man wants to enjoy his life in Georgia he wants to keep his mouth shut and not even whisper his opinions, if they differ with the native-born Georgian. I don' believe I care to cast my lot in a coun try like that when there are so many other places that a man can live and en-joy the privileges and liberties of a free

Of course, every Georgian knows that such a statement of conditions is grossly exaggerated-but there are a lot of people in the north, east and west-desirable as immigrants-who will not come here in the 777 face of this damaging record.

The state never can attain its dreams of greatness so long as this exaggerated, distorted fear elsewhere exists—as it will exist so long as the records give the slightest possible basis for it.

The question arises, then: How long

lew do attempt it, openly. As in the case Weekly Lynched in 1916, Which la teen Less Than in 1915.

After quoting from the "lynching statis- Respecting the lynching record for 1916, Major Robert R. Moton says: "And yet Georgia permits a bunch of In view of the widespread discussion of the causes back of the migration of graceful record upon the state every year! Negroes to the North, it is timely to Virginia has not had a lynching for more just closed. I find according to the records kept by Monroe N. Work, head put to death in 1915, when the record The effect upon Georgia of all of this del was 54 Negroes and 13 whites, In-

Fourteen, or more than one-fourth death, 42, or 77 per cent of the total. were charged with offenses other than criminal assault. The charges for which whites were lynched were:

which Negroes The charges for were put to death were; Attempted criminal assault, 9; killing officers of the law, 10; murder, 7; hog stealing and assisting another person to escape, 6; wounding officers of the law, 4; criminal assault, 3; insult, 2. For each of the following offenses one person was put to death: Slapping boy, robbing store, brushing against girl on street, assisting his son, accused of rape, to escape; entering a house for robbery or some other purpose; defending her son, who, in defense of mother, killed man; fatally wounding a man with whom had quarreled; speaking against meb in se of putting a man to death; attacking a man and wife with club.

Lynchings occurred in the following States: Alabama 1, Arkansas 4 Florida 8, Georgia 14, Kansas 1, Kentucky 2, Louisiana 2, Mississippi 1 Missouri 1, North Carolina 2, Oklahoma 4, South Carolina 2, Tennessee 3, Texas 9.

will uphold the law, and who have the temerity to compel would-be lynchers to abide by it.

Governor Stanley, of Kentucky, afforded a splendid example of such an official when, last Thursday, he defied a mob clamoring exe for the life of a negro. To the leader of the Fed mob he sent word that he was determined of ynching and your scellent ediction to prevent the lynching of another negro in the comment and expressions of approval. Kentucky even at the risk of his own life! "I intend," said he, "to see to it that this negro is given a fair trial at any cost!"

And the mob dispersed.

it, and they must do it. If they will not, under the machinery of government that we have, then the legislature should enact statute compelling them to do it or get out of office.

Georgia cannot afford to go on longer struggling under the weight of this annual

LYNCHING IS CONDEMNED BY FEDERATION LEADERS OMEN OF GEORGIA

Resolutions condemning lynchin means of punishing crime of "any r character" have just been unanimously by the executive board of the Georgia eration of Women's Clubs.

This action was taken at a recent meeting esty was allowed to hold it back. of the board, which was held at the home of Mrs. Nellie Peters Black, state president.

located in every section of the state and agined that it is possible to cast out dethe entire membership is over 25,000. officers of all these clubs have been urged to secure the aid of sates to east out sin and to bring these resolutions on lynching to the crime from human hearts; to cure law-breakattention of their members, and to ask each ing by lawlessness; to save the inmates of one to use her influence to "remove this curse a house from burglary by burning the house from Georgia."

working for the good of Georgia and their and inwardly digest," if only they will, these interest in the upbuilding of the negro race is one of their most important issues, series of cooking schools in the larger cities of Georgia has already been begun. This is only one of a number of steps taken by the federation in its efforts to aid the negro.

The resolutions follow:

The resolutions follow:

"Whereas, lynching substitutes the violent passions of the mob for the orderly processes of the courts of justice, thus creating in the minds of our people disrespect for all law; and,

"Whereas, the fair name of our state has been grievously injured and its development retarded by the publication abroad of lynching statistics which misrepresent the overwhelming majority of our law-abiding and peace-loving citizens; and,

"Whereas, it is in the power of the enlightened women of the state to create a public sentiment in favor of law and against the continued blight of mob violence; therefore, be it

fore, be it
"Resolved, That the executive board of the
Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs hereby
regords its unqualified condemnation of

are our people going to suffer this lynching as a means of punishing crime of any name or character; and, further, be it "Resolved, That we request the officers of the clubs throughout the state to bring this matter to the attention of their members and urge them to use their influence in every proper way to remove this curse from Georgia."

Resolutions of Club Women the Lynching Evil I

itor Constitution: The resolution of tive committee of the Georgia ation of Women's clubs on the sy

We must all of us be constantly struck, in these days, if we take a broad view of what is going on around us, with evidences of the increasing influence of women on affairs outside of as well as within the do-Our peace and other officials are elected mestic sphere. It is of record in an ancient and sworn to uphold the law. They can do document that when God made humanity in the Divine Image and Likeness, He made them male and female; implying apparently that it takes both sexes to make up the complete image of God. At any rate, we certainly do need the views of both masculine and feminine minds on all our problems.

Now there could be no more remarkable illustration of this than the case before us. So long as the masculine representatives of the human race, blinded by passion and misled by what you rightly stigmatize as "pseudo-chivalry," continue to pursue their mad course unrebuked of women, in whose behalf they profess to be acting, there was something needed to be said which no "mere man" could say. There was a silence as a that was not golden but ominous. At last me or that silence has been broken and the word passed "fitly spoken, like apples of gold in baskets Fed- of silver' has brought the needed relief. It is a true and a brave word; no false mod-

Masking Brutality and Lust.

Those who in all sincerity and nobleness The federation now consists of 370 clubs of intent but in sheer ignorance have im-The mons through Beelzebub, Prince of Demons, over their heads; these people must surely All the members of the federation are be given pause as they "read; mark, learn words of truth and wisdom. And beside

. if wisdom is needed to enlighten the se meaning but ignorant ones in our midst, h more does the mask of hypocrisy need to be thrust aside from the faces of those men who would hide their sheer brutality and lust for revenge behind the veil of professed chivalry.

Every genuine has its counterfeit. Virtue has its seeming double in Pharisaism. We have been told of one whose "honor rooted in dishonor stood" and whose "faith unfaith-

ful kept him falsely true." So, too, the word that expresses the highests attitude of men toward the opposite sex and toward all that needs help, that in making one of the finest and honestest word, so dear to southern hearts we have situation.

C. B. WILMER word, so dear to southern hearts we have lived to see dragged in the mire; while false worship is offered to a bloody idol set up in its place. There are enough needs of women, not to speak of children and others in our state to absorb all the chivalry of our

Georgia manhood, without directing our energies against all that holds society together; God. Love and Law.

Mr. Street's Article.

And in this connection may I call attention to a statement occurring in Julian Street's generally excellent article in last week's Collier's? It is in a paragraph headed: "A Ghastly But Effective Remedy." The reference is to the riot which took place here in September, 1916, and followed close upon the heels of negro crime, squatly exagger-

ated by a certain newspaper. The closing sentence is: "It was a ghastly performance, but the fact remains that thereafter attacks upon white women ceased."

It was, indeed, a "ghastly performance," this crippling and, murdering of innocent negroes, but no such "fact remains" as is stated. Whoever gave to Mr. Street so amazing a piece of misinformation assumed a terrible responsibility. It is fiction pure and simple.

There was another crime in Atlanta, of the unspeakable sort, after that riot, and it is due to Mr. Charles T. Hopkins, chiefly, among the whites and to certain prominent negroes whose aid Mr. Hopkins secured, that an entirely innocent negro was not convicted.

And if today the relations beween the races is better in this city than for many a year, it is in spite of that riot, not in consequence. It is entirely logical to infer that it is partly due to the fact that after the riot two civic leagues were formed, one of whites, the other of negroes, with two comdetermined efforts were made by some our best citizens to see to it that justice should be handed out in our courts to ne-

Besides that, who shall say that the atmosphere was not cleared by the raising and expending of thousands of dollars given by white men for the purpose of paying the funeral expenses of the negroes murdered and the hospital expenses of those who were injured?

substantially as I have here stated them, as anyone may see for himself by asking those who know; and I respectfully refer Mr. Street (who was merely misinformed) and the editor of Collier's, to the first chapter in Color Line," headed, "A Race Riot and After."

upon those ancient forces which have laid the foundations of our social structure and lynching. which some, well, some unwise people are attempting to destroy. The connection of the riot with what took place afterward was indirect at best; being one of those remarkable instances in history in which the Great Disposer of Events overruled evil for good, causing the "Wrath of men to praise Him," while yet, "the wrath of man worketh not the rightousness of God."

In conclusion, may I call attention to what no one has mentioned, so far as I know, what he one has mentioned, so far as I know, viz., the public service rendered at that time by our late lamented friend, Mr. George Muse, who was one of the committee appointed to expend that fund and who joined situation.

New York City

Lynching in 1916

We agree with The Congregationalist and Christian World that "as long as we have lynching it is highly important that

full publicity should be given to the facts related to it." The weekly quoted speaks as follows:

LINER KADERY

"Principal Moton of Tuskegee Institute has recently issued the annual report of the Institute on lynchings. It is from Monroe N. Work, head of the division of records and research, and enumerates fifty-four lynchings in 1916. Fifty were Negroes and four were white. Georgia continues to lead with fourteen, or more than one-fourth of these barbarous community crimes. In Texas there were nine, in Florida eight, Arkansas four, Oklahoma four, Tennessee three, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina and South Carolina two each, Alabama, Kansas, Mississippi and Missouri one each. The socalled 'usual crime' was not the cause in seventy-seven per cent. of the lynchings. The accusations against Negroes lynched during the year were: Attempted rape, nine; rape, three; killing officers of the law, ten; other murders, seven; hog stealing and helping another person to escape, six; wounding officers of the law, mittees for conference, and to the fact that four; insult, two; slapping boy, robbing store, brushing against girl on the street, assisting son to escape, entering a house, fatally wounding a man after a quarrel, speaking against a lynching mob and assault with a club, one each."

It is further pointed out that "lynching, the constant fear of mob violence and general discriminations and injustice against Negroes in the South are There can be no doubt that the facts are largely responsible for the migration of 200,000 Negroes from the South to the North during the past year." This fact has caused alarm and it is becoming recognized that only fairer treatment of Mr. Ray Stannard Baker's "Following the the Negro can stop this wholesale emigration. We are pleased to note that organized effort is going In all this, Mr. Editor, we simply relied on to redeem America from this barbarism

of them during 1916. The statement follows:

In view of the widespread discussion of the causes back of the migration of negroes to the north it is timely to consider the lynchings for, the year just chosed. I find, according to the records kept by Monroe N. Work, head of the division of records and research of the Tuskegee institute, that in 1916 there have been 54 lynchings. Of those lynched, 50 were negroes and 4 were whites than were put to death in 1915, whites than were put to death in 1915, whites. Included in the record are 3 women.

women.

Fourteen, or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the state of Georgia. Of those put to death, 42 or 77 per cent of the total, were connected with offenses other than assault. The charges for which whites were lynched charges for which whites were lynched were murder, 3; suspected of cutting a

woman, 1 (this a Mexican).

The charges for which negroes were put to death were: Attempt assault, 9; killing officers of the law, 10: murder, 7; hog stealing and assisting another person to escape, 6; wounding officers of the law, 4; assault, 3; insult, 2; for each of the following offenses one person was of the following offenses one person was put to death: Slapping boy, robbing store, brushing against girl on street, assisting his son, accused of assault, to escape; entering a house for robbery or some other purpose, defending her son, who in defense of mother, killed a man; fatally wounding a man with whom had quarreled; speaking against mob in act of putting man to death; attacking a man and wife with club.

Lynchings occurred in the following states:

Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 8; Georgia, 14; Kentucky, 2; Louislana, 2; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 1; North Caro-EVENING NEWS

Buffalo, N. Y.

54 Persons Lynched During Year 1916, Decrease from 1915

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 2.-Fifty-four persons were lynched in the Buited States during 1916, according to records of the Tuskegee institute here. Fifty the victims were necroes anded in the steward hard

Reports on, Sent Ress.

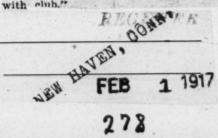
LYNCH 50 NEGROES

Women. Sixty-seven persons were described in 1915. 13 of whom were the other, especially since the publication of the damaging 1916 "lynching statistics," the press of the country has heaped upon Georgia's head slander by put to death were: Attempted assault, the cartical. One fourth of the Total Take Place in Georgia and the cause.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1.—Robert R. Moton, president of the Tukegee Normal and Industrial school—has issued the yearly statement as to the mumber of tynchings in the south, and the cause of the mumber of tynchings in the south, and the cause of the mumber of tynchings in the south, and the cause of the mumber of tynchings in the south, and the cause of the mumber of tynchings in the south, and the cause of the mumber of tynchings in the south, and the cause of the mumber of tynchings occurred in the following of the causes hack are the other said. The statement follows:

In view or the widespread discussions and the cause of the sustence of the blockers. Alsabama, one: Arkanes and the cause of the curse of mob violence and altered to first the other, especially since the publication of the damaging 1916 "lynching statistics," the press of the country has the cartical. One of the damaging 1916 "lynching statistics," the press of the country has charactery to fust the death were: Attempted assault, the cartical. One of the Maw, for the other day as to dud of a total of fifty-four lynchings south of a total of fifty-four lynchings south of a total of fifty-four lynchings south of the mumber o

sault, 3; insult, 2. For each of the 101- weapon against the enemies of law lowing offenses one person was put to order. death: Slapping boy; robbing store; brushing against girl on street; assisting his son, accused of assault, to escape; entering a house for robbery or some other purpose; defending her son, who in defense of his mother killed a man; fatally wounding a man with whom he had quarreled; speaking against mob in act of putting a man to death; attacking a man and wife



We have the timber for worthy officials, plenty of it; and if we are wanting in the machinery whereby to compel them, if necessary, to fulfil their sworn obligations to the state the general assembly can might quickly and seasily supply it.

Lynchings in 1916

Lynchings in 1916

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1.—Fifty-four persons were lynched in the United States in 1916, according to records of 191 as shown by the research forcau of Tuskegee Institute, conducted by Monroe N. Works, shows 54 lynchings States in 1916, according to records of Tuskegee Institute here made public to-day. Fifty of the victims were negroes and four were white persons. Included in the record are three negro women. In the record are three negro women in the record are three negro women. Sixty-seven persons were lynched in 1915, 13 of whom were white men. In a statement presenting the report. Robert R. Moton, president of the institute, said:

"The charges for which negroes were put to death were:

"Attempted assault, 9; killing officers of the law, 10; murder, 7; hog stealing and assisting another person to escape, 6: wounding officers of the law, 4; as-6: wounding officers of the law, 4; ass; wounding officers of the law, 4; as ment. Publicity is the most poten sault, 3; insult, 2. For each of the followeapon against the govern

CUMBERLAND, MO

U.S. IN 1916 Tuskegee, Jan. ... were lyndhed in the United States on the ling 1916, according to records of Tuskegee Institute. Fifty of the victims were gee Institute. Fifty of the victims were and four whites. Among the Of Tuskegee Institute negroes were three women.

Public Today Show Many Lynchings For Causes That Are Comparatively Trivial. White Men Among Victims.

(Associated Press.)

Tuskegee, Jan. 1.-Fifty four per sons were lynched in the United States during 1916 according to records of the Tuskegee institute here made public today. Fifty of the victims were negroes and four white persons and included in the record are three negro women. Sixty sever persons were lynched in 1915, 13 of whom were white men. The charges for which some of the negroes were put to death were the following: Slapping boy; robbing store; brushing store, brushing against girl on street against girl on street; assisting his TIMES son accused of assault to escape; en tering a house for robbery or some other purpose; defending his son who in defense of his mother killed a man; fatally wounding a man with whom he had quarrelled; speaking against mob in act of putting a man to death.

New British Com

The Right to Criticise.

(Bristol Press)

The entire south comes in frequentfor emphatic denunciation because of the lynching habit in that section, and the papers are filled with comments on the crimes, which are admittedly brutal. The statistics show that during the past year there were fiftyjustifiable than the other. And of the two there is far less excuse for the machine nurders. Our state is in no position to criticise our neighbors to WINCE STREET

·esWILKES-BARRS, FA

MAN 2 - 1917 FIFTY-FOUR LYNCHED IN 1916

Thirteen Less Than in 1915—Georgia Had Greatest Number

Sixty-seven persons were lynched in 271 In a statement presenting the report, Robert R. Moton, president of the institute. said:

Fourteen, or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings occurred in the State of Georgia, Of these put to death, forty-two, or 77 per cent. of the total, were charged with offenses other than assault. The charges for which white were lynched were murder, three; suspected of cutting a woman, one (this a Mexican).

'The charges for which negroes were put to death were: Attempted assault, nine; killing officers of the law, ten; murder, seven; mob, stealing and assist ing another person to escape, six; wounding officers of the law, four; assault, three; insult, two. For each of the following offenses one person was put to death: Slapping boy, robbing

TIMES

Los Angeles, Cal.

YEAR RECORD SHOWS FEWER LYNCHINGS

[BY A. P. DAY WIRE.]

TUSKEGEE (Ala.) Jan. 1 .- Fiftyfour persons were lynched in the United States in 1916, according to records of Tuskegee Institute here, made public today. Fifty of the victims were negroes and four white persons, and included in the record are three negro women. Sixty-seven persons were lynched in 1915, thirteen of whom were white men.

In a statement presenting the report, Robert R. Moton, president

of the institute, said:

"Fourteen, or more than onefourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the State of Georgia. Of those put to death, 42, or 77 per cent, of the total, were charged with offenses other than assault.

"Luchings occurred in the follow-"Inchings occurred in the follow-ing States: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 8; Georgia, 14; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 2; Louislana, 2; Mis-sissippi, 1; Missouri, ; North Caro-lina, 2; Oklahoma, 4; South Caro-lina, 2; Tennasas, 3, and Texas, 9."

-FR 29 100

GEORGIA LYNCHINGS

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 24.—Governor Harris issued a statement today, based on investigations by his office, showing seven lynchings in Georgia in 1916, with twelve victims. He takes issue with compilations by Tuskegee Institute and the Chicago Tribune. He finding three of their reported case were of manslayers killed w sisting arrest by lawful

COLORED Y. M. C. A. TO BE FORMALLY TURNED OVER TODAY

The McNeary residence, at the southeast corner of Ewing and Pine street, purchased a few days ago, for \$13,000 for the Colored Y. M. C. A., which will be erected a \$150,000 building, will be formally turned over to the officers with public ceremonies at 2:00 o'clock this afternoon.

Frank L. Williams will deliver the deeds to Hanford Crawford, president of the St. Louis Y. M. C. A., and addresses will be made by white and colored Y. M. C. A. workers.

will take part

EVENING STAR Washington, D. C.

54 LYNCHINGS IN 1916.

Tuskegee Records Show Georgia Led in Number in United States.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., January 1 .- Fifty four persons were lynched in the United States during 1916, according to records of Tuskegee Institute here made public today. Fifty of the victims were negroes and four were white persons. Included in the record are three negro women. Sixty-seven persons were lynched in 1915, thirteen of whom were white men.

In the statement presenting the reort Robert R. Moton, president of the institute, said:

one (this a Mexican).

"Lynchings occurred in the following states: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 8; Georgia, 14; Kansas, 1; Kenucky, 2; Louislana, 2; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; Okla-homa, 4; South Carolina, 2; Tennessee, , and Texas, 9.

CEAN Chicago, Ill.

THE LYNCHING INDUSTRY
Tuskegee institute's statistics of lynchings for 1916 show a decline of 13 comwith the previous year. The record for 1916, however, 54, is still inferior to that of 1913, when the number of lynchings dropped to forty-eight; and 1916 also has the indelible stain of one of the most horrible

acts of mob savagery in the mation's his tory, the burning of a negro at the stake at Waco, Tex., last July

In 1912 there were 64 lynchings, in 1911 there were 71 and in 1910 there were 71. In 1908 and 1903 these crimes reached the 100

mark. But in 1901 there were 133 lynchings rape, three; insult, two. It might and from that year back to 1882 the annual be useful to know just what sort of number of lynchings varied from 107 up to an insult is considered sufficient Fifty-Four Cases During the Past Year, In 1893 the record was 200; in 1892 it was 235, and in 1884 it was 211.

These figures include whites as well as blacks. While in the twenty-two years from 1882 to 1903, inclusive, 2,060 negroes were lynched, in the same period 1,169 whites were lynched. Down near the Mexican border ching statistics for many years have Mexicans.

Leader

Directors of the Campaign Commit ATLANTA-Governor Harris issued tee, captains and workers who las a statement based on investigations winter raised the \$69,060 fund from made by his office on lynchings in the colored people of the city, and Georgia in 1916, which showed that the pastors of all colored churches during last year there were seven lynchings in the State with a total of twelve victims. The statement said that "during January the governor

> read several newspaper references to statistics on lynchings in Georgia and the United States, that appeared to him gross exaggerations, so far as Georgia's record was concerned; some of them charged Georgia with forty-seven lynchings in 1916 out of a total of fifty-six to the United States.

Journal Couries NEW HAVEN, COW!

chairman of the civil rights committee of the Boston branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, met a group of women representing all the churches, clubs, civic and fraternal fourth of the total lynchings, occur "Fourteen, or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the state of Georgia. Of those put to death forty-two, or 77 per cent of the total, were charged with offenses other than assault. The charges for which whites were lynched were murder, three; suspected of cutting a woman, one (this a Mexican).

Mrs. Butler Wilson, of Boston. 1915, thirteen of whom were charman of the civil rights committed. In presenting the report Robe tee of the Boston branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, met a group of women representing all the charman of the civil rights committed. In presenting the report Robe to the National Association for the Advancement of the institution of the National Association for the Advancement of the State of Georgia. Of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, met a group of the National Association for the Advancement of the National Association for the National Associ which will be held Sunday, January 28, at 3:30 in the afternoon at Odd Fellows' hall, corner of Webster and Goffe streets. Mrs. Grant Brent, of News 73 Hazel street, was elected chairman and Mrs. Minnie Bradley, of 93 Eaton street. TIMES

Hartford, Cons

JAN 4 Further figures from the Tuskegee ual race, and the State of Georgia that more negroes were lynched for killing officers of the law than for number.

any other offense. Of these there were ten. Next in number came attempted rape, nine; hog-stealing and assisting a person to escape, six; wounding officers of the law, four;

cause for a lynching.

Toronto, Can.

54 People Lynched In America in 1916

Tuskegee, Alabama, Jan. 1.-Fiftyfour persons were lynched in the United States during 1916, according 1916 to records of Tuskegee Institute here 54 Lynchings Puring made public to-day. Fifty of the victims were negroes and four white per 1916 Reported by Tuskegee pons, and included in the record are lons were lynched in 1915, 13 of whomed Press.)—Fifty-four persons were vere white men.

Har dord, Com

JS IN 1916: DELREASE OF THIRTEEN

TUSKEGEE, Ala Jan. 2.-Fifty four persons were lynched in the United States during 1916, according to records of Tuekegee Institute here

New Castle, Pa.

JAN 5 191/ The number of lynchings last year decreased to fifty-four from the pre-Fifty of the victims were of the us-

report on lynchings mentioned in maintained its usual pre-eminence, these volumns on Wednesday show contributing fourteen of the total

Toronto, Can

LYNCHINGS IN U. S.

Including Three Negro Women.

Tuskegee, Alabama, Jan. 1.—Fifty-four persons were lynched in the United States during 1916, according to records of Tuskegee Institute here, made public today. Fifty of the victims were negroes and four white persons and included in the record are three negro women. Sixtyseven persons were lynched in 1915, thirteen of whom were white men.

1 - 1917

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1-(By Associatyear 1916, according to figures given out by Tuskegee institute here Monday. Fifty of the victims were negroes, Alabama and Mississippi com had ynching during the car.

CHICAGO, ILL

LYNCHINGS SEC

Meeting to be Held Here on January Included are three negro women.during the corresponding period last year, 28 On This Issue.

Sixty-seven persons were lynched inaccording to the division of records and reMrs. Butler Wilson, of Boston. 1915, thirteen of whom were white search of Tuskegee Institute. Of the twenty-

ment of Colored People, met a group of women representing all the churches, clubs, civic and fraternal organizations in this city last night in the Dixwell Avenue Congregational church to formulate plans for a mass meeting to protest against lynching, which will be held Sunday, January which will be held Sunday, January said:

"Fourteen, or more than one "Fourteen, or more than one "We have received the following record of lynchings occur when the base of Georgia. Of these in the U.S.A. for 1916 from Mr. Robert R. Moton, or sevent put to death, forty two, or sevent principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, and the control of the c

lers:—

In view of the widespread discussion of the causes back of the migration of negroes to the North, it is timely to consider the lynchings for the year just closed. I find, according to the records kept by Monroe N. Work, Head of the Division of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that in 1916 there have been 54 lynchings. Of those lynched, 50 were negroes and 4 were whites. This is 4 fewer negroes and 9 fewer whites than were put to death in 1915, when the record was 54 negroes and 13 whites. Included in the record was 54 negroes and 13 whites. Included in the record was 54 negroes and 13 whites. Included in the record was 54 negroes and 13 whites. Included in the record was 54 negroes and 13 whites. Included in the record was 54 negroes and 13 whites. Included in the record was 54 negroes and 13 whites. Included in the record was 54 negroes and 13 whites. Included in the record was 54 negroes and 15 whites. Included in the record was 54 negroes and 15 whites. Included in the record was 54 negroes and 15 whites. Included in the record was 54 negroes and 15 whites. Included in the record was 54 negroes and 15 whites. Included in the record was 54 negroes and 15 whites. Included in the record was 54 negroes and 15 whites. Included in the record was 54 negroes and 15 whites. Included in the record was 54 negroes and 15 whites. Included in the record was 54 negroes and 15 whites. Included in the record was 54 negroes and 15 whites. Included in the record was 54 negroes and 15 whites. Included in the record was 54 negroes and 15 whites. vious year's figure of sixty-seven and 4 were whites. This is 4 fewer negroes and 9 fewer ≥ ≈

put to death, 42, or 77 per cent. of the total, were charged with offences other than rape. The charges of

and wife

Georgia, 14;
Mississippi, 1; ed in the following s, 4; Florida, 8; Georg 2; Louisiana, 2; Mississi rrolina, 2; Oklahoma, 4 Carolina, 2; Ok

fences oner

SPRINGFILLD, OF

BISHOP CANDLER WARMLY CONDEMNS

of the crime of lynching, and in it he vigor- the past fifteen years, had a clean slate. ously "approves and emphasizes" the stand a record that must be exceedingly gratify- elix The Constitution has held right along in ing to every citizen in the commonwealth. ewey and Major, colored, charged condemnation of this evil. "The number of cases of lynching in with being implicated in the billion

forcefully emphasizes what Bishop Candler while this number will be reduced to zer

lynchings in Georgia. It would be difficult, preme if not impossible, to speak too strongly in denunciation of these horrible barbarities.

It is time for plain speech and for positive action. A lynching is nothing less than murder, and to the crime of murder is added the additional offense of insurrection against the laws of the country. It is a compound crime of the most offensive sort.

It is idle for any one to attempt to defend lynching. We might say that in other sections of the country other crimes are committed, and that this fact shows our section to be no worse than other sections. Doubtless this is true. If statistics printed in the newspapers can be trusted, there were more homicides in Chicago during the past year than there were homicides in all the south. But how is the case of our sectien made better by any accusation brought against other sections? The south is not better because other sections are bad.

We must put away this evil utterly from among us. Persons, or periodicals, condoning lynching or inciting men to commit this crime, must be unsparingly condemned. This observation may lead some readers to think of a very fruitful source of lawlessness in this state from which issue all sorts of incitements to disorder. If such an observation auggests any particular person, or paper, the fault is not mine, but such person or paper must bear the blame. I simply say that to incite men to commit the crime of lynching is itself a crime, and ought to be punished accordingly.

The civil authorities of the state of Georgia should unite as one man'to put down this evil. They cannot afford to submit to mob rule, which is a contempt of all civil authority whatsoever.

The great majority of our people are law-abiding people, and they have suffered enough already on account of lynching by a small minority of lawless men. Our state has suffered in reputation, and its peace is menaced by the deeds of these evil-doers, and the good people of the state should resolve that they will endure such things no WARREN A. CANDLER.

The Blight of Lynching.

The Roanoke, Va., World-News editorial headed "The Blight of Lynching," follows: "One-fourth of the lynchings in 1916, or fourteen, occurred in the state of Georgia. From all accounts public sentiment in Georgia is overwhelmingly against mob law and

overwhelmingly in favor of committing the execute the law at any cost; that they judgment of crimes to the courts. And yet will punish crime, whether committee Georgia permits a bunch of hoodlums to by a white man or black man. This stamp a shameful and disgraceful recor is the only remedy, and the sooner is

Bishon Warren A. Candler has written side the south in 1916, and that was in Kar the state and all concerned.

The Constitution a terse, pointed indictment sas. Virginia, as has been the case for the crime of lynching and in it has been the case for the crime of lynching and in it has been the case for the crime of lynching and in it has been the case for the crime of lynching and in it has been the case for the crime of lynching and in it has been the case for the crime of lynching and in it has been the case for the crime of lynching and in it has been the case for the crime of lynching and in it has been the case for the crime of lynching and in it has been the case for the crime of lynching and in it has been the case for the crime of lynching and in it has been the case for the crime of lynching and in it has been the case for the crime of lynching and in it has been the case for the crime of lynching and in it has been the case for the crime of lynching and in it has been the case for the crime of lynching and in it has been the case for the crime of lynching and in it has been the case for the crime of lynching and in it has been the case for the crime of lynching and in it has been the case for the crime of lynching and in the crime of lynching and the crime o

And in the same line comes the Roanoke, states outside Georgia is growing smalle with being implicated in the killing Va., World-News with an editorial which every year, and we believe that in a shor of a sheriff. Georgia, too, will join the hundred per cer class in the course of time. With its be colored, charged with murder. Bishop Candler's communication follows: citizenship solidly opposed to mob violence =3=11

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1016

We reproduce the lynching recording Georgia during the year 1916 as given by Prof. M. N. Work, Stat cian. Tuskegee Institute, Tuske Ala., who makes a close study of matters of this kind, and is said to be one of the best authorities in the country. There appeared in last Sunday's Constitution a statement by Governor Harris, denying that there were fourteen lynchings in Georgia. He claimed that there were only twelve actual lynchings and seven lynchers. It will be seen here from Prof. Work's detailed report that there were fourteen lynchings in this state. It is a terrible record for a civilized state, but it is nevertheless true, and no amount of explaining can change the facts.

While the Governor should undertake to deny that there were fourteen lynchings, we can not say, but we would like to know whether the Governor of this great state did his full duty in the premises—whether he offered any reward for this wholesale lynching which occurred in this great state over which he presides. So far as the Independent knows, he did not. No efforts were made to bring these culprits to justice; and as long as the mobs can jerk men up and lynch them without any effort being made to bring them to justice and punishment, the lynching will go on. It is the duty of the Governor and all officials who are charged with the execution of the law to make every effort to enforce them, and when they fail to do it, they are derelict in duty and

fail to carry out the oath which they take as sworn officers of the law. Georgia stands disgraced in the eyes of the world. and there is no way or wip-

g it out, and it will continue to go on until the sworn officers of the law make up their minds that they wil

his three sons, Frank

10-Near St. Mary, Ga., James King

Editor Constitution: Please permit me to approve and emphasize your condemnation of its law and order will eventually be supposed to more than the sovereignty we can but believe that the sovereignty Harris, colored, charged with murder. 13-Twiggs County, Ga., Marvin kle, colored, charged with attempted

> August. 18-Cat Creek Ga., -Lewis, colored, charged with enterting a house for robbery or some other purpose.

September. 20-Durham, Ga., Henry White, colored_charged with attempted rape.

21-Cuthbert, Ga., "Burn Negro's Body After Park Display."-Associated Press.

Cuthbert, Ga., September 21.—The body of Pete Hudson, Negro slayer of Sheriff W. S. Taylor, who was shot by a posse in a swamp near here yesterday was brought to Cuthbert early today and greeted by several hundred cheering persons. The body was suspended grom a telephone pole in the city park for a time so that it be burned in the park was not well received by the relatives of the slain officer, so it was taken to the outskirts of the town and burned.

27-Bainbridge, Ga., Maxie Shuler, colored, charged with attempted rape. October.

4-Leary, Ga., Mary Conley, colored, in quarreling with white man for whom her son worked concerning the on's work, white man had reprimanded him for neglecting it, the man grappled with her and son struck him over head with iron weight and killed him. The son escaped and the mother was lodged in the guard house.

7-Near Sandersville, Ga., Charles mith, colored, for highway robbe ting arrest and shooting

PAYING THE PENALTY.

The Georgia newspapers are complaining bitterly about the migration of the Negroes from the South. They are advising their people to take steps at once to overcome the tendency of the colored people to leave the region, for the papers are finding out that the colored labor of the South is its greatest asset.

But it was in studying the migration from the various sections of the state that the Southern paper learned that the people down there were paying the penalty of the lawlessness that was allowed to develop. In other words it as found that the greatest migration of Negroes was Sport these communities in which the greatest degree of lawlessness prevailed. In one county, for instance, where there had never been a lynching, not a Negro migrated. In the county where the greatest number of lynchings have occurred the greatest number of Negroes had left for the North. In fact, the number of Negroes migrating was in exact proportion to the degree of lawlessness,

Further, was found that the best class of Negroes left the countles where lynchings prevailed to the greatest extent. The "undesirables" did not leave; the peaceful and orderly Negroes, discouraged of course at the lawlessness, took advantage of the opportunities offered by the employment agencies, and pulled up and left. So in addition to losing the most desirable laborers, the lawless counties are still harassed by the least desirable.

Whether we call it retributive justice or something else, it is a fact that we have to pay for everything we get and for everything we do. A community must pay for its lawlessness, every time. There is no escape. And the worst of it is that the good people of a community must pay all might see it. A suggestion that along with the bad. All of the people of a community are held responsible, in a sense, for the conduct of the community, and none can escape the payment for the evil way of the few. The law does not apply only to the South; we right here in this community have to pay for all of the evil that is here to be found. We have to pay the penalty of vice, we have to pay for the filth and dirt that we allow to accumulate in the streets and alleys. We have to pay for the ignorance which we manifest in treating epidemics or diseases. We have to carry a burden for our shortcomings, whatever those shortcomings may consist of. There is a penalty always attached, hone

of us may escape it—no. not one,

SIMPLEREMEDY FOR LYNCHING

And corriany commending defiance of a blo d-crazed Kentucky mob clamoring e life of a negro by Governor Stanler cently, The New York Commercial poin the very simple remedy for the curse mob law. Summarized, it is nothing more complex than faithfulness to trust on the part of public officials. 1-22-The Commercial's observations are well

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1916 official and every decent citizen of Georgia:

Governor Stanley, of Kentucky stepped into the breach and saved his state from disgrace by preventing a lynching. Firmness on the part of the authorities, fair and speedy trials and just punishment of the guilty, including those who take the law into their own hands, will put a stop to this blot on American civilization. The remedy was worse an civilization. than the disease, and there is no excuse for its survival in any part of this coun-try. The punishments prescribed by law fit the crimes, and, if they do not, the legislatures can change the laws. Governor Stanley has visualized before all the world the fact that the best men in the south have determined to put a stop to lynching. No governor, sheriff or other public official need fear that his political future will be jeopardized by doing his duty in this respect can be suppressed as completely as duelling has been when the authorities do their duty.

As The Constitution has repeatedly pointed out and substantiated by proof Georgia has suffered grievously because of the curse of mob violence and disrespect for the law and courts of justice. From one end of the nation to the other, especially since the publication of the damaging 1916 "lynch ing statistics," the press of the country has heaped upon Georgia's head slander by the cart-load. One of the important newspapers of the north even went so far the other day as to dub Georgia the "string-'em-up state!"

"Georgia," it said, "had only fourteen out The string-'em-up state must be reforming!"

That sort of advertising hurts. It hurts the more, of course, because it is unwarranted and unfair; but what we of Georgia CERMAN HITS WILSON trial magnates into true democracies know and the rest of the world thinks are two different things,

There is no gainsaying that our lynching reputation, founded upon past deeds and IF prejudice and bolstered in an unpleasant degree by the records, is holding the state back in its development.

Only a small percentage of Georgians adhere to or even condone the blight of lynching; and it is not fair that the large, known member of the Reichstag, Dr. happy, law-abiding, justice-loving majority Ludwig Haas, said that many Gershould be made to continue suffering for the mans characterize Wilson's message sins of the lawless few.

"lynching can be suppressed as completely man may be a hypocrite, but never as duelling has been when the authorities a whole nation. If the American peodo their duty."

plenty of it; and if we are wanting in the icans." machinery whereby to compel them, if necessary, to fulfill their sworn obligations to the state, the general assembly can mighty by the grace of Wilson. It would be quickly and easily supply it.

Dr. R. R. Moto, following the precedent established by Dr Washington, has i sued a summary of the lynchings for the year 1916. The summery was compiled by Monroe N. Work, head of the division of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Work has been collecting data about lynchings for a number of years past. 1000 y

Dr. Moton's statement is published elsewhere in this issue, and shows that fifty-four people were lynched, fifty of them being colored and four being white. Three women, all colored, were among the number. Georgia holds the record with fourteen victims to her credit. The excuses for these outbursts of barbarity range all the way from accusations of rape to slapping a boy, brushing against a girl, defence of her son by an aged mother.

Dr. Moton suggests the timeliness of considering lynching in connection with the widespread discussion of the causes back of the migration movement of Negroes to the North. We believe that the press and thinking people of the South are now alive to the fact that it is timely to look this lynching business squarely in the face. The migration movement is following a natural economic pull, but back behind it, increasing and hastening it is lynching and all the other forms of oppression and injustice practiced against the race. This is not so much due to the number of lynchings last year, we believe it is smaller than for the year before, but because of the porrible atrocity of several cases: the burning alive of the victim at Waco, the lynching of two women in Florida, and the lynching of a espectable and well-to-do colored man at Abbeyville.

Altogether, considering the rank and pretensions of the two of a total of fifty-four lynchings for 1916. countries, this lynching record makes the treatment of Armenians y Turkey look like acts of mercy when compared with the treatnent of colored American citizens by the United States.

ON HOME COLORED Germany.

against the Colored people in his own country. If Americans lynch the own country. If Americans lynch the poor Negro all is well and good, but if the Negro happens to perish on a sel wilson shouts, 'Citi-cens your country is in peril. American Horor VIOLATED."

Devices the colored people in his own country. If American horor is violated!"

Berlin—Discussing the American attitude in the Tagebrat the wellas a document of shameful hypo-We believe with The Commercial: That crisy, but as Wilson has many millions of Americans behind him, "one ple accept this message without pro-We have the timber for worthy officials, test then a tremendous abyss separates the logic of Germans and Amer-

> American Hypocrisy: Dr. Haas continues:

"German democracy rejects liberty better if he had first thought of reforming his democracy of corrupt officials and his democracy of indus-

before bestowing his blessings on

"He might also abolish outrages against the Colored people in his can honor is violated!""

GAZETTE TIMES

Pittsburg, Pa.

dren Some of Offenses.

GEORGIA LEADS LIST

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Jan. 1.-Ffty-than assault." four persons were lynched in the United States during 1916, according whom were white men.

the institute, said 14, or more than one-fourth the total lynchings, occurred in the state of Georgia, cent of the total, were charged with offenses other than assault. The charges for which whites were lynched were murder, three; suspected of cutting a woman, one (this a Mexican).

The charges for which Negroes were put to death were:

officers of the law, 10; murder, seven; how stealing and assisting another criminal, and hunt him down. person to escape, six; wounding offi-cers of the law, four; assault, three; insult, two. For each of the following offenses one person was put to

Slapping boy, robbing store, brushing against girl on street, assisting his son, accused of assault, to escape; entering a house for robbery or some other purpose; defending her son, who, in defense of his mother, killed a man; fatally wounding a man with whom he had quarreled; speaking against mob in act of putting a man wife o death; attacking a man and wife with club

Lynchings occurred in the following states: .

Alabama one, Arkansas four, Flor-ida eight; Georgia 14, Kansas one, Kentucky two, Louisiana 2, Missis-sippi one, Missouri one, North Caro-line two, Oklahoma four, South Caro-lina two, Tennessee three, Texas

EVENI STAR

- 1917

Washington, D. C.

Lyachings in 1916.

"Lynching statisties"-what a phrase that is at this time of day in a country where law is supposed to reign and courts are open!-have just been published by Tuskegee Institute covering the year 1916. Fifty-four persons met death by violence in the United States. These are the details:

Fourteen, or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the state of Georgia. Of those put to death,

dapping Boy, Brushing forty-two, or 77 per cent of the total, Against Girl, Aiding Chil assault. Lynchings occurred in the following states: Alabama, 1; Arkansan, 4; Florida, 8; Georgia, 14; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 2; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 1 Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; Oklahoma, 4; South Carolina, 2; Tennessee, 3, and Texas, 9."

> A very important item is that showing that forty-two of the fifty-four victims "were charged with offenses other

When attention first centered on this to records of Tuskegee Institute here, form of lawlessness, an excuse, a sort made public today. Fifty of the vic- of justification, was offered on the score tims were Negroes and four white of the hideous crime which at that time persons and included in the record almost invariably provoked the sumpersons were lynched in 1915, 13 of mary punishment administered. Even the best of men, it was asserted, would In a statement, presenting the re- lose their balance in the presence of an port, Robert R. Moton, president of outrage stirring them as nothing else could.

The reply was-and it came from the Of those put to death 42, or 77 per highest sources-that such lawlessness, if condoned, would spread, and come to include other crimes: that murder, and even lighter offenses, would in time appeal to men of the lynching spirit. Why not check the abhorrent thing at once? All offenders, even rapists, could be reached by law. Let the law be su-Attempted assault, nine; killing preme over all. Brand the lyacher as a

This reasoning is sustained by these statistics. The lynching spirit, coddled and excused, has spread. Only twelve of last year's fifty-four victims of violence were charged with assault. The others were "worked off" in that fashion because it seemed an easy thing to do. Lynching is a safe form of indulgence for those who find the law a little slow, and their proud natures impatient for "justice."

When and where it will all end no man may say. Both pulpit and press have been inveighing against the evil for years. The best minds and influences in all sections of the country have ranged themselves on the side of law and order, and exerted themselves to rouse public sentiment on the subject. But, in spite of all, lynchings continue. Statistics are regularly gathered, as of other industries, and have come to show, not only the spread of that kind of lawlessness, but the immunity of the lawless from any sort of punishment for their crimes.

Lynchings - 1916 Side Lights 281

MOB STURNS JAIL: TAKES SIX BLAG

Negroes Held in Connection With Slaying of Lee County Sheriff Taken Worth County Jail by Clever Ruse

Sylvester, Ga. January 20.—Six negroes held in connection with the recent killing of Sheriff Moreland, of Lee county, were taken from the Worth county jail here tonight by a mob of same fifty men, and carried away in Nance of this town, with Solicitor I some fifty men, and carried away in Nance, of this town, with Solicitor I

The mob, it was said, also sought ames Keith, a negro, suspected of the actual killing of Sheriff Moreland, but it was said Kelth already had been rushed to Moultrie, Ga., some 50 miles outh of here. John Seymour and five egroes of one family, named Lake, were said to have been the ones taken by the mob. It was expected here that th negroes would be lynched.

According to stories told here, the members of the mob adopted a clever ruse to get possession of the prisoners. An automobile, it was said, drove rapidly up to the jail door tonight, several men leaped from the car, carrying a negro whose hands and feet were tied with ropes. When L. A. Potts, sheriff of Worth county, answered their knocks at the jall door, the men, it was said, demanded to be allowed to put the negro in jail, saying it was feared he would be lynched. The sheriff opened the door, and the negro was brough in. A moment later the men loosed the negro and suddenly leaped upon the sheriff and overpowered him. Several other automobiles, seemingly at a given signal, were driven up to the jail, the sheriff's keys were taken, and the six negroes removed from their cells.

The mob then sought Keith, it was said, but on not being able to find nim, took their men and headed toward Doles. As the latter place is in Worth ounty, but near the Lee county line, citizens here expressed the belief tonight that the mob was composed of persons from Lee, and possibly from Terrell county, adjoining, where feeling is said to have run high since Sheriff Moreland was killed recently when on a trip to Doles.

Where the mob got the negro they used in their ruse, unless they picked him up near here, was not known tonight. It was understood he was not harmed.

Lynching Is Expected.

Potts communicated with Sheriff Tar-ver here shortly before 10 o'clock conight, announcing that the mob had selzed six prisoners in jail and had gone toward Lee county.

There were fifteen automobiles, Sher-

here until after the bodies are found. which probably will not be before treatment from the white people. She morning. GOV. MANNING ORDERO

PROBING OF LYNCHIA Oun-have been arrested, charged with who rom ping colored farmers on their way how from this town. The trouble occurs inside the city limits and the police arrested the men. All we leased on bail, but one of them,

automobiles. The negroes had been A. Cooper, of Laurens County, calling brought here from Doles, Ga. for safe on the coroner for copy of testimony taken at the inquest over the body of Anthony Crawford, the wealthy Negro farmer who was lynched in this county. It developed that the coroner held an inquest but took no testimony.

The Governor, has issued a statement in which he declares that orders were given Solicitor Cooper and Sheriff Burts to secure the names of all parties connected with the lynching, also those who were in the meeting following when the sons of the lynched man were ordered to leave town. The Governor's

statement continues

"I have requested Solicitor Cooper and Sheriff Burts to make a complete investigation of the whole matter and get the names of all parties concerned and to swear out warrants and arrest them. I intend to do everything in my power to uphold the law and let the effenders know that such acts will not be tolerated and that those guilty of violating the law must suffer for it. I have requested Solicitor Cooper as the state's representative and Sheriff Burts as the highest peace officer in the county to leave no stone unturned in order to vindicate the law and all the powers of the governor's office are

at their disposal in bringing the guilty ones to justice.

It is reported that a special agent of the New York Evening Post, posing at a prospective buyer of land, has been in Abbeville interviewing citizens of Abville County, and that he will write a story of the lynching for that paper.

ROBBER'S EACE BLACK

BUT HANDS WERE WHITE (Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. ELIZABETH N. C.—If the man who There were fifteen automobiles, Sheriff Potts stated.

Nothing has been heard from them Congleton, white woman of this town, since, and it is believed here that they of \$702 of aturday light, November 25, went to the ferry across the Flint river had been nore called in puting on near Warwick. No details of the lynching, which is expected, will be known here until after the bodies are found. was robbed by a man with a black face but white hands.

> Mrs. Congleton and husband did not believe in banks and their savings were carried by the woman in a wallet concealed in her bosom. As she was en route home about 8.30 that night the highwayman met her and thrust a pistol in her face, demanding her money. From a pocket in her blouse he secured \$7, but evidently having some knowledge of the hiding place of her savings, he knocked her down, choked her and tore from the inside of her bodice the wallet with \$695.

> Mrs. Congleton 'didn't recognize him, but she declared to the authorities that while the man's face was black his hands were the hands of a white man. The police put dogs on the man's trail and he was tracked to the Noriola Southern depot, where the trail was

ing of Two Blacks in Anderson County, South Car-

olina, Is Falsa

The report that two hegroes were of a report by the assistant attorney inched today for an alleged mult to general of Massachusetts who conducts a white gill in and trees out it. S. C., ed a public hearing that there was a white gill in and trees out it. S. C., ed a public hearing that there was a white gill in and trees out it. S. C., ed a public hearing that there was a white gill in and the border, brought here danger Johnson might be convicted of just across the border, brought here denied a crime of which he may not have been tonight by a negress, has been denied a crime of which he may not have been by the Anderson county sheriff. He guilty. Governor Cornwell, in a letter criticized Governor McCall for his refusal to send the negro back to West Virginia. from the mob.

According to the story told negress, her brother, named Sims, shot and killed while trying to escaption the mob and her cousin, also named Sims, was hanged to an oak tree near the ferry on the Savannah river. She states that she was beaten and driven across the border into Georgia.

The trouble is alleged to have been caused when the three negroes in a buggy met a young white girl on the road and one of the blacks called out, 'Hello, sweetheart."

It is reported that the girl described the incident to her family and a mob on horseback pursued and caught the blacks just before they reached the ferry on the road to Hartwell.

Posse Is Seeking Negro Assailant of White Woman

ed citizens and officers aided by bloodhouns are still scouring the around Woodlawn tonight for the unknown negro who attacked a white woman in her home in a suburb of Birmingham early this afternoon, Ali feel that the negro will never be taken alive. Opinion tonight seems to be that he took a train in the Woodlawn yards and got far away from the scene before the posses arrived with the dogs

The assault was particularly atrocious as the woman was knocked insensible with a pistol and her three year old daughter who was asleep in the same room was also struck, leaving a bad cut on the child's cheek. The woman was crocheting and heard some one tiptoeing behind her but thought it was the child's grandmother who frequently came in that way when the little girl was asleep.

The assault occurred at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon in one of the most thickly settled portions of Woodlawn.

Figures show this to have been the twelfth assault by negroes on white women in the Birmingham district during the present year and it is this fact which adds to the tensity of feeling in the present case.

JOHNSON, NEGRO. GIVEN, RELEASE advancinted Press. 22 BOSTON, Nov. 21 .-- John Johnson

negro held here on a charge of ha fugitive from justice, was related to the first trade of the first trade o Official Says Story of Killing of Two Blacks in Anvirginia had been denied. Johnson was arrested here at the request of West Virginia authorities for an alleged assault on a young white girl at Charles-

Governor McCall wrote Cornwell yesterday that he had de-Hartwell, Ga, January 2.—(Special.) clined to grant the requisition because

Innes Eegrs Lynching

papers granted by former Gov. Col- While the alarm was being given and quitt. Gov. Ferguson took the appeal the posse gathered, Webb is said to telegram to Governor Harris.

telegram to Governor Harris.

Innes and his wife were acquitted at same farm, later fleeing into the San Antonio some months ago of swamps at the approach of the posse charges of murder in connection with stense excitement prevails here over the disappearance from that city of e case Mrs. Elois Nelms Denis and Miss Beatrice Nelms of Atlanta

Negro Put Under Arrest in McDonough on Charge of

Attacking Little Girl,

McDonough, Ga., December 3.cial.)-Charged with attacking a twelve year old white girl in this city about 7 o'clock tonight, Harry Sutton, a negro, 16 years old, was slipped out of town by the sheriff in an automobile. The officer and his prisoner were followed in autos by a part of the crowd which had been searching for the black. It is believed the sheriff was headed for Atlanta.

Several suspects were taken before the little girl who had given a good description of the negro, but she could not identify them. Finally suspicion pointed toward Sutton, and when his cabin was searched he was found in bed, and muddy clothes were pulled out of a trunk. The circumstantial evidence against the prisoner is strong it is said.

"We believe we have the right man under arrest," declared the officers here tonight.

At 2 o'clock this morning the sherif Atlanta and no word had been received from them.

POSSE IS PURSUING NEGRO FOR ASSAUL

Fourteen-Year-Old Daughter of Prominent Farmer Is Attacked Near Guyton. mshlulum

Guyton, Ga., November 28.-Sheriff Seckinger, with two deputies and a posse of twelve or fifteen men, tonight is scouring the tyamps around Guyton for flouis Wabb, a neg of who fled into their late this afternoon after an attempted assault on the 14-yearold daughter of a prominent farmer living three miles from Marlow.

The little girl and an older relative The little girl and an older relative were alone in the house when the negro entered, the girl being in the dinADSTIN TEXAS, March 17.—Attor- ing room and the woman on the upper neys representing Victor E. Innes and floor. In the struggle that ensued neys representing victor E. Innes and floor. In the struggle that ensued his wife told Governor Ferguson of the girl had practically all her clothes texas the threats had been made to lynch the couple in the event they were returned to Georgia to stand the several places. Her screams brought trial on clerges of lanceny also trust, and asked that he revoke extradition negro away.

While the alarm was being given and

under advisement and tonight sent a have attacked a negro woman on the

eventeen-year-old Boy Who Defended His Brother Against Mob Violence Given Life Term

In Penitentiary.

George Carter, the colored boy who on April 6th shot and killed two United States sailors while defending his brother against an attack at the hands of a mob, was tried in the Corporation Court Wednesday and given life imprisonment in the State penitentiary. Carter was tried for the killing of only one of the men, beject being to try each offense separately. Having been given all the time that he can serve it is probable that the second indictment will e squashed, unless Commonwealth's Attorney Shackleford will not be satisfied with less than punishment after death proscribed by his court for the little boy who bravely risked his own life to save that of his brother who was being beaten to death by a bloodthirsty white mob.

Sentence A Vindication Of Mob Violence.

It is generally conceeded that the punishment meted out to the Carter youth was given as a vindication of mob violence, and goes to show, despite claims to the contrary, that Southern courts do not give justice to black men, that they have practically no protection where one of the opposite race is concerned. If a black man does not defend his life and his rights when attacked he has little chance of, or reason to expect it from the juries that we have in this part of the country.

When the boy fired on the mob, they had chased his nineteen-year-old brother five blocks and had beaten him almost into insensibility. He was under the care of a physician for four weeks after the affair occurred and it was thought for a time that he had suffered serious internal injuries.

The two Carter boys were industrious and were the main support of their parents. The father, George Carter, Sr., is blind and the support of the family falls on the mother and the other boy.

Colored citizens raised a legal defense fund for the boy and he was defended by Attorneys Thomas H. Wilcox and Walter H. Land.

Who Killed Two Members of

Sailor Mob Waives Examination

Police, Court.

a seaman of the U.S.S. New Hampshire and Charles Stinstrom of the marine corps, in defense of his brother, Willie Carter, was arraigned in Police Court Tuesday morning before Acting Police Justice Pitt and was sent on to the corporation court. The boy, who shot the sailors as they were dragging his brother out of a blind alley at the corner of Charlotte a mob which stormed the jail early three men and two women were lynchand Cumberland streets, after chasing this morning by Sheriff G. E. Wheel- ing aided Long to escape. Long was him for several squares, is charged with murder. Carter is represented by Attorneys Walter H. Land and Donald, a Rome policeman. Thos. H. Wilcox.

It is believed that the prosecution will undertake to prove that the sailors intended to turn the boys over to lynch Dozier might be made, Sherto the police, while the defense will iff Wheeler last night stationed a contend that the boy was being mal-Rome, to warn him of the approach treated by the mob, and his brother of any large body of men. The depubelieving that his life was in jepoardy, ty telephoned about 2 o'clock Friday had a right under the law to shoot.

COUNSEL.

and George Carter, seventeen, are jailer, G. C. Williams, let them in and showed them the empty cell. Dishard working boys who lived with appointed, they withdrew. their aged parents at 327 Parrish street. The father, George Carter, vent further outbreaks. Sr., is an old man and is both blind was charged at 10 o'clock and brought and crippled. The mother, Mrs. An- in its verdict at 5 o'clock in the aftnie Carter, is an elderly woman and The case against "Junebug" Kenaged couple for support.

When a representative of the Jour- yet been returned. home Mrs. Carter told him a sad tonight story of her troubles and of her in- Magistrate Charged ability to pay the lawyers she had asked to defend her boy, an unfortunate victim of circumstances. She sked the editor of the Journal and nide to undertake the raising of a gal defense fund from public symthizers, and this is being done, pers having been prepared and aced in the hands of several public irited men who are raising such a ind. Editor Young was also rejuested to act as custodian of the fund and all contributions are to be received by him at his office, 620 Queen street. The names of contributors will be published later.

Mercy Recommended AGRO DESPERADO Saved

Dozier Found Guilty of Murdering Rome Policeman. GAINESVILLE, FLA., Aug. 20 .-

Edward Dozler, the negro saved from Newberry, Fla., yesterday five negroes, er's quick wit, was late today found captured by Squire and Jackson Long guilty, with a recommendation for father and son when he sought food

The Dozier case originated in Floyd county, but because of feeling against deputy at Yorktown, between here and morning that seven automobiles loaded with armed men were rushing toward Dallas. With his deputies, the PARENTS ASK AID TO EMPLOY sheriff hurried the negro from his cell and took him into the dense woods nearby. When the mob arrived and Willie Carter, nineteen years old demanded entrance into the jail, the

> Judge Early had the sheriff summon a posse Friday morning to pre-

helps to support herself and invalid nedy, charged with attempted criminal assault upon a 13-year-old white husband by taking in washing. The girl, who was also tried here on a boys are the main dependence of the change of venue from Floyd county, began Friday morning and went to the jury Friday night. No verdict has

nal and Guide called at the Carter In spite of these two sensational trials, everything is quiet in Dallas

With Reing Member of Lynching Party

KINSTON, N. C., July 6.—Frank Rouse, the magistrate who committed Joseph Black to jail, was said to have been a member of the mob which late lynched the negro, according to H. Barnes, a detective, who testified t

Barnes declared Samuel Stocks, whi of numerous persons who took part in the affair and included that of

CAPTURED BY TWO OF OWN RACE colored boy who on Thursday, April From Mob at Dallas Five Negroes Killed By (Associated Press)

Boisey Long, the negro who Friday Sheriff Foiled Mob by Hur- shot and killed Constable S. G. Wynne rying Negro Into Woods. an dwounded Dr. L. G. Harris at Jonesville, Fla., when they went to his home to arrest him for stealing, last night was arrested by two ne-Dallas, Ga., December 8 .- (Special.) groes six miles from Jonesville. At ed b ya mob who accused them of havmercy, of the murder of V. A. Mc- at their home, was brought to the Donald, a Rome policeman.

Gainesville jail early and later removed to a point unknown here for safeguarding. Squire and Jackson Long are said to be no kin of Long.

Newberry and Jonesville are reported as quiet tonight and no trouble is

ARE INDICTED IN OHIO

Sixteen Charged With Participating in Storming Jail and Torturing Sheriff.

Lima, Ohio, September 7.-Sixteen alleged members of the mob which stormed the Allen county jail here last week in an attempt to lynch Charle Daniels, a negro, and tortured Sheriff Eley until he told where the prisoner was held, were indicted today. The list includes several business men. Thirteen of the sixteen have been arrested and are in the county jail under guard of 100 police and deputy sheriffs

It is expected that 100 indictments will be returned.

Daniels, the alleged assailant of Mrs. John Baber, was brought last night from the county jail at Napoleon to this city and taken to the Lima City hospital, where he was identified by Mrs. Baber. It was announced that Daniels was not taken back to Napoleon but is secreted in some other jail When the report was received last night that Daniels had been brought here a crowd gathered, but was dis-

persed quickly.

Livingston has not had a lynching day at the investigation being held in the last 30 years, according to citizens of that community, so that an in-Barnes declared Samuel Stocks, who justice was done this city by the public charged with having been implication of an account of a lynching ed in the lynching gave him the name lication of an account of a lynching many miles from that city.

Mayor T. F. Seale wires that the aled lynching occurred near the Missippi state line. The account of the ffair was sent out from Livingsto and the mistake occurred in the he

Fred H. Jones writes:

"Boyd's station is about hine mile from Livingston, near the Mississipp ine, and the alleged lynching is said to have occurred about two miles from Boyd's station, and there is no evi ence or even an intimation that the people of Livingston nor of Sumter county, nor even of Alabama, had any thing whatever to do with this affair.

"Not a man, woman or child of Livingston knew anything of this unfortunate affair until 8 o'clock Tuesday morning, 12 hours after it is said to have occurred, and then only when the sheriff was notified by phone by one of the most reliable, law abiding citizens of our county to come and investi-

ANT YOUR SHA

JAN 1916 LYNCHERS TAKE SIX **NEGROES FROM JAIL**

deorgians Start for Scene With Men Suspected of Sheriff's Murder.

SYLVESTER, Ga., Jan. 20 .- Six negroe vere taken from the local jail to-night nd rushed northward by a party o rmed men to the scene of Sheriff Moreand's murder a few days ago. It i elieved that they will be lynched.

The posse arrived in fifteen autonobiles, and went to the home o heriff Potts.

"We have a prisoner here we would lke to put in jail for safe keeping o-night," said the leader.

The Sheriff thought nothing of the natter and accompanied the men to he jail. There were four strangers in the group and he observed that one of them was handcuffed.

Inside the jail the Sheriff asked for their papers. The strangers grabbed him, seized his keys and bound his hands. They signalled for their companions, the cells were unlocked, the prisoners removed and thrust into auto-They drove away leaving the Sheriff tled and the door of the jail

Five of the negroes were members of one family named Lake, residents of Lee county, which adjoins Worth county. A pitched battle was fought at their home more than a month ago, in which Sheriff Moreland of Lee county was killed and several others were wounded. John Seymour, one of the wounded negroes, was the sixth man seized to-night. The mob demanded a seventh prisoner, Jim Keith, but the Sheriff had removed him to safer quarters two weeks ago when he received word that an attempt would be made to storm the jail. Keith is alleged to have fired the shot that killed Mr. Moreland.



GEORGIA'S BLOODY DEED.

Colored Men Lynched by a Mob. This Is the Picture. This Is Ameran Boasted Civilization. Murdered Without Judge or Jury.

Eleven Negroes and Three Whites Held in Connec tion With Murder of P. inent Augustan.

Augusta, Ga., August 20.—(Special.) he dead body of Albert Sidney J. ampbell, a member of an old and party. prominent Augusta family, was found istance from his home, several miles m Augusta. Eleven negroes and

the negroes, Campbell was engaged in treated.

The morning following the get-away, Deputy Sheriff May placed the negroes of "skin" with them late Saturday night at the spring near his made with bricks and stones, and the as far as Union Springs with the Campbell, had been left.

killing lies between the negroes now hands of the militia. under arrest and effort will be put

He was the son of the late Dr. and

TAKE JUSTICE IN

THOUSANDS OF EXCITED PEOPLE CLAMOR FOR VENGEANCE ON COLORED MAN.

Prisoner Makes Confession—Assailed Nottoway County Girl.

Petersburg, Va., April 2.—After mob violence had been threatened to Houston County Grand night against the life of John Henry Williams, the Negro who has confessed to having committed a capital offense against Miss Mamie Mason, a fifteen-year-old girl of Nottoway County, Mayor Robert Cabaniss declared martial law in force in all the district surrounding the city jail, placed the Petersburg Grays under arms and on duty, surrounded the jail with police reserves, and when the mob assumed dangerous proporplay hose on the crowd until it was dispersed.

ARREST OF NEGRO.

Evans called for the sounding of the to Montgomery by automobile, in city bell, and within a few minutes the local militie had responded to the May. the local militia had responded to the alarm. Police reserves were thrown his Is the Picture. This is Amerlered Without Judge or Jury.

1,000 men and boys, and had begun
to mutter threats against the pristhree white men have been arrested in
connection with the killing of Campof hose, and turned them on the adbell.

Some claimed that only one automothere were more.

Deputy Sheriff Aleck May reached
Ozark by automobile, and had a conference with the sheriff of Dale county. A coroner's inquest was held Sunday guard was halted, and when it was where he spent the night in custody of afternoon, but no evidence was adduced realized that the authorities meant to deputies. afternoon, but no evidence was adduced realized that the authorities meant to deputies.

Several persons are said to have enforce the law, the mob fell back for reached Ozark, where they sought the Campbell had a bullet a moment. It advanced a second sheriff of Dale county, who finally through his left temple and had been time, and was met with a veritable convinced them that Griffin was not According to the testimony of all of flood of water. Again the crowd re. in jail at that place.

house. During the game the bark of a dog caused the negroes to run into hiding, and the next instant pistol reit was finally dispersed by water, and Montgomery county jail. It is the belief of officials that the the sight of exposed bayonets in the

several well-known Augusta families. sulted with Mayor Cabaniss and Jude date of September 4.

Robert G. Southall, of the Corpora tien Court, as to what steps he should take to prevent mob violence. Frequent conferences were had with Adjutant-General W. W. Sale, in Richmond, over the long-distance telefurther military assistance if it were out a sentence at the Dothan city

Jury Fails to Indict Him on Serious Charge Re- ing returning to Dothan. cently Brought

Having been detained in the Montgomery county jail since the latter

weeping, Don Grimn, a negro, for many years tions ordered the fire department to flunkey in the employ of the city of Dothan, who was charged with having had improper relations with a halfwitted white woman, was released here Monday afternoon upon the receipt of MOB QUICKLY ASSEMBLES AFTER a release order from Judge H. A. Pearce, of the twentieth judicial cir-

The mob began to assemble shortly after Williams was placed in jail at turned over to Sheriff John A. May, 3 o'clock, and at 9 o'clock under a who had a short conference with the prearranged plan, City Sergeant J. B. negro and immediately had him rushed

Sought By Mob.

Discovering that Griffin had been in a cordon around the jail, and the spirited away, there was more or less fire department ordered to prepare to excitement in Dothan that night, and use its hose. Half an hour later, men are said to have left the city. when the mob increased to more than some claimed that only one automo-

vancing crowds. Surprised, the van-Griffin was hidden in a cotton oil mill,

ports were heard close to where Mr. militia. The mob maintained its unthat time Griffin had been held in the

Is Not Indicted.
Sheriff W. R. Waller received the forth to ascertain which is the guilty tically cleared, and an hour later the charge of criminal asault until further At midnight the streets were prac-commitment for Robert Griffin July 30, tically cleared and an hour later the ordering that the negro be held on a notice. The commitment was signed by unday morning at a spring a short Mrs. Robert Campbell and is related to dangerous, and Sergeant Evans con-lease order received Monday, under For a time the situation appeared Judge H. A. Pearce, as was the re-

The release, order instructed: grand jury of this (Houston) county having failed to indict Robert Griffin or to cortinue the charge against him for further investigation, you are di-rected to discharge him from custody." Robert Griffin, at the time of his and General Sale offered arrest on a serious charge, was serving cemetery, where he was engaged in work with other convicts. He had been employed by the city as a street sweeper and handy man for many years, and was a well known character in police circles, where he is said to have been used as a stool pigeon in the detection of negro gamblers.

Claims Innocence. It is claimed that the police at Dothan intercepted some letters, alleged to have passed between Griffin and a white woman, and his arrest followed immediately, the next development being the removal of the prisoner to the

Montgomery county jail.

When seen upon the streets Monday, shortly after his release, Griffin denied all charges of improper conduct, claiming that he is innocent. He said that the experience would be a lesson t him. He is not, however, contempla

New York City

NOOSE SHERIFF

Threaten to Hang Him and He Agrees to Produce White Woman's Negro Assailant.

STARTS FOR HIDING PLACE

Rioters in 100 Autos Go with Him-Firemen, Too Late, Drench Mob with Chemicals.

LIMA, Ohio, Aug. 30.—Enraged at the success of Sheriff Sherman Eley in spiriting Charles Daniels, a negro accused of Assaulting Mrs. John Barber, the young wife of a prominent farmer, out of their reach early this evening, a ob tomisht captured the sheriff, riously wounded him, placed a noose around his neck and forced him to direct a procession of 100 automobiles into the rough country north of city, where it is supposed the negro prisoner has been hidden.

The motor meb, with Sheriff Eley was not located at a late hour, after deserting the scene where they had overly were done him a police and Fire Departments, broken into the jail, the courthouse, and the residence of the sheriff, and forced the sheriff's wife and other women to flee from their anger with a small baby in arms.

Mob Surrounds Jail.

Mob Surrounds Jail.

The mob formed around the Lima juli

the entire force, but the offic overpowered in a hand-to-hand t. the mob was heavily armed. It

tient, the mob was heavily armed. It was announced that the negro had been much by Sheriff Eley to the Ohio State lospital for the Criminal Insane, and that the jail was guarded by but one deputy and the Sheriff's wife. Refusing to accept the announcement, the mob forced Mrs. Eley to open the cells. Sheriff Eley returned at 8:40 o'clock and was met by the mob at the city limits. They demanded that he deliver the prisoner or tell where he was hidden. The Sheriff reached his residence and retused to give up the negro. The mob then broke in the front door as Eley escaped through a rear entrance. He was caught when entering the Elks' Home and attacked. His clothes were stripped from his body and he was battered and licked by the mob. Two of his ribs were broken.

broken.

A rope was then taken from the trolley of a street car and the noose placed about his neck. Eley held out even after the mob had thrown the noose over the cross arm of a telephone pole. After half an hour of torture and insults, during which he pleaded for the mob to respect his duty and office, the half-conscious man surrendered. He was taken to a waiting motor truck, which formed the head of the procession of automobiles, into which the mob climbed. The procession then left the city at high speed.

Drenched Mob With Chemicals.

While the mob held Eley a prisoner inder the telephone pole to which they threatened to hang him, Chief of Police Kinney called upon citizens to join his force, but was refused. The Fire De-

force, but was refused. The Fire Department was called out, but arrived lust as the mob was starting away. The motor fire trucks were run three abreast down the streets, throwing chemicals on those of the mob that had not joined the motor procession, and the men on foot were dispersed.

It is understood that the mob was led by a band of farmers from the vicinity of the Barber country home, where the assault occurred early this morning. Mrs. Barber was slashed with a razor and beaten into unconsciousness. It is thought that she will die. A posse of 200 men with bloodhounds caught the negro Daniels in a woods in the same township later in the morning.

SLAYER OF SHERIFF ADMITS HE KILLED TWO NEGROES ALSO Lake Charles, La., August 17.—He.

laire Carriere, former convict and slayer of Sheriff Swords, of Saint Ladry parish, tonight made a statement to District Attorney Edwards, of Calcasieu parish, in which he admitted he had killed three persons during the past year, and expressed regret that he had not made the total greater. Besides Sheriff Swords, Carriere said he killed Dave Pierce, a negro, near Jennings, La., in self-defense, and shot and killed an 18-year-old negro boy because he had learned the boy had been promised \$25 if he would reveal his hiding place

Carriere has captured early day said:

"I don't know whether the requisition near Elton by Sheriff Reid, of Calcasieu soing to be honored by the governor disappear northward.

Earlier in the evenium whom the authorities have been look since he killed Sheriff Swords a mc ago near Opelousas, was surprised a abandoned sawmill by the posse, when he attempted to escape rece a charge of buckshot through the 1 fired from Sheriff Reid's gun.

At the Calcasieu parish jail, Carriere is being held, it was state night that the prisoner would not cover. Carriere sent for a priest.

10 PROTECT INNESES heriff, Neck in Noose, Surrenders Negro to Mob Harris Wires Governor Fer guson That He Will Use

All His Power to See The Ohio Officer, After Hiding Alleged Assailant of Woman. Yields to Threat to Lynch Himself-Injured in Struggle with Enraged Farmers.

Following a telegram received at the governor's office from Governor Ferguson, of Togas, asking assurance ha Victor and In Innes, for whom extra! Lima, Ohio, Aug. 30 .- Sheriff Ely in the world. dition to Georgia is asked on a charge was dragged to the principal street of larceny after trust, one of the corner of the town to-night, a rope charges following the disappearance. charges following the disappearance ing thrown over a trolley pole, by a revolvers, the and about the jail of the Nelms sisters, would receive mob which threatened to hang him if he was still held there.

protection from mob violence in even he refused to tell where he had hidof their extradition. Governor Harrisden Charles Daniels, a negro, held for nented in the mean time, had grown Saturday morning called into confer-assault on Mrs. John Barber, a white Saturday morning called into confer-assault on Mrs. John Barber, a white They overpowered the police and the ence Attorney General Clifford Walker woman. With his clothes torn off and Sheriff's deputy and entered the jail. Sheriff Mangum of Fulton county, So-plood streaming from a dozen cuts, the The Sheriff's wife obligingly opened all various other officials.

Prisoners, Are Safe Here.

Constitution

After an exhaustive conference overto the hiding place of the negro. the matter, Governor Harris sent the The mob formed around the jail befollowing telegram:

Atlanta, Ga., March 18, 1916. Hon. James E. Ferguson, Governor, Austin, Texas: Your message in re Victor and Ida Innes: I beg to reply that if the requisition is honored by you and these prisoners are returned to Georgia, you may rest assured that all the power which the law delegates to me will be employed to insure not only the proper protection of the prisoners while in custody of the state, but their safe return beyond the state should they be acquitted. I know of no concerted effort to do violence to them, nor of any threats in that direction. Such reports, I am sure, are grossly exaggerated and to give credence to them would reflect on the honor and dignity of the commonwealth. I am assured that the prisoners, if sent back, will have a fair trial and I will see that the provisions of the state's statutes shall be respected in their protection. I trust that the requisition will be honored by you. If this is not sufficient, we earnestly request a hearing before refusing

N. E. HARRIS, Governor. Promises Protection.

Regarding the possible return of the after he had escaped from the Jennings Inneses to Georgia, Sheriff Mangum at twenty miles an hour, just in time

> of Texas or not. I know nothing about the Texas end of the situation, except what I saw in the papers this morning. But I do know this: If the requisition on linching Daniels, while an armed is honored, and they are brought to this band of farmers, gathered in the neighstate and put in jail in Fulton county, borhood of the Barber country home when they get in jail here they are un-

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

licitor General Hugh M. Dorsey and Sheriff surrendered and left the city, the cells for them, but they failed to various other officials. presumably to take the frenzied mob of the Sheriff's house and office, how-

> fore dusk and leaders demanded adto the Ohio State Hospital for the Mrs. Ely and her sister, carrying Mrs. Criminal Insane, and that the jail was Ely's small daughter, who is seriously guarded by but one deputy and the ill. Sheriff's wife. Refusing to accept the announcement, the mob forced Mrs. Ely and the rest proceeding to the Eley to open the cells. Her husband's courthouse to search the clock tower, capture followed.

The mob left town in more than a similar circumstances. hundred automobiles. Ely was placed Ely were more immediately successful in the leading machine. He suffered finding him in hiding at the Elks Home several broken ribs while resisting the him to the scene of his surrender, mob. He was knocked down and kicked TRIBUNE in the side.

Police Chief McKinney and several policemen have been badly beaten. The entire motor fire department was called, but arrived too late to save Ely from the mob. Driving three abreast, and with chemical tanks open throwing liquid into the crowd, the fire engines charged down the street to see a motor truck with Ely aboard

Earlier in the evening a mob of 3,000 persons surrounded the Lima jail, bent on linching Daniels, while an armed der my jurisdiction and I am certainly golfig to take care of them. That is about as strong as it can be made. That is what is going to be done."

approached in automobiles.

Ely, inding all attempts to reason with the nob vain, disappeared, and the report was circulated that he had smuggled the negro out of the prison and requitted of Murder, They Are approached in automobiles. Sheriff

taken him to the new Lima State Hos-pital for the Criminal Insane, one of the atrongest institutions of the kind

ever, to await his return.

Sheriff Ely got back to Lima at 9:40 o'clock, to be met by the mob demanding the negro. He refused to tell where mittance. Chief of Police Kinney he had taken his prisoner, taking pains called out the entire force, but the offi- to retreat further into his house as he cers were overpowered in a hand-to-slam the heavy front doors in the mob's hand fight. It was announced that the face, but a rush was made and the negro had been taken by Sheriff Eley doors broken down as the Sheriff es-

> where twenty years ago a mob found a negro hidden and lynched him in Those after

> > Minneapolis, Minn 1916

earing Lynch Law. in Georgia Inneses Ask for Protection

Texas Executive Requested to Revoke the Order for Extradition.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS

Charged With Funds

Austin, Texas, March 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Victor E. Innes, of Eugene, Ore., through their counsel yesterds washed Covernor James E. Ferguson to revoke requisition for their return to Georgia. ging that they feared lynchin hould they be taken to Atlanta f rial on indictments Charging the with larceny after trust.

No decision was given by Governo Ferguson, but he a mounced he had telegraphed the chief executive Georgia, Governor Nat Harris, asking official assurances that every precaution would be taken to safeguard the

Acquitted of Murder.

Requistion for Mr. and Mrs. Innes was honored by Governor Ferguson's predecessor in office, Governor Oscar B. Colquitt, after they had been acquitted in San Antonio, where they are now in jail, of charges of murder in connection with the disappearance of Mrs. Elois Nelms Dennis and her sister, Miss Beatrice Nelms of Atlanta,

The Inneses carried their case to the supreme court of the United States, which decided against their contention that the requisition was invalid because they had not been permitted to return to Oregon, the state where they were arrested, after the dismissal of the original charge which caused their detention.

Threatening Letters Received.

Since that time according to their attorneys, the two prisoners have been recipients of numerous anonymous letters of a threatening nature, one of which apparently coming from the old home of the Nelms' women promised Mr. and Mrs. Innes that they would be dealt with "like Leo M. Frank."

Mrs. Dennis and Miss Nelms disap peared here nearly two years ago and no trace of them ever has been found. Innes had acted as storney for Mrs. Dennis and the Georga charge of larceny after trust is based on allegations that she gave him \$12,000 to in-

Macon, Ga., January 26 .- (Special.) Posses are searching Laurens, Twiggs and Wilkinson counties tonight for a and Wilkinson counties tonight for a negro who early today attacked the wife of a Laurens count far net with a hatchet and butcher knife. Seven negroes already have been caught and brought before the woman, but in each case she said the negro was not her assailant. The woman was not injured, as her screams brought neighbors who frightened her assailant away.

Twiggs county adjoins Bibb county

Twiggs county adjoins Bibb county on the southeast and Laurens and Wilkinson counties adjoin Twiggs. Fear was expressed in messages here that if the assailant is caught he might be

Lynchings-1916 CAL SHEETS PERPETRATE

BAREFACE DECEPTION

Paducah Shame Makes Them "See Things" And They Claim Colored Mob Tries To Lynch Colored Boy

The Louisville Herry 10/21/16. What Do They Care!

Every white man in Kentucky of them, to hide this shame, will resort to anything. This must be the cause of the concerted and ap-parently premeditated actions of the four dailies of this city when they offset the helpous crime of Pacried as one voice that a "Police-ducah. They were "Nagrous". case Tuesday.

The facts are these: Albert Collins, a Colored boy, nineteen years of age, was accused by a number women of enticing Theresa Bell, nine-year-old girl, into a vacant house on Madison Colored man named Smith caught the boy and led him by the arm to a saloon at West and Madison and called the police. The boy cried screamed he had done nothing.

held him until the police Such a commotion was bo draw a crowd in any con white or black. So by the of the patrol over 200 per gathered to see the cause xcitement.

Not a blow was struck, the boy as not hurt, no one tried to get at him, no one threatened him, the ceman did not draw any gun, there was no need of his doing so. It was simply the arrest of a boy, who was frightened out of his wits and cried to be let loose. And yet the Post, the Times, the Herald and even the so-called reliable Courier-Journal all carried articles declaring "Negro Mob Tries to Lynch Negro Boy" and that the policeman with his back to a wall and with drawn revolver threatened to kill the first "black" who touched his prisoner.

sarcastic critic of yellow journals. It says among other fabrications: "One ho has any sense of honor and of the Negro men fell to his knew manhood feels shamed and hu- and with his hands uplifted ap-miliated by the actions of the white pealed, 'Please, Mr. Buck, let that the in Paducah. And so many nigger go, so we can kill him. Nothing yellower, nothing more false was ever printed.

The whole thing was an effort to cried as one voice that a "Police-ducah. They were "Negroes," what man Saves Negro From Mob of Own did it matter? Forty per cost. Race" in their report of an assault the readers of the four dailies are Colored canders fatten their subscription lists so that advertisements may fill their coffers But they regard their Colored read ers about as much as they do their office cats. Some day when the race has not only cut Twelfth street, and assaulting her. Illiteracy but has built up its intelligence. Colored people will refuse to buy white papers that ridicule, deride and libel them.

EXPRESS

Buffalo, N. Y.

\$20,000 FUND TO FIGHT LYNCHING

Boston lawyers have pledged \$12,000 of it, and negroes to raise remainder.

A NATIONWIDE CAMPAIGN

Elizabeth Freeman of New York tells Buffalo audience of her hopes.

NORTH MUST TAKE THE LEAD

she declares-Retells horrors of a Waco burning.

If the negroes of the United States have raised \$8,000 on August 15th to neighboring town in which the crime fight the lynching of their people in the South, Phillip G. Peabody, a lawyer of Boston, will give \$11,000 to the fund. Another \$1,000 will be given by jury deliberated four minutes and re-Moorfield Storey of Boston, a former turned its verdict. The foreman of the president of the American Bar associa- jury was a very fine man, but among

campaign will be begun by the Na- murder. tional Association for the Advancement of the Colored People to bring respect for law and its actual enforcement into the southland. Mass meetings will be held; full publicity will be given to lynchings; persons known to have taken part in lynchings will be prosecuted.

Basing her arguments on the statement that the condition of the negro and his family is worse today in the South than it was before, during and

immediately after the civil war, Miss Elizabeth Freeman of New York spoke vesterday before the Buffalo branch of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People. She cold her auditors in the auditorium of the Michigan avenue Baptist church that the negroes of the North, possessing unusual advantages and privileges, must make the first move in bettering the condition of their brothers in the

"You must help those who cannot help themselves," Miss Freeman said. "This is the only national organization working to stop lynching; working ernestly for the progress of the race. It is your work. If you do not take part in bettering the condition of your of course; but if you do work with us you are giving that help expected of You cannot be satisfied with your lot while your brothers are being

deprived of their natural rights." These two Boston lawyers, Moorfield Storey and Phillip G. Peabody, have in a lynching. There will be no arbeen stirred to their generous offers for the creation of a fund by the so- be enforced. Laws won't stop lynchcalled Waco horror. Miss Freeman was ing. Enlightened public opinion will. lecturing for suffrage in the south when Jesse Washington was taken from court and tortured before he was burned at HJOJANU AKI the stake in front of the Waco city hall. She got to Waco the day after the lynching, May 16th. Miss Freeman told of the indignities which she, a white woman of culture, had to suffer at the hands of white officials of Waco while her audience the miserable story of the lynching. As usual, she said, in addition to his actual crime of murder. the negro boy was acused "of that other crime that white men of the south insist the negro always commits." In this instance that bther crime written into the lad's confession.

ington, an eighteen-year-old lad, unable others afoot, tonight scoured the nearington, an eighteen-year-old lad, unable of fields for Bill Towery, a negro, to read or write, feeble otherwise in his wanted on the charge of murdering mental equipment, kiled his employer. The Vaughn, a well-to-do oil man, Mrs. Fryer, because she had scolded him about beating his mules. The Hoffman late today.

Manufer the story is that Jesse Wash-line a hundred in automobiles and the there afoot, tonight scoured the near-there afoot, tonigh

Conditions in south seldom worse, came from an incident of the day before when a white trader abused and punished the boy unjustly and threatened to kill him.

'Waco business-men," Miss Freeman said, "demanded that the people of the had been committed allow the boy a fair trial. These white men had their trust betrayed in a few days. The boy was, indeed, given six lawyers. The the other jurors was one who boasted With the \$20,000 fund a national living under suspended septence for

> "The courtroom was crowded. The idge did not hear the court as he was swern to do. The sheriff disappeared just as the verdict came in. The boy was at the mercy of the mob."

> Miss Freeman said the mob hitched the boy to an automobile, a chain around his chin so that he would not choke. The mob pledged itself to bring him to the stake alive. He was dragged two miles in this fashion. He was stabbed and punched and his flesh torn. He was brought half dead to the stake at the foot of a tree in front of the city hall.

The mayor of the city, Miss Freeman said, sat in his window to watch the torture and bewailed only the fact that a good tree would be spoilt. A small boy was hired to light the fire. It is a rime in Texas for a man to start a bonfire. The negro lad's fingers were the chain thrown over the tree. He was lowered into the fire and raised up out of it for two hours. Then his body was dragged through the streets

for another hour.
"Then children pulled out his teeth and sold them for \$5 each," continued the speaker. "Links of the chain sold lfor 25 cents each. Pieces of the charrace you cannot stop this movement, red body were sold as souvenirs. What was left went into an ask can.

the candidates for sheriff is running on the plea that he himself has killed three negroes. There is a law in Texas making it murder to take part

Are you soing to help?"

making her investigation. She told for Lynching Is Threatened Because of the Killing of Oil Man.

In Muskogee, Okla., August 4.—Nearly was 1,000 heavily armed oil workers from Morris, Okmulgee and Hoffman, more vash-than a hundred in automobiles and the

ing smeared and blood, was captured in a corn field near Hoffman less than an hour after Vaughn's body was found. Officers placed him in an automobile and outdistanced the citizens of Hoffman in a race for the county jail at Okmulgee

Okmulgee. Word of his capture flashed through-Word of his capture flashed through-out the oil fields and within an hour two hundred men had begun a march from Morris, a little oil town about ten miles away, to Okmulgee with the avowed intention of lynching him. Of-ficers are believed to have spirited the negro from the jail and are with him somewhere between Muskogee and Okmulgee in an automobile. He is said to be Cecil Towery, a brother of Bill Towery.

Towery.

One of the posses late tonight captured a third negro, Lessie Scott, who declared he saw the two negroes with Vaughn in his car shortly before the murder was discovered. The posse is holding him a prisoner to identify the slayers, should they be captured. Vaughn's throat had been cut, his head almost severed from his shoulders, and the car was splashed with blood. He had been robbed and his pockets jurned inside out.

WARMLY DEBATED

cut off so that he couldn't hold on to Sheriffs Charged With Lack of Diligence and Care in Protection of Alleged Criminals in Speech of Fullbright

"The election is now on and one of "KNOWS BOYS OF MOB WILL VOTE FOR THEM"

rests and no trials. The law will not Blackburn Attacks Bills, Asserting They Condemn Official Without Trial-The Measures Go to Subcommittee.

> Proposed anti-lynching legislation in the form of companion bills introduced by Representative H. J. Fullbright, of Burke county, failed of approval by general judiciary committee number two yesterday, after almost two hours' debate; and the two measures were referred to a sub-committee for further consideration, and to be reported back at an early meeting of the main committee.

> The discussion centered round the bill to penalize sheriffs in counties where lynchings might occur by the forfeiture of office. It provides that

the lynching of a prisoner automa the lynching of a prisoner automa; laws will be enforced and to prove to cally would deprive the sheriff of the them that the courthouse is the best cally would deprive the sheriff of the them that the courthouse is the best county, not only of his office, but of the right ever again to hold the office take a sheriff in Georgia; that the lynching of a person charged with crime, before the sheriff shall have taken him mare and an implication that they will, if elected, "enforce the law." Mr. Blackburn characteriezd as "a night-mare and an implication that the courthouse is the best county. show that he exercised all possible the world, and a disgrace to the state. haste in serving the warrant, would make it encumbent upon the governor to remove the sheriff from office, and in case a prisoner were removed from the custody of the sheriff and taken promises, and that's usually all it into another county and lynched, the sheriff of each county involved would be held responsible and his tenure and his eligibility to hold office in the future jeopardized.

The companion bill to this runs along similar lines, only it is broader in scope;

Sheriffs Are Scored.

In arguing for his bill before committee, Mr. Fullbright, after declaring that Georgia has been stigmatized while the evil ought to be put down, I throughout the nation because of lynchings within the state, charged that this has been due largely to a lack of diligence and care upon the part of sheriffs entrusted with the protection of alleged criminals.

"One reason why they don't protect them," he said, speaking of sheriffs' failure to properly safeguard the lives of prisoners, "is because they know that they can run again for office and that the boys of the mob will vote for them, and see that they are elected."
"It is mighty seldom," he declared,

"that a mob undertakes a lynching unless the members of it know that the sheriff is in sympathy with them; and it is mighty seldom that a man is lynched but the sheriff knows of it beforehand and knows personally who the men are who compose the mob."

Here Representative R. B. Black burn, Fulton county, launched upon a lengthy and at times impassioned attack upon the bill. He said the only way to stop lynching in Georgia or any other state is "to educate the people to feel that the courthouse is the best friend they've got, and that justice will e meted 'out there."

"In my opinion," said Mr. Blackburn, "this is the worst bill that possibly could be proposed. It provides for too much centralization of power-it puts altogether too much power in the hands of the governor. You might just as well dispense with the elective franchise althogether.

"Bill Is Unconstitutional."

"Then too, it is unconstitutional, I believe, in that it deprives an accused sheriff of his right to trial by a jury of his peers, and it works the forfeiture of the right of a citizen to hold office, without a trial or conviction by a legal tribunal. To say that a sheriff who actually tries his very best, and perhaps suffers wounds, to save the life of a prisoner and fails, must forfeit his right during the rest of his life to hold office, is preposterous. That is too great a right to deprive him of without a trial

"There isn't any use in going into hysterics over this thing," continued Mr. Blackburn. "Lynching is a bad thing, we all agree, but this bill does

"Will the gentleman suggest a remedy?" asked Representative H. W. Hop-

I think the remedy is complete nov as it stands on the books," replied Mr. Blackburn. "We have all the law we need, covering all phases of the thing; all the additional remedy we need is all the additional remedy we need is education of the people so that the

before the sheriff shall have taken him mare and an implication that ought into custody, unless the sheriff can not to be flaunted before the people of

Willing to Promise.

During the discussion the Leo Frank case was dragged by a member, which brought Representative Fred Morris, of Cobb county, to his feet in vehement defense of the citizenship of his county, the sheriff at the time of Frank's death and of the grand jury which investi-

gated the lynching.
Mr. Morris declared that in his opin-

don't believe this is the means whereby to do it.

The two bills were referred to a com-The two bills were referred to a committee composed of E. H. Griffin of Decatur, M. J. Yeomans of Terrell, H. W. Hopkins of Thomas, George Davis of Laurens and Fullbright.

SEORGE CARTER, NORFOLK YOUTH, FIRED ON MOB OF U S. SAILORS, KILLING TWO AND DISPERSING CROWD WERE TRYING TO "STRING, UP" HIS

Certain that the twelve or fifteer sailors and marines who had chased his brother, George Carter, Wednesday afternoon from Washington power to uphold the law and let the street to Charlotte and Cumberland, offenders know that such acts will intended to lynch him, Willie Carter, not be tolerated, and that those guilstreet, followed the mob, and when and Sheriff Burts as the hig whom had a hold on his brother.

The mob quickly dispersed, the justice.

Carolina, as a result of the recent lynching of Anthony Crawford, at Abbeville, has taken a stand which promises to clear the name of his State of the stigma which attached to it during the administration of his predecessor, the notorious Cole Blease. Governor Manning, in a statement given out to the press on

statement given out to the press on the day before election, says:
"I was out of the State when the Abbeville lynching occurred. As soon as I learned of it, I called Solicitor R. A. Cooper and Sheriff R. M. Burts, of Abbeville, to the office and called on Coroner F. W. R. Nance, of Abbeville County, to comply with the law and furnish me with a copy of the testimony taken at the coroner's inquest. I found that the coroner held

an inquest, but took no testimony.
"Solicitor Cooper and Sheriff Burts came to my office and I requested hem to secure the names of all paries connected with this affair, those who took part in the whipping, in the taking of the Negro from the jail, in the lynching, and all those who wore at the meeting reported to have been held on the following Monday. I have requested Solicitor Cooper and Sheriff Burts to make a complete investigation of the whole matter and get the names of all parties concerned and to swear out warrants and trest them.

"I intend to do everything in my a nineteen-year-old colored youth ty of violating the law must suffer snatched a pistol from a store in for it. I have requested Solicitor which he worked on Washington Cooper as the State's representative they were dragging his brother out peace officer in the county, to leave of a house at the corner of Charlotte no stone unturned in order to vinand Cumberland streets, fired on the dicate the law and all the powers of sailors, killing two of them, each of the governor's office are at their disposal in bringing the guilty ones to

whom had a hold on his brother.

The mob quickly dispersed, the sailors and marines seeking cover, and the boy who did the shooting made his escape and had not been apprehended up to the time of our going to press.

POLICE SAVED CARL REED.

Immediately after, the shooting sailors and marines began to gather from all parts of the city, bent upon starting another lynching and when a group of them saw Carl Reed, a colored boy about eighteen years old, on Church street, they made a dash for him, crying "string him up, string him up." Seven police officers came to Young Reed's rescue and he was placed in an automobile and carried to the first precinct police station, not before the sailors had handled him roughly, however.

Improved the shooting on October 21 in one of South Carolina's most beautiful and progressive cities. Anthony Crawford, the victim, was a Negro, 51 years old, worth over \$20,000. He got into a row with a white storekeeper named Barks-dale over the price of cottonseed. It is reported that Mr. Barksdale called him a liar and the Negro cursed him roundly in return, whereupon a clerk ran out to give Crawford a beating with an ax handle. He was saved from this by a policeman who are rested Crawford and took him to the municipal building, but when they let him out on ball a crowd of men to the first precinct police station, not before the sailors had handled him roughly, however.

The lynching referred to occurret on October 21 in one of South Carolina's most beautiful and progressive cities. Anthony Crawford, the victim, was a Negro, 51 years old, worth over \$20,000. He got into a row with a white storekeeper named Barks-dale over the price of cottonseed. It is reported that Mr. Barksdale called him a liar and the Negro cursed him roundly in return, whereupon a clerk ran out to give Crawford a beating with an ax handle. He was saved from this by a policeman who are rested. The same and the Negro cursed him a white storekeeper named barks-dale over the price of cottonseed. It is reported that Mr. Barks

the crowd coming after him, he went down in the boiler room of the gin picked up a four-pound hammer, and waited. The first man who came a n, McKinney Cann, received a ble

they had finished him, when the permitted the sheriff to arrest the u conscious Crawford on condition that he would not take his prisoner out of town until they knew whether Cann would live or die.

Cann was not hurt as badly as they thought, but, nevertheless, a mob went back to the jail at four o'clock in the afternoon, took the keys and guns away from the sheriff and jailor, dragged Crawford through the streets of the Negro quarter with a rope around his neck, hung his mutilated body to a pine tree at the entrance to the fair grounds and around his neck. to the fair grounds, and expended a couple of hundred rounds of ammunition at it.

On Monday a meeting was called in the Abbeville Courthouse, at which it was decided to order the 16 sons and daughters of Crawford and their families to abandon their \$20,000 home and get out of the State by November 15. After the meeting this mob proceeded to close up all the Negro shops in Abbeville.

The Columbia State, in a powerful editorial, pointed out that in view of the exodus of Negro labor from the South to northern industrial fields and the approach of the boll weevil, South Carolina's problem was to keep her colored men instead of serving notice on them that no matter how industrious or successful they might be, their case was absolutely hopeless. It so convinced the business men of Abbeville that they had lynched their own pocket-books, that on November 6 another meeting was held in the court-house, at which the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

"We, the citizens of the city of Abbeville, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby express in unqualified terms our disapproval of the recent violent acts of certain persons committed in our community, and the spirit of the lawlessness that seems rife in the county, resulting in continued acts of lawlessness. I is, therefore "Resolved, That the sheriff of Ab-

beville County, the mayor of Abb ville, the police force and every cer of the county and city, he ure to use every effort to enforce the own and county regardless of condiion or color.

"Resolved, further, That we hereby pledge ourselves as individ-uals to give to the officers of the law our physical support in maintain-

Resolved, further, That if it be necessary to carry out this deter-mination that the aid of the State and Federal Government be called in order, that every citizen may enjoy his rights under the constitution. "Resolved, further, That a commit-

tee with Captain J. L. Perrin as chairman, be appointed for the purpose of ascertaining what can be done toward the organization of a ocal military company for the projection of the citizen

ared the protection of the men

this meeting as long as he obeys the laws of the State and pursues only his own legitimate business.

"Resolved, further, That a meeting? the law-abiding citizens of Abbevilla County be called in this courthousa on next Monday at noon to perfect an organization for enforcing law and order in this county, and that every community in the county be represented at this meeting, and that steps be taken to show to the people of the State and United States that the men of Abbeville County will defend the law and protect the citizens of the commonwealth in the enjoyment of all rights guaranteed by the nent of all rights guaranteed by

At the meeting on November 13, th above resolutions were endorsed b prominent citizens from all parts the country and a committee of 12 men are to be appointed, "who shall have for their duties the furtherance f the ends sought by the meeting, by taking up with the citizens of the country the matters discussed and endeavoring to being about a property of the country to be deavoring to bring about a proper un-derstanding between the people of the county, and a due observance of the laws of the land."

As a further guarantee that the Crawford family is to be defended in their right to live in South Carolina and enjoy the property accumulated by three generations, Governor Lanning has written Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, vice president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as follows:

"I realize the gravity of this offense and am determined to do everything in my rower to bring the offenders.

in my power to bring the offenders to justice. I have called on the sheriff of Abbeville County to take the necessary steps to prevent any unlawful action with regard to the ex-pulsion of the family of Crawford. "I am giving serious consideration to this matter with a view to making recommendations to the Legislature, so as to be able to deal with such conditions when they arise."

LYNCHING PARTIES WHO "FORGET" ARE HELD BY N. C. COURT

(Associated Press.) KINSTON, N. C., July 5.-Judge W. M. Bond, conducting an investigation here into the lynching on April 5 of Joseph Black a negro, impressed with the reluctance with which testimony was given, and the disposition of wit-nesses to "forget" today had Cleve-land Loftin under \$500 bond on a charge of perjury. Loftin, according to witnesses, told many stories of the alleged complicity of Samuel Stocks, charged with having been implicated in the lynching, but could remember nothing on the stand.

Edward Phillips testified that Stocks said men in the automobile with Black stuck knives into the negro and shot nim, "to make him hush his yelling."

The hearing was adjourned at noon o be resumed tomorrow.

ynchings

Twelve-Year-Old Daughter of Prominent Farmer Victim of Attack by Negro.

Athens, Ga., November 27 .- (Special.) counties are tonight in posses led by county officers, with bloodhounds, scouring the country for a negro charged with attempted assault upon a 12-year-old white girl, daughter of a well-known farmer near Winder. The negro met the child in the of any foul play. road, asked her if she knew him, and

Unusually revolting details feature the story of her struggle with the brute, who fled when he heard a farmor in a field nearby shouting to his team and thought the voice was directed toward him.

are not identified and at midnight a great crowd was following a trail in

county toward Monroe

Found Guilty With Recommendation for Mercy After 14 Hours' Peliberation

Sylvester, Ga., rebruary 4.—James To the Colored Baptists of Keith, negro, was found guilty of the murder of sperin D. R. Moreland by a jury here the toray. The Jury recommended mercy, which means life imprisonment. The jury had been out then found to the long experience then found to the long experience of Park S. M. Moreland and the long experience of Park S. M. Moreland and the long experience of Park S. M. Moreland and the long experience of Park S. M. Moreland and the long experience of Park S. M. Moreland and the long experience of Park S. M. Moreland and the long experience of Park S. M. Moreland and the long experience of Park S. M. Moreland and the long experience of Park S. M. Moreland and the long experience of Park S. M. Moreland and the long experience of Park S. M. Moreland and the long experience of t

county.

Keith late this afternoon, and Sherinhis field, the Educational De-L. A. Potts left the city secretly with the prisoner for a destination known partment of the American Baponly to bimed. It is presumed here tist Publication Society has dethat he has gone to the state prison cided to turn over to his super-

NEGRO DISAPPEARS; TO LEAVE SECTION ence students.

and the annearance on the gate of another well-known notro's home of a card telling the inmetes to leave town and warning he of the disappearance of Koe and the fact that they might share a similar late, has created a great sensation among the colored residents of the city, and there is a tendency among many of them to keep very closely at home at night. In addition to the warning on the card there was a drawing of a tree with bodies was a drawing of a tree with bodies suspended from it, which did not tend to lessen its effect.

Roe, it is said, was called at his home by some one over the telephone, who told him to come out to the Country club. He went in his car and that is club. He went in his car and that is the last authentic account of him. The BOY CREATES STIR BY car was found afterward not far from his home, but with no sign of Roe. That he was lynched, beaten to death and then buried in the woods, or shot to his home, but with no sign of Roe. That he was lynched, beaten to death and then buried in the woods, or shot to death by white men and numerous other tales, are told among the negroes to account for his disappearance, but so far nothing in regard to him has been discovered by the officers who have been actively at work on the case and the general opinion with them seems Citizens of Barrow, Jackson and Wal- death by white men and numerous other the general opinion with them seems to be that the negro has probably just skipped out, as no trace can be found

Another Colored Man

Three negroes have been arrested but Historic Merit Brings Rev. S. N. Vass High in Estimation of American Baptist Publication Society

> Places Him in Charge of Entire Sunday Sunday Educational Department of That Organization

> Philadelphia, Pa., June 20, '17

more than fourteen hours. Shortly after ience of Rev. S. N. Vass in Sunnoon the jury asked to be re-charged day School and Bible work on the conspiracy feature of the case. This was done by Judge Cox. mong his own people through-Moreland was the sheriff of Lee county, but was killed in this (Worth) out the United States, covering ty, but was killed in this (Worth) a period of a quarter of a cen-Five negroes were lynched a few tury, and because of his person-days ago in connection with the case.

A life term sentence was passed on al relations with the workers on vision all the colored teacher THERS WARNED training classes and correspond-

We deeply appreciate the sup-Thomasville, Ga., July 15.4 (Special.) port given this work by colored the unexplained disappearance hereBaptists; and we ask that here this week of a negro named John Roe

fter all of the colored classe nd correspondents should communicate direct with Dr. S. N. Vass, Box 441, Raleigh, N. C., who will send examination papers, mark same, and issue the diplomas.

Yours very truly. WM. E. CHALMERS Educational Secretar

IMAGINING HORROR

murdered two white women and thrown out to avenge the death of Henry J. The negro had evidently been lying their bodies in Stoney Creek. His circumstantial account of how the two western part of the county, but until last within a short time after Professor women were killed while gathering corn night negro churches, it was said, had Ragland left his home. in a field near where he was at play excited his mother and she spread the by negroes for having whipped one of

force, together with the sheriff of Nash generally are believed to have escaped County, spent two hours searching for from the county. John T. Beaseley of clues on the strength of the boy's imag- Blakely left here last night for Montination before someone exercised com- gomery, on hearing reports that the nemon sense enough to go to the home of groes had gone there. He went in an unthe two women, where they were found very much alive and equally as much Idlers around the courthouse square they had been killed.

section, seeing visions of a prospective

IUT EDUCATION COMPULSORY LEE GRAND JU The Mun man 5/19/16
IN GEORGIA AS LEGISLATURE AD

JOURNS-BILL GIVING GO ERNOR POWER TO REMOVE SHERIFF WHERE LYNCHING OC-CURS KILLED BY HOUSE AFTER SORY EDUCATION LAW PASSED -WOMAN SUFFRAGE DEFEAT Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 17, 1916.-A bill providing that the sheriff of any Georia county in which a lynching occurs be removed by the Governor, was tabled, 113 to 29, by the Georgia House had passed the Senate.

the session was passage of a compul-persons were fruitless. settling its consideration for today should be brought to justice.
one day after adjournment.

Posse Seeks Negro Who

Birmingham, Ala.

AGE HERALD

IAN 6. 194

No Further Bloodshed Re-negro. ported in Blakely Riots. Goolsbys Escape

negroes since last week's outbreak, in gro is captured he will be lynched. which six negroes were killed, reports have been burned since angry whites went wife was left alone at home. them, according to statements by neigh-

Mike and Ulysses Goolsby, negroes, ac-The chief of police and his entire cused of complicity in Villipigue's death, official capacity. A sheriff's deputy was expected to follow him later.

in the dark concerning the report that late today were given a surprise when a pistol dropped from the hand of a man Nearly the whole of Rocky Mount's who had been using it to illustrate the population thronged to the Stoney Creek part he said he had taken in the hunt for negroes last week. One cartridge of the pistol exploded, the ball going through the fleshy part of the leg of the narra-No one else was hurt.

Says It Is Unable to Re-

turn Indictments. eus tetarin 9.2-

Leesburg, Ga., February 1 .- (Speial.)—The Lee county grand jury adjourned today and in reading its Wednesday, a few minutes before the presentments said it had looked as, close of the legislative session. It thoroughly as possible into the recent lynching of five negroes in Lee coun- Mob Beats Man Who The outstanding accomplishment of ty, but that its effort to indict any sory education law. A woman suf-jury condemned the act and said that frage amendment was disposed of by the persons perpetrating this crime

Attempted, Assault on Woman in Bibb County

CENTERVILLE, ALA., Nov. 23-Sheriff J. S. Ward received a message about 11o'clock today stating that an unknown negro had attempted a crim-

inal assult upon the wife of Professor H. Grady Ragland near Kaul's Camp, in the extreme southwestern part of Bibb County, at an early hour this morning.

Mrs. Hagland's clothing was torn 283

from her body, she was dragged by her hair and was bruised by the brute in his friendish attempt. The terrorized woman fought desperately and finally succeeded in escaping from the

Sheriff Ward and his full force of deputies at once left for the scene of the crime. The bloodhounds used at the state convict camp at Lucile prison have been sent to take the trail of the negro.

The people living in the neighbor-Blakely, Ga., January 2.—While no more and a large body of citizens have joinhood of the crime are greatly aroused attempts have been made on the lives of ed in the seach; it is feared if the ne-

Professor Ragland who has charge of reached here today that a negro church a school in Beat Three, about fifteen bullding in the western portion of this miles southwest of Centersville had (Early) county was burned last night, gone to the school house, which waws Some half dozen negro lodge buildings some distance from his home and the

Cincinnati, O.

WHO FOUGHT MOB

Testimonial for Sherman Ely. Who Defended Lima Prisoner.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH) COLUMBUS, O., December 23.-In recognition of his defense of a negro prisoner against a mob at Lima, O., August 31, Sheriff Sherman Ely of Allen county will be presented a loving cup by the National Association SENATE - COMPUL. Crime Condemned But Jury for the Advancement of Colored People at a meeting to be held here next Wednesday evening. Charles Edward Russell, writer on social welfare subjects, who will be in Columbus to attend a meeting of national sociological research bodies, is to present the cup. Governor Willis is to make an

Beat His Sick Wife

DECATUR, ILL., March 9.—A party of masked men dragged Dr. C. W. Kemery from his home in Alenville today and tying him to a pole horse-whipped him. The attack followed an alleged beating which Dr. McKemery gave his sick wife who is suffering pneumonia and is in a critical condition. Kemery was arrested and charged with an attempted murder.

NEGROWBEING SOUGHT BY AN OKLAHOMA MOB

Okla., August 5.— very pre-has been taken to prevent a om reaching the Tuna county ight and taking Cec Towery, or cused of he irg nurdered aughin last git r as Hoff-Tuls mob jail t Char lsa jail early today while 500 ere searching for him hear the man the men the avowed intention of lynchin

es Woolley received word early the ight that several automobiles had arrived in the city filled with indignant workmen, in the oil fields from her the seepe of the murder and it was reported that more would follow. Deputy shells were ordered to the jall at once and will remain on duty during the night.

duty during the night.

Towery was taken to the city jail at Okmulgee last night and later to the county jail, but the mob stormed the bastile and he was hurried out of a rear door and placed in an automobile accompanied by three officers. All night they hid in the woods nearby and early today proceeded to Sapulpa and brought Towery here by rail.

Bill Towery, a brother of the negro and believed to be implicated in the murder, is still at large, but a mob is

The Tulsa county jail is located on the top floor of the courthouse and can only be reached by an elevator and a secret stairway. It was constructed in this way to make it mob-proof.

Taken off at the shoulder.

Facing blood neighbor the court of th

of the low-class element like Richard-firmary where he was told that the son and some Dagoes. With guns, pis-arm would have to be amputated. The tols and clubs they paraded through the wounded man is reported doing nicely streets in the part of the town wheretoday.

members of the Race lived. They searched houses, cursing and abusing women and children, trying to force them to tell where the boy Grimes lived. Several CLOSED FOLLOWING girls and women of the Race saw the mob coming and they hid the children till things cooled down. They jeered the mob and refused to run. The men were at the mills working. The boy's father had to leave the mill and go to the mayor of the town, who owns the mill, to ask for protection. The latter ordered police to the scene. They up to this time did not see fit to intervene. Negro Man Arrested

For Shooting Woman

Paul McLemore, a negro living near
Mitylene was arrested Sundry afternoon charged with shooting a negro woman named Rosa Jane, who lives on the Mose McLemore place on the Mt. Meirs Road. The woman was shot in the hip with a 22 calibre revolver, but the wound is not considered dan-

gerous A son of Mose McLemore brought the negro man to the county jail. The negroes had a difficulty over some trivial matter.

Probe of Lyaching Asked.
Pensacola, Fla. April 22.—Reports
received here today stated that citizens of Washington county, Florida, have requested Governor Trammell to investigate the lynching at Vernon last Sunday of John Dykes, postmaster at Greenhead, who was charged with killing S. A. Walker. Charges against of ing S. A. Walker. Charges against officials of the county in connection with the lynching were contained in the communication.

Rural Mail Carrier Out of Dothan Charged With Fundsadnerlise

> Dothan Bureau of The Advertiser. C. Vickery, Corr.

Sam Pittman, whose right arm was scouring the country for him near Ok-mulgee, where he is known to be in between whites and negroes during connection. the recent racial outbreak in Georgi just across the Chattahoochee rive had his arm amputated at a local in firmary yesterday. The member wa

BB DISPERSED BY WOMEN Fearing blood poison, the arm wai Bralusa, La, Dec. 1.—Jim Richard power plant. The arm was swollen and purpose Southern white, led a morbadly mutilated. It appears that Georgianday which lited to out a boy begin physician told Pittman he thought the name of A G. Grimes to be in he could save the arm but as the because the boy had got the best of the wounds got no better, Pittman decided boy in a fight when Grimes resented anto come to Dothan and seek medical than the more works. Most of the mob was made upadvice. He went to the Moody inof the low-class element like Richard-firmary where he was told that the

Padicab KY., Oct. 16—On the letters was not revealed.

Paducab authorities prepared for possible further trouble tonight by the letters was not revealed.

sible further trouble tonight by order ing its saloons closed, and by swearing in extra peace officers.

The authorities, were said to fear further violence as a result of the summary execution during the day of two negroes whose bodies afterwards were burned. One of them was charged with attacking the wife of one of the employes; the other expressed sympathy for him and, it was

said, lauded his act, part awards 4750 DAMAGE FOR LYNCHING A Federal Court jury in East Stouis awarded the mother of a Sicili \$750 Wednesday, because he had b lynched by a mob near Willisville, Ill. two years ago. Another suit is pend-

only States in the Union in which men and two women, were lynched The N. A. A. C. P. sent a special

February 1916 IS MADE IN LETTERS

ATLANTA. Ga., Feb. 24.-Federal officials are investigating reports that illed by a sheriff's posse. letters had been sent through the mails from Atlanta or from Marietta, Ga., to Mr. and Mrs. Victor E. Innes at San Antonio, Texas, threatening them with mob violence should they Embezzling Postoffice be brought to Georgia to face trial on charges of larceny after trust.

Mr. and Mrs. Innes recently were acquitted in Texas courts of charges by of murder in connection with the disappearance from Atlanta of Mrs. Eloise Nelms Dennis and her sister Miss Beatric Wolms. Later they were ar larceny charges in ma a large sim of connection v money supposed to have been fraudu- He United States Supreme Court on Monday last decided they might be ex-tradited to Georgia to face these

charges.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas. Feb. 24.—

The fact that menacing letters had been received from Georgia by Mr. been received from Georgia by Mr. Negro Fiend Carriere

Negro Fiend Carriere

J. W. Webb, of the DeKalb county pothe following extract from a letter to

You know you murdered our girls, and we are waiting for you to be brought to Georgia. The people of Cobb County, the home of the Nelms girls, took charge of Leo Frank when the sentence of the court was not carried out, and they can also take charge of you, and are anxiously

AUG 2 1 1916

NEGRO FOR WHOM FIVE ARE LYNCHED, CAUGHT

Illinois and New Hampshire are the Fla., yesterday five negroes, three 1.

prought to the Gainesville jail early oday and later removed to a point mknown here for safe keeping. Squire and Jackson Long are said to be no kin to the prisoner.

Stella Young, Mary Dennis, Bert Den- tinguished Texas lawyer with courage nis. Andrew Mcnenry and John enough to bring the case against these Haskins. Jim Dennis, another negro murderers into court, believed to have helped Long, was

ions are quiet today and no further rouble is expected. It is understood special term of court will be held o try Long.

KNOCKED FIREMAN DOWN 1. Ost Tulsa, Okla., April 28. The Tulsa Star is one of the new presence tweet that is previously to tell its readers to be prepared. From the lynchings at Idahan D I Lawton it is time for every in in the state to be prepared to himself. At Bristow a man sted because he would not let a trample down his flower bed necessary for him to use his make them respect his a arrested and put in lently obtained from Mrs. Dennis. The night a mob came to whip him and in so De Kalb County Policeman United States Supreme Court on Mon-doing he mocked ten of them down and for this he was made to pay 500 and \$10 for each one he knocked down. Such is the way the law is administered here.

posses of armed men today continued ay afternoon. The negro was taken their search of a warm free miles southwest of here and a forest about ten miles farther west, for Helaire Carriere, former convict, who Sunday Davidson's barn in Lithonia. night shot and killed Marion L. Swords, sheriff of St. Landry parish.

Reports from Eunice stated that Carriere last night eluded a posse guarding a canebrake, about twenty miles southwest of here, obtained provisions at a relative's cabin, and had

escaped to some unknown hiding place.
WACO BURNING HORROR TIRS TO ACTION Fifty thousand copies of the story

of "The Waco Horror" have ja been distributed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People through its official organ, the Crisis, and as a result a compaign for anti-lynching fund of ten housand dol-Gainesville, Fla., Aug. 21.—Boisey upon hearing the details of this American atrocity, which for barbarity surpasses anything charged against the Germans in Belgium, Judge Moorfield wounded Dr. L. G. Harris, at Jones Storey National President of the American atrocity. wounded Dr. L. G. Harris, at Jones-Storey, National President of the Asville, Fla., when they went to his sociation, and formerly president of home to arrest him for hog stealing, the American Bar Association, and Philip G. Peabody, both of Boston, was captured by two negroes six each offered to contribute \$1,000 tomiles from Jonesville. At Newberry, ward such a fund on condition that the remaining \$8,000 be raised by August

there is a law requiring a common- by a mob, who accused them of hav- investigator from National headquar ters at 70 Fifth avenue, New York, who wealth to pay damages to dependents ing aided Long to escape. Long, commenced gathering evidence in Wa-

fair by their presence and dozens of pictures were taken, there was no difficulty in ascertaining the names and addresses of the ring-leaders and the failure of both the judge and sheriff to make the slightest effort to protect their prisoner. The Association is The five negroes lynched were: bending every effort to secure a dis-

Those who believe that a cry to Heaven should be raised against this The Jonesville and Newberry sec- and every lynching, by legal prosecution, by publicity, by co-operation with the best white element of the South, by political agitation, are urged to assist the Association to raice this \$10,-000 anti-lynching fund before August Contributions should be sent to

Oswald Garrson, Villard, treasurer, at National headquarters of the or-

RESISTING BLACK, SHOT BY OFFICER, SUCCUMBS

Webb Forced to Shoot Negro in Self-Defense.

lice force, shot and mortally wounded OPELOUSAS, LA., July 19.—SeveralJoe James, a negro, at Lithonia Sun-

to Grady hospital, where he died late in the afternoon. He was charged with stealing a sack of shorts from J. K.

When placed under arrest by Policeman Webb he requested that he be allowed to lock his room. This request was granted, which was followed by a second request that he be allowed to return to the house for a box of salve. While Policeman Webb and the negro were in the house the negro 'suddenly made a break for the door, pulling it shut after him. The officer chased him and finally caught him. The negro made a lunge and got hold of the pistol in the hands of the officer and both scuffled for possession of the weapon.

Finally the officer forced the barrel of the pistol against the negro's abdomen and fired. He soon regained possession of the weapon and fired a second shot which ended all resistance on the part of the negro. He was taken from the ground and later rushed to the Grady hospital by parties who knew him in an endeavor to save his knew him, in an endeavor to save his life. Officer Webb came to Decatur today, but was not placed under aras the shooting was deemed jus-

Seek Negro Wanteu On Assault Charge (Associated Press)

LUMBERTON, N. C., Dec. 1-Sheriff ewis of Robeson county and a posse this afternoon weve carching a swap near Fairmont, N. C. or a negro we early today attacked a white woman that place. Reports received at the sheriff's office said it was believed of a man who is lynched. The two who was captured by Squire and co. Texas, where the burning occurred, that the negro had been surrounded within forty-eight nours after the law was passed in 1908.

Sometimes of the said it was believed that the negro had been surrounded within forty-eight nours after the lynching. Inasmuch as fifteen thousand the law was passed in 1908. Philadelphia Public Ledger

Numerous Recent Killings of Negroes Arouses Protest in South

lynchings occurred. Georgia newspapers The art was investigated thoroughly are particularly strong in their protests of a postoffice inspector, and it deand the State is realizing that ruthless rant had been issued for William killing of negroes suspected of law break Cann, charging him with interfering bug must be stopped. with the special delivery agent. Cann mg must be stopped.

The lynching of two negroes at East was arrested some time ago by Unitmsn. Ga. and of five at Blakely. Ga ed States Marshal C. J. Lyon and
in December, followed by the recent dater bound over by the United States
lynching of five more negroes at Less- At the recent term of the federaburg, has awakened the State to the se-court at Anderson he was indicted riousness of conditions which make thisby the grand jury and will probably

record possible.

A demand is developing that some can wood term of the court, which open didate for Governor this summer make Rather Than Face Peril far no candidate has offered to adopt this plank.

There have been several suggestions as to legislation to keep down the mob spirit. One of these is that the family of a lynched man be paid \$5000 out of the treasury of the county, the fund to be raised by increasing the tax rate. Another suggestion is a bond from officers for the safekeeping of prisoners. The effect of such laws would, it is argued, fall upon the taxpayers and tend to arouse public. sentiment against mob law.

There is no doubt that an overwhelming majority in the South is opposed to lynch lay, and that majority is determined that the force of its influence shall be felt at the polis in the rejection of officials who fail to protect prisoners or apprehend and members of mobs.

ROME MEGRO ACQUITTED Dalla Ga, December a

la. Ga., December 9.—(Special.)
luy in the trial of "Junebug"
i. a negro, indicted in Floyi sucourt for attempted criminal asupon a 13-year-old white rirl,
led a verdict of acquittal this aft-

Other charges against the negro in Floyd county have been filed with Sheriff Wheeler and the negro is being rushed to Atlanta jail for safety.

Indicted

FOLLOW LYNCH TROUBLE

lynching of negro in Abbeville county struggle. Later yesterday the negro Tunica, Miss., February 9.—Rather By a Staff Correspondent several weeks ago, while feeling was ATLANTA, Ga., Jan, 31.—Unusually nu-running high, a negro youth employmerous lynchings in Georgia and neigh-ed at the postoffice as special delivery boring States in the last six weeks have messenger was attacked while in the from the house. She was found several and it was brought forth strenuous protests in the act of delivering a letter and, it was editorial columns of Southern papers and etter that night for fear of further in a serious condition.

Struggle. Later yesterday the negro Tunica, Miss., February 9.—Rather who is believed to have hidden in he han face the danger of probable lynchings and the last six weeks have messenger was attacked while in the from the house. She was found several weeks ago, while feeling was who is believed to have hidden in he han face the danger of probable lynchings in gain attacker and carried her into a thicket half a mile which the from the house. She was found several weeks ago, while feeling was who is believed to have hidden in he han face the danger of probable lynchings are the first barn, again attacker and carried her into a thicket half a mile which we from the house. She was found several weeks ago, while feeling was who is believed to have hidden in he han face the danger of probable lynchings are the first barn, again attacker and carried her into a thicket half a mile which is believed to have hidden in he han face the danger of probable lynchings are the first barn, again attacker and carried her into a thicket half a mile which is believed to have hidden in he han face the danger of probable lynchings are the first barn, again attacker and carried her into a thicket half a mile which was a suicide by slashing his throat with a from the house. She was found several which has a serious condition.

At the recent term of the federa.

of a Probable Lynching

ted suicide today by slashing his throat with a razo to he had been placed under arrest. The nego fell from the horse he was riding and died almost instantly. Hagen was captured today by a posse after he had shot and slightly wounded Cal Smith,

town marshal here. NEGRO/SLASHES HIS THROAT WHILE IN FEAR OF LYNCHING adultan 2 1016

TUNICA, MISS., Feb. 9. Rather than face the danger of a probable lynching Dave Hagen, negro, committed suicide today by slashing his throat with a razor after he had been placed under arrest. The negro fell from the horse he was riding and died almost instantly. Hagen was captured today by a sheriff's posse after he had shot and slightly wounded Cal. Smith, town marshal, here.

SPUBLICAN REGISTER

Galesburg. III

NOV 1 6 1916

LYNCHING IS FEARED

Negro Special Delivery Agent line early today in search of an unique dentified negro who assaulted farmer's daughter six miles east of [1] here late yesterday. A lynching feared.

The girl, whose name has not bee learned, was returning from a neigh bor's Tuesday night when a negr In the excitement attendant to the attacked her. She escaped after By Associated Press.

The candidate who received the Democratic nomination for governor, as the result of the Georgia primaries, was Hugh M. Dorsey, who as prosecuting attorney secured the conviction of Leo Frank, and WICHITA FALLS, Texas, Nov. 16 .- whose vigorous denunciation of the governor for Five hundred armed citizens and of ing cause to the subsequent lynching of Frank. Dor-RGIA POLITICS Man Alleged to Have Attacked ficers are scouring the country be-sey's success was due to the fact that he made his tween here and the Oklahoma state canvass entirely on the issue of his work in the

Intelligence

Seattle, Wash.

Gergia is sun unrepentant.

y. Hagen was captured to-day by a posse after he had shot and slightly wounded Cal Smith, town marshal here.

ort Warner the

ALITER

occurs be removed by the governor was tabled, 113 to twenty-nine, by the sion. It had passed the senate. The of Sheriff Moreland. outstanding accomplishment of the Tunica, Miss., February 9.—Rather setting its consideration for to-morrow, than face the danger of a probablione day after adjournment.

TIMES

TIMES

New York City

\$10,000 Anti-Lynching Fund.

the advancement of the colored people of 70 Fifth Avenue. Moorefield Storey, Charging that they were hiding the fugitive. Long was taken when he stopped at the farm house and asked for food. He was put in jail here, but later was repleded \$1,000 on condition the other pledged \$1,000 on condition the other pledged \$1,000 on condition the other sources by \$8,000 was raised from other sources by August 1. The object of the fund is to organize sentiment in the South, and to fight lynchings by legal actions, publicity and political agitations.

Lynching Inquiry Proves Futile.

LEESBURG, Ga., February 2.-The Lee County grand jury announces that its in-ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 16 .- A bill vestigation into the lynching of five neproviding that the sheriff of any groes near here January 20 had proved Georgia county in which a lynching futile. In its presentments, the jury condemned the lynching. The negroes Georgia house to-day a few minutes who were taken from jail and hanged before the close of the legislative ses- had been held as suspects in the killing

Negroes Give Up Man When 5 Are Lynched

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Aug. 21 .- Two regro farmers yesterday turned over Eoisey Long, a negro wanted for killing a constable, to the white posses which lynched five negroes at Newberry charging that they were hiding the

THE LYNCHING QUESTION patriotic men in Georgia now adays, and not a few of the more courageous and outspok newspapers, are having a good deal to say about the problem, so called, of lynching. Nothing is doing Georgia so much damage at home and abroad-nothing is hurting her so surely in the estimation of forward-looking and earnest citizens throughout the nation-as

I am often moved to wonder. however, if we have not approached solution of the question of lynching too often in a frenzied and vehement manner. rather than along quieter and more restrained lines.

the reputation she unquestionably

has achieved for lawlessness along

There is no doubt whatever (in my mind, at least) that a vast majority of the people of Georgia utterly and emphatically disapprove of lynching. And this is true, although they know that Georgia is by no means the only State in the Union that practices it. From Massachusetts to Washington, from California to Florida, and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, there are problems of lawlessness amounting, in their final analyses, to lynchings. These things fall to the lot of all the sections.

We can not escape in Georgia, nevertheless, the humiliating and deplorable charge that we leadthat we are "Exhibit A" on this roll of disohonor.

To my mind, the lynching question is not complex. The only reason why lynching obtains and prevails in Georgia is because no one ever is punished for participating therein. That is the Alpha and Omega of the story!

I do not believe that one lynching has occurred in Georgia in the past year (or even the past five years) that would have occurred had the participants therein even seriously suspected that they might be punished—and punished for murder, for every lyncher is a murderer. No amount of sophistry or evasive arguments will serve to clear his skirts of that charge. He is just as unmistakably a murderer as any man can be, under the undoubted letter of

It will not do to charge the

courts with responsibilty for SPRING PCEMS. lynchings. Superior Court judges. time and again, have charged their grand juries, with all the seriousgate and indict lynchers. Nothing borhood, burst into song this week ever has come of it. Grand juries go through a meek investigation, and let it go at that! This is most deplorable-but it is no more deplorable than true.

I feel a degree of sincere pity for the man who argues that lynchings occur "because of delays and technicalities of the law." How silly! How absurd! Ninetyfive per cent of persons lynched in Georgia are negroes-and it would be laughable, if it were not so pathetically serious, to say for a minute that there is ever any unseemly or unnecessary delay in the administration and execution Then next I turn to the condiof the sentences of the law so far as negroes are concerned.

Besides, if the people of Georgla really are moved to approve lynchings because of the so-called "technicalities and delays of the law," the people might do away that he seizes upon his home paright of appeal. As the law stands now in Georgia, the humblest citizen within her borders can not be stopped in any lawful way until his cause is passed upon by the last court of review in the Commonwealth-if he so elects. So jealous is Georgia of the rights of her citizens that she will not deprive them of their life, liberty or property until every court has passed upon their alleged mis-

.Where is the citizen-or where are the citizens-who will stand up in Georgia and advocate the restriction of appeal, in order that we may do away with these socalled "technicalities and delays" of the law?

We ought to be ashamed of ourselves that we try to dodge responsibility for and seek to evade the admitted evil influences and consequences of lynchings by charging them to the law's delay.

Lynchings prevail to a deplorable and disgraceful degree in Georgia, for no other reason under the sun than because Georgia does NOT punish the lynchers within her borders-because Georgia has permitted a criminal and unworthy minority of her citizens so long to go unrestrained in this awful practice. There is the kernel-there is the pith-of the en-

tire lynching problem.

If only ONE lynching party in Georgia were brought to brook, indicted, tried and sentenced-at that very moment the problem of

A poet in The Gwinnett Journal, inspired by the unrestrained activities of candidates for ofness at their command, to investi. Tice around and about his neighafter a new spring fashion.

lynching would stand solved.

The Gwinnett Journal is a most excellent newspaper, and the poet carefully and diplomatically commits himself flat-footedly to that, before he proceeds to the further purposes of his lay.

When I reach my home at night, And find my paper there, I take my chair close to the light, And on its pages stare.

I read the locals first of all. To see what's happened new; dates

To see what they will do.

Let us applaud the optimism of this poet. I rejoice particularly in the first line, because it shows with these things by limiting the per with eagerness and dispatch, and within a most approved environment - when he reaches "home at night." That is an ideal time-and his is an ideal tribute to the evening papers, for which I thank him kindly.

He reads the "locals" first of course, he does. Being a patriotic and liberty-loving poet, the home folks always come first in his mind. Having wisely and benignly disposed of them, he turns STRICTLY PRIVATE. to the candidates-and there is where I grope somewhat in gloom and fail to follow. He says he turns "to see what they will do." Beautiful thought-but as for me. I merely turn to see what they promise-and if later on my hopes triumph o'er my fears, all well and good.

But I would not vex nor fret this troubador by carping criticisms. He is a spring poet of a new persuasion-much after my own liking.

marked that one touch of nature I want to keep in close tor makes the whole world kin. The with every person who feels a subtle, restrained sentence, interest in these Saturday E "Please vote for me"-I need not one another like grown folk elaborate upon it.

He finds five candidates for Tax proper basis. Collector and six for Tax Receiver; only two for Sheriff, but nine for County Commissioners. Three aspiring souls thirst for the honor of being Corone" of Gwinnett County-but, strange to say, no one seems to care to be Treasurer, while only one submits his name for School Commissioner.

too, to be informed by this bard orable office of County Surveyor is going begging in grand old Gwinnett. He knows of no candi dates, but he darkly suspects two for he says:

A little later you will see.

writings to the beautiful snow the higher courts. effusions so lately in our midst- Since the inauguration of the antihas descended upon us.

ly in most kindly appreciation-not believe will prove to be a fact. to this sweet singer of Gwinnett. Long may he wave!

In lilting verse this poet marks —and, besides that, it makes me guilty

In lilting verse this poet marks four announcements for Ordinary and only two for Clerk. Concerning the latter, he makes careful note thuswise:

**Cain and Maddox are for clerk, why whine? Why start your communication to me by suggesting, first thing off the bat, your own imaginary presumptousness or the supposed unworthiness of their work, your contribution? Why seek in They say, "Please vote for me." any way to put such an idea into my mind? If such thoughts are to get into my mind, for heaven's he realizes fully, as one of his sake, let ME get them there, not distinguished predecessors re-you!

ning articles. But let's talk to free white and 21-and upon

It is somewhat disconcerting Harris Has Been Glving sublime that the ancient and hon Careful Consideration to South Carolina's Constitutional and Statutory Laws. Pinstillian

Governor Nat E. Harris is making a That Ramsden or Tink Veal the educational campaign my being Will for surveyor a candidate be carried on stamp out mon violence And then you will hear a speil in Georgia. He became particularly interested yesterday morning in copies It is too bad that this spring of the constitutional and statutory poet of a different kind does not laws of South Carolina, designed to sign his name to his contribution stop lynching in that state, and which in The Journal. I much prefer his have passed successfully the test of

and also I prefer them to the lynching campaign by The Constitumore or less avalanche of gentle view on the subject, Governor Harris spring offerings which recently has given quite a great deal of attention to it, and it is now his purpose I lift my hat in some degree of to gather statistics to see whether or awe and reverence—and certain not Georgia has a record in excess of ly in most kindly appropriation other states—which he says he does

Studies Carolina Laws.

The South Carolina laws on lynch-A word or two privately, in this body of Georgia Tech on "Observance snur little corner, with a few of of the Law in Contradistinction of my estemed correspondents, from laws on lynch laws on lynch little carolina laws on lynch ling, which were provided him, so attracted his attention that he made them a part of the special lecture he delivered at 11 o'clock to the student body of Georgia Tech on "Observance of the Law in Contradistinction of my estemed correspondents, from laws in addition to providing that the my estemed correspondents, from laws, in addition to providing that the many of whom I hear each week legal representative of the person lynched may bring action against the county in which the lynching occurs of the amount of \$2,000, in any court of competent jurisdiction, apply also a severe penalty on the officer who permits a prisoner to be taken away from him and fynched or done bodily harm by an unlawful assemblage of people. The attorney general of the state is directed to designate in which county in the judicial circuit trial shall be had of the offending officer, other than the most 'painful and distressing —and, besides that, it makes me

uilty of a misdemeanor. He is aspended from office when the lynch-

which and at their hands of persons, and at their hands of the property of a letter asking thm stitute which was passed.

Form of Lawlesaness Save

Lynching,

By John Cerrieurs, J.

Washington, April 2.—(Special,)—

By John Cerrieurs, J.

Washingt

roing to result in a great deal of good

Other States Lead in Every ing the receipt of a letter asking him stitute which was passed.

interest that is being aroused over the against lynchings.

Governor Harris reiterated the state-ment he made several days ago follow-Presbyterian church, submitted a sub-theater at Arlington, a measure

that he is very much pleased with the protesting against lynching. The resstate in the matter of putting a stop olution was introduced by Dr. R. C. to lynchings in Georgia. He spoke highly of The Constitution and other ferred to a special committee, and after reading it I shall be very much newspapers which have taken a stand due consideration referred back to the surprised. convention in revised form.

In his address at Tech Governor.

If want to a gright here, as governor that the control of the

known. He did not attempt to reply, every state in the south. because he could not controvert my reasons or dispute my facts. If you

You are in error in saying that I was "acquiescing in the bill for the

which I had been previously inclined

sibi-sgridsuf